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A
CONSTITUTION
FOR
THE WORLD GOVERNMENT

By

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DEDICATED

WITH HIS KIND PERMISSION

To

Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL,

**The Greatest Intellectual Genius
of the Age.**

**The Splendours of the firmament of time
May be eclipsed, but are extinguished not;
Like stars to their appointed height they climb.**

Shelley—ADONA1S

The Indian Independence Day,

August 15, 1949.

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PREFACE

The subject of the book is a constitution for World Government of the federal type. As the Government of India Act of 1935 is also of the federal type, it helped the author in drawing up this constitution. The divergence between the two is not small in as much as the Government of India Act needed no solution of world problems as such.

The author is grateful to Dr. N. C. Sengupta, M.A., D.L., formerly Dean of the Faculty of Law in the University of Dacca, Bengal, and at present our foremost jurist and practising lawyer of the Honourable High Court of Calcutta, for his kindly revising this book. He is also grateful to Dr. P. C. Ghosh, M.A., Ph.D., Advocate, High Court, Calcutta, for his kind suggestions, some of which have been extremely helpful. He also thanks Mr. M. L. Das, an old friend, for writing out the manuscript as dictated with due care and attention.

BAR ASSOCIATION, SANJIB CHAUDHURI.
HIGH COURT,

Calcutta.

The Indian Independence Day
1949.

INTRODUCTION.

The present world is full of strifes and dissensions, political and economic. The reasons behind these dissensions are many and varied. During the last fifty years, there have been several wars in different parts of the World, the last of them being the World War No. II. Civil Wars are still raging in China and South-East Asia and preparations for another war are going on between the Anglo-American Group and the Russian Group of Powers. The Atlantic Pact group and similar groups of powers arranged by Russia on the one side and England and America on the other, so soon after the War, can lead only to one inference, viz., that before a complete peace treaty has been drawn up formally ending the last great war, the great powers have been preparing themselves for another war. This, undoubtedly, is a sorry state of affairs from the point of view of the general population of the world, or in other words, from the point of view of the Common Man. The leaders of the nations, it appears, are not sufficiently fit to give the correct lead to the political and economic affairs complicated by the inventions of science and the expansion of journalistic literature. The⁷ are vainly trying to build up some organisations for maintaining political peace. The League of Nations clearly failed to attain its objective and the organisation of the United Nations cannot, under the present circumstances, hope for better success although its present president Mr. Trygve Lie is a well-intentioned statesman.

The truth is that unless the leaders of the world can find an organisation that will handle matters both from economic and political points of view, no permanent world peace can be expected. The economic factors that disturb peace are in no way less important than the political factors of envy and greed. Unless some organisation is set up for the purpose of considering and adjusting matters of world importance, both from political and economic points of view, there can be no real peace in the world for any length of time.

The League of Nations was mainly political in conception. Such is also the Organisation of the United Nations. No lasting peace has come to the world through these responsible organisations. The only alternative is a World Government based on democratic ideas and ideals with some sort of representation from each independent international unit according to the position and the population. Such a government can adjust both political and economic conflicts among the nations as and when they arise, through special committees or other means especially adopted for the purpose.

It appears that the present set-up of world politics is eminently fit for a comprehensive plan. A World Government is possible and more possible now than it was in 1919, when the first World War terminated. Communication has been made easy by aircraft and nations contact one another more closely and intimately now through the radio and newsprint. Conflict of economic interests finds easy circulation among common men and this affords easier opportunities for solution. Science is certainly serving man

even through the devastation of the Atom Bomb which can depopulate the world, and threatens it with depopulation. Fear itself is a factor in bringing unity and in creating strange bedfellows. The fear of the Atom Bomb and other deadly instruments of death may also tend to world unity and serve mankind as a whole under the present disordered conditions.

We, therefore, venture to place before the Common Man and the leaders of the Common Man a constitution for the Government of the World, which may help those nations that are thinking and trying to do something along the line. We cannot hope that the constitution as adumbrated herein will be flawless. At the same time, we have every confidence that the plan suggested will be extremely helpful. We do not ignore the plan for world peace laid down in the Charter of the League of Nations nor that of the United Nations Organisation now functioning. Our scheme is to some extent based upon the ideas of the master minds that framed the Constitutions of the League of Nations and the United Nations Organisation. At the same time we have based our plan on a broader and wider background and have included in it matters judicial, executive, educational and military. We have no quarrels with Capitalism or Communism. We hold that capitalism in some form must exist in any kind of society or government and that it can so exist without being aggressive and unjust to the Common Man. At the same time we also hold that some of the ideas of Communism are extremely helpful in solving a number of economic problems affecting the Com-

mon Man. A conflict is not inevitable. There may be accommodation for both Communism and Capitalism under one single World Government enlightened by new ideas as to the welfare of the Common Man. There must be a world system and world planning for the purpose. Ours is only a feeble attempt directed towards this end.

The plan of the Constitution adumbrated herein is simple. The world has been divided into several blocks from geographical and other considerations. A Governor General with a parliament is provided for each one of these Blocks. A new method of election is suggested for the Block Parliament and an equally new method for the Constitution of the Cabinets of the Blocks. Subjects for administration and adequate Revenue are reserved for the administration of the Blocks. Over them the Block Parliament will have supreme control

Formation into Blocks in the manner provided herein will, it is hoped, remove much of the inequality now existing between the greater independent political units of the world and the smaller ones. It will make them feel more secure.

The Central Government of the world is recommended to be a federal one with a cabinet consisting of the Chairman of the World and the Governor Generals of the Blocks. A new method for election to the World Parliament is suggested and the jurisdiction of the World Parliament is duly defined. A World Military Force and a World Police Force are suggested and provisions are made for contingencies like civil and other wars. A Supreme Court of Justice

for the World is recommended and original jurisdiction has been conferred on it in certain matters affecting Inter-Block and Inter-State relationships.

Each Independent State is treated as a Unit and a Residuary Block is suggested which may consist of the smaller Primary States. Special provisions are made for the backward areas and for the accession of the Independent Units to the Federation of the World. Sufficient room has been kept for modifications in the Constitution and concrete steps are suggested for the purpose of its introduction. Provisions are also made for friction of different kinds, and their solutions in most cases are referred to the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the World.

Such are the outlines of the Constitution. Any suggestion for its improvement will be most thankfully appreciated.

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

CHAPTER T
GENERAL PROVISIONS

- I. Name.
2. Federation.
3. Parliaments.
4. Chairman, Governor General and Governor.
5. Cabinet of the World.
6. Cabinet of the Block.
7. Cabinet of Independent Political Units.
8. Acceding Independent Political Units to be called Primary States.
9. Commander-in-Chief.
- TO. The Tentative Committee for Organising the Federation of the World.
- i i . Invitation to Independent Political Units to accede.
12. Time Limit of Accession.
13. Withdrawal from the Federation.
14. Instrument of Accession.
15. First Chairman of the World Federation and the Office of the Chairman.
16. Resignation of the Chairman under certain circumstances.
17. Non-acceding States.

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. This Constitution shall be called the Constitution of the World of the year one thousand nine hundred and forty-nine.

2. The Government of the World shall be a Federal Government divided into Blocks as indicated in Section I of Chapter II of this Constitution and other sections thereof and each independent country of the world shall be treated as an Independent Political Unit of the same.

3. The World shall have a Legislature and it shall be called the Parliament of the World. Each of the Blocks shall have a Legislature of its own and it will be called the Parliament of the Block.

4. There shall be a Chairman of the World, a Governor General for each of the Blocks and a Governor for each of the Primary States as defined herein.

5. There shall be a World Cabinet with the Chairman of the World as the Chairman thereof and

the World Cabinet shall consist of the Governor Generals of the Blocks elected in the manner hereinafter provided.

6. There shall be a Block Cabinet for each of the Blocks with the Governor General of the Block as President and it shall be constituted in the manner hereinafter provided.

7. The Governor of each Primary State shall have a Cabinet consisting of as many members as the Constitution of the State prescribes. The Cabinet of the Primary State shall be constituted in the manner laid-down in its own constitution.

8. An independent political Unit of the world acceding in the manner hereinafter provided to the Federation of the World shall be called a Primary State. The internal administration of a Primary State shall continue to be as it is, subject to such limitation, superintendence and inspection as are prescribed herein. The external relations of a Primary State and debts, arrangements, agreements and treaties relating thereto shall be modified to the extent and in the manner hereinafter provided.

9. There shall be a Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the World who shall be an officer under the

Chairman of the World. He shall act under the orders and directions of the Chairman of the World. Each such order and direction shall be in the form of a resolution passed by the Cabinet of the World except in the case of an emergency, when the order and direction of the Chairman of the World may be given without a resolution passed to that effect by the Cabinet of the World.

10. A Tentative Committee consisting of twelve persons of world-wide renown shall be constituted within a year from the First Day of January 1950 and it shall contain at least two Nobel Prize winners of the world. The Committee shall, within the afore-said year, 1950, proclaim the Federation of the World as established under the Constitution adumbrated herein.

10(a) The Tentative Committee shall *ho* organised by the United Nations Organisation. The following composition of the Committee is suggested:—

Mr. Trygve Lie, President of the United Nations Organisation, M. Stalin, Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Truman, the President of the United States, Prof. Einstein, Commander-in-Chief Sir Baber Shumshere Jung of Nepal, President Eununu of Turkey, Mr. George Bernard Shaw, Mrs. Pearl Buck, Mrs. Bijoy Luxmi Pundit, Two Representa-

tives of the International Labour Organisation.

I I . The Tentative Committee shall have a secretary who shall be called the Secretary General of the Committee. He shall, under the direction of the Committee, send formal invitation to the Governor or other Supreme Head of the administration of each Independent Political Unit of the World requesting him to accede, on behalf of his Government, to the Federation of the World. If no reply is received within six months from the date of the issue of such invitation, the Unit shall be deemed not to have acceded to the Federation of the World.

12. Every independent political Unit of the world shall have inherent right to accede to the Federation of the World within two years from the date of proclamation of the Federation. Thereafter such units may accede only with the consent of the Chairman of the World granted on an Instrument of Accession duly executed and presented to him.

13. No independent political Unit acceding to the World Federation shall have right to opt out of it; but the Chairman of the World may ask any Primary State to withdraw from the World Federation with effect from a particular date. If no letter of withdrawal is received within three months in

reply, the Primary State shall be deemed not to have acceded to the Federation of the World.

14. The Instruments of Accession of every Primary State and of every Block shall be in the forms of Schedule 2 and 3 attached hereto and all Courts of Justice within the Federation of the World shall take judicial notice of them.

15. The First Chairman of the World Federation shall be elected by the Tentative Committee. He shall hold office for two years from the date of his election. Thereafter the Chairman of the World shall be elected in the manner prescribed herein and he shall hold office for seven years unless he dies, resigns, becomes insolvent, or is otherwise removed under the provisions of this Constitution.

16. The Chairman of the World Federation shall resign: —

- (i) On a resolution passed by a majority of eighty per cent of the Governors of the acceding Primary States assembled for the purpose, and forwarded to him;
- (ii) On a similar resolution similarly passed and forwarded by the Governor Generals of all the Blocks without any dissentient voice;

(iii) As otherwise provided herein.

17. An independent political Unit not acceding to the World Federation or withdrawing from the same in the manner provided herein shall be treated as a Foreign State and all dealings of the World Federation with such a State shall be on the footing that the State is foreign.

CHAPTER II
DIVISION OF THE
CONSTITUTION

CHAPTER II

DIVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION

1. Demarcation of the **Blocks**.
2. The Constitutions.
3. Each Block—a major Unit of the World Federation.
4. Each Independent State—a minor Unit.
5. Independent Political Units having a Federal Type of Government and a population of more than fifty million may be allowed to continue as Blocks.
6. Independent Units with a population of more than fifty million may be deemed to be Blocks.
7. Constitution of a Block according to Area.
8. Constitution of Blocks under section 5, 6 and 7.
9. Voluntary Aggregations of five or more Units.
10. Number of Blocks—how it may be altered.
11. Factors to be considered by the Tentative Committee.
12. Judicial Committee of the Blocks under section 5 6 and 7.
13. Appointment to the Cabinets and Courts of Justice of the Blocks constituted under section 5, 6 and 7.

14. Sanction behind the formation of the Blocks and the Formation of the Government of the World.
15. Accession of Blocks to the Federation.
16. First Cabinet of the World.
17. Option to Federate with a Block.
18. Governor General of Every Block to be a member of the Cabinet of the World.
19. Election of the Chairman of the World by Governor Generals.
20. Titles of heads of Primary States.
21. Titles of others.
22. Boundary Disputes.
- 22A. Boundary Disputes within a Block.
23. Re-adjustment of the Blocks already formed.
24. Procedure of Election and Nomination.

CHAPTER II

DIVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION

I. For the purpose of this Constitution and subject to the provisions hereof, the World shall be divided into ten blocks as specified in Schedule I of this Constitution and on the following basis: —

- (a) The Indian Block.
- (b) The Middle East Block.
- (c) The East Asiatic Block.
- (d) The Chinese Block.
- (e) The Oceanic Block.
- (f) The West European Block.
- (g) The East European Block.
- (h) The North American Block.
- (i) The South American Block.
- (j) The African Block.

I (A). A Residuary Block may, if necessary, be delimited, determined and constituted in the manner hereinafter provided.

2. From the date of promulgation of this constitution the world shall have the following constitutions in force: —

- (i) A Constitution of the World as provided herein or as hereinafter modified.
- (it) A Constitution for each of the Blocks as hereinafter mentioned or to be drawn up, passed and adopted by the first Parliament thereof.
- (iii) A constitution for each of the Primary States in its present form and with such modifications as may be necessitated by the formation of the Government of the World or the Government of the Block.

3. Each Block, as constituted above, shall be a major unit of the Federation of the World and shall be represented on the Parliament of the World as hereinafter provided and in the Cabinet of the World through the Governor General of the Block, who shall be a member of the Cabinet of the World.

4. Each Independent Political Unit acceding to the Federation of the World shall be a minor Unit of the Federation of the World except where it is, as under the provisions of this chapter, a Block by itself.

5. An Independent Political Unit which has a Federal Type of government of its own and a popu-

lation of more than fifty million may at its option be treated as a Block. No such Unit shall be aggregated with any other political unit except with the consent of both.

6. An Independent Political Unit which has a population of more than fifty million and a unitary type or non-federal type of government may, at its option, be treated as a Block. It may be aggregated with another Independent Political Unit of the same type at the option of the Tentative Committee.

7. An Independent Political Unit covering a whole continent or a considerable portion thereof, not being less than a third of the area of such a continent, may, at its option, be treated as a Block. Blocks recognised under this section and sections five and six of this chapter shall be one-unit Blocks and shall be called Mono-Blocks of the constitution of the world.

8. Any five or more independent political units agreeing to aggregate into a Mono-Block of their own accord on local, traditional, historical or other considerations shall be allowed the option to do so and shall be treated and recognised as such. When so aggregated, they shall all have one central government and one Parliament and one single constitution of their own.

9. In the case of Blocks constituted or recognised under sections five, six and seven of this chapter, the existing popular Legislative Assembly of the Independent Political Unit shall be treated as the Parliament of the Block and the constitution of any such Parliament shall take place in the manner as at present obtaining therein.

10. The number of Blocks shall not exceed ten except under a resolution of the Tentative Committee constituted under the provisions hereof, for which reasons shall be recorded, or under a resolution of the Parliament of the World.

For any such increase in the number of the Blocks, changes and omissions *Mutatis Mutandis* shall be read in this constitution. Such changes may be formally effected or ratified by the first Parliament of the World.

11. The Tentative Committee, while planning to aggregate political units into Blocks, shall take local factors and conditions and relations into consideration and shall give due importance to them.

12. Any Supreme Court of Justice functioning as the Final Court of Appeal in any Block constituted under sections 5, 6, 7 of this chapter, shall be treated as the Judicial Committee of the Block as hereinafter

provided and appeals shall lie therefrom in appropriate cases, as hereinafter provided, to the Supreme Court of Justice of the World created under this constitution.

13. Appointments to the Cabinet and the Judicial Committee of a Block constituted under Sections 5, 6 and 7 of this chapter shall take place under its own constitution, as it is, on the date of promulgation of this constitution.

14. The sanction behind the formation of the Blocks and the Constitution of the World shall be moral, avoidance of wars in general and devastating wars in particular and the miseries caused to men by economic differences, being the motive hereof.

The Tentative Committee, as hereby constituted, shall exercise such sanction with the Co-operation of the existing executive committee of the United Nations Organisation and the executive committee of the International Labour Organisation.

15. The aforesaid Blocks shall, after the determination or formation thereof, formally accede to the Federation of the World through the Governor General thereof and their letters of Accession shall be forwarded to the first Chairman of the World elected

by the Tentative Committee or to any Chairman thereafter elected as the circumstances may demand.

16. After the election of the first Chairman of the World, the Tentative Committee as provided herein, shall be deemed to be the first World Cabinet and it shall function as such till the formation of the World Cabinet under the provisions hereof. For functioning as members of the World Cabinet, the members of the Tentative Committee shall receive such remuneration as the first World Parliament may fix in this behalf.

17. Any Primary State of any of the aforesaid Blocks, where there are more than one Primary State, shall have right to opt into any other Block geographically or culturally or otherwise akin to it with the express consent of the Cabinet of the World issued in the name of the Chairman and under the seal of the Government of the World.

18. The Governor General of a Block, howsoever constituted or formed, shall, by virtue of his position, be a member of the Cabinet of the World.

19. The Governor Generals of the Blocks shall, after the tenure of the first Chairman of the World appointed by the Tentative Committee for two years

is over, elect a Chairman of the World. In case one of them is selected for the position of the Chairman of the World, the Block whereof he is the Governor General, shall elect another Governor General in his place under the appropriate provisions of this constitution or any provisions of its own constitution in the case of Blocks formed under sections five, six and seven of this chapter.

20. The head of each Primary State under a Block, wherein there are more blocks than one, shall be called Governor and any other designation he holds or may hold, may be added as his additional designation. Thus a king may be called The King and Governor, a president may be called The President and Governor and so on.

21. The title of the Chairman of the World shall be His Exalted Highness, that of the Governor General of a Block shall be His Highness added to any other designation he might be entitled to under the constitution of the Independent Political Unit to which he belongs in the case provided for in sections 5, 6 and 7 of this chapter. The title of the Governor of a Primary State, not being a Block by itself, under the aforesaid Sections 5, 6 and 7, shall be His Excellency or His Majesty as determined by the Tentative Committee and thereafter by the Parliament of the World and that of a Member of the Parliament of the World or of the Parliament of the

Block, howsoever constituted, or recognised, shall be His Honor. The word 'Honourable/' shall be added before the words Mr. Mrs. or Miss Justice in the case of all Judges of the Supreme Court of the World and of all judges of the Judicial Committee of the Block.

22. Any dispute on boundary matters between two Blocks or between two Primary States of two different Blocks shall be placed for decision before the Cabinet of the World by way of a memorial or memorials or before the Supreme Court of the World as hereinafter provided in its original jurisdiction in the form of a suit. In the case of conflict of decisions, the decision of the Supreme Court shall prevail.

22A. Any dispute on boundary matters between any two or more Primary States of the same Block shall be placed before the Governor General of the Block by way of a Memorial or Memorials in that behalf or before the Judicial Committee of the Block, as hereinafter provided, in the form of a suit. In the case of conflict of decisions the decision of the Judicial Committee shall prevail. Appeal shall lie from any such decision to the Supreme Court of the World and the decision of the Supreme Court, in the matter, shall be final and binding.

23. The Tentative Committee, as hereinbefore provided, shall have power before the forma-

tion of the first Parliament of the World and after the election of the first Chairman of the World, in consultation with him and with his permission, to adjust the formation of the Blocks in the light of the opinion of the Governors of the Primary States or of a group thereof. This provision shall be effective without prejudice to the provisions of sections five, six and seven of this chapter.

24. The Procedure of election as provided herein shall be the rule for the membership of the Parliament of the World. The procedure of election as laid down herein shall be the rule for the membership of the Parliament of the Blocks except in the case of Blocks created under sections five, six and seven of this chapter. The procedure of nomination and of *ex-officio* membership provided herein shall also be effective except in the case of Blocks constituted under sections five, six and seven of this chapter. The election to the popular Legislative Assembly of each Primary State under a Block shall take place in accordance with the provisions of its existing Constitution,

CHAPTER III .

**RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS
OF CITIZENSHIP**

CHAPTER III
CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS

- I. Triple Citizenship.
2. Rights as Citizen of the World.
3. Rights as citizen of the Block.
4. Rights as citizen of the Primary State.
5. Problems of Minorities.
6. Obligations as citizen of the World.
7. Obligations as citizen of the Block.
8. Rights and Obligations as citizen of the Primary State.
9. Uses and obligations forbidden. How Fundamental Rights may be enforced.
10. General Fundamental Rights.
11. Remedies for violation of Fundamental Rights.

CHAPTER III

RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF CITIZENSHIP

I. Every individual of the world shall have triple citizenship:—

(i) Citizenship of the World.

(it) Citizenship of the Block.

(iii) Citizenship of the Primary State to which, he, at the time of the promulgation of this constitution, belongs as a citizen.

2. As a citizen of the world he shall have the following rights:—

(a) A right to be re-imbursed by the Government .of the World for any loss or damage caused to him by any International War or Inter-Block War after the promulgation of this Constitution.

(b) A right to be re-imbursed by the Government of the world for any vis majeure like Flood, Famine, Earthquake, Tornado ,Tidal Wave affecting any area or city of the world on a large scale or by the use of Bombs and Poison Gas affecting the population of any area or city on a large or small scale.

Such re-imbursement in both the aforesaid cases may be had in respect of the following losses: —

- (i) Damage to the person of the individual
- (it) Damage to his family by killing or death
- (iii) Damage to his movable or immovable properties.
- (iv) Damage to his contractual rights.

The re-imbursement may be had either by an appropriate memorial addressed to the Cabinet of the World through the Governor of the Primary State or by a suit instituted with the Government of the World as defendant for which there shall be no court fees payable by him.

- (c) A right to travel freely throughout the world without any pass port for the same.
- (d) A right to take recourse to proceedings in the Supreme Court of the World, as hereinafter provided, for the protection of Fundamental Rights as hereinafter defined.
- (e) A right to appeal to the Supreme Court of the World in certain suits as hereinafter provided.
- (f) A right to free association with individuals of all classes, religions, creeds and countries of the world.
- (g) A right to take part, under limitations hereinafter provided, in the formation of the

Parliament of the world and the Government of the world through elected representatives.

(h) A right to be recruited to World Services of and Order in the world as a whole.

(0 A right to be recruited to World Services of various classes as hereinafter provided.

3. As a citizen of the Block he shall, without prejudice to any other provision of this constitution, have the following rights:—

(a) A right to be reimbursed for any loss or damage caused to him by any Civil War or epidemic within the Block or within any Primary State of a Block. Such right shall extend to any damage to the person of the individual, any damage to his family by killing or death, any damage to his movable or immovable properties, any damage to his contractual rights, provided that in the case of Civil War he himself has taken no part in it.

The re-imbursement may be had either by an appropriate memorial addressed to the Cabinet of the Block through the Governor of the Primary State or by a suit instituted with the Government of the Block as defendant, for which there shall be no court fees payable by him.

- (b) A right to travel freely throughout the territories of the Block without a passport and to free trade and commerce within the limits of the Block.
- (c) A right to take recourse to proceedings in the Judicial Committee of the Block, as hereinafter provided, for certain remedies and reliefs.
- (d) A right to appeal in certain suits, as hereinafter provided, to the Judicial Committee of the Block where the Block is a composite one.
- (e) A right to take part, to the extent hereinafter provided, in the formation of the Parliament of the Block and the Government of the Block through elected representatives,
- (f) A right to be recruited to the services of the Block. Where he already enjoys such rights as in a Block constituted under sections five, six and seven, such rights shall be ratified for and on behalf of the Government of the world by the Cabinet thereof.

4. As a citizen of the Primary State to which he belongs he shall have all such rights and privileges as are provided by the Constitution thereof and as are not affected by any provision or obligation imposed by this constitution.

4(a). All minority questions ;md disputes within a Primary State, recognised as such by the Cabinet of the Primary State, where the minority affected numbers more than two million and a half, shall be decided either *Suo Motu* or on a memorial presented by a party to the dispute, by the Cabinet of the World and its decision shall be final. All other Minority Questions shall be decided by the Governor General of the Block, where such questions or disputes arise, and his decision shall be subject to appeal only to the Cabinet of the World.

5. The Citizenship of the World shall entail the following obligations: —

- (i) Obligation to support in words and in action all principles and steps leading to the peace and order of the World,
- (ii) Obligation to support the Constitution of the world and to help the stabilisation thereof,
- (iii) Obligation to fight for the peace and order of the world,
- (iv) Obligation to obey the laws of the Parliament of the World in priority and preference to the laws of the Parliament of the Block and in priority and preference to the local Laws of the Primary State to which he belongs.

- (v) Obligation to be conscripted in the interest of the peace of the World and to fight for the same.
- (vi) Obligation to respect the decisions or orders or judgments of the Supreme Court of the World in priority and preference to those of the High Court of the Primary State or of the Judicial Committee of the Block.
- (vii) Obligation to foster Inter-Block and Inter-World unity and co-operation.
- (viii) Obligation to respect the orders of the Cabinet of the World in priority and preference to the orders of the Cabinet of the Block or the Cabinet of the Primary State to which he belongs and to respect the orders of the Cabinet of the Block in priority and preference to those of the Primary State to which he belongs.

Any step or action or propaganda by any citizen or by any group of citizens of the world to overthrow the Government of the world, the Government of the Block or that of the Primary State shall be taken as treason and shall be tried accordingly in the appropriate Court of Law, provided that treason against the Government of the World or against the Government of a Block shall be tried in the Court of International Conflict, as hereinafter provided, according

to the procedure thereof with the respective Governments, as prosecutors.

6. The citizenship of the Block shall entail the following obligations:—

- (i) Obligation to support in words and action all principles and steps leading to the peace and order of the Block.
- (it) Obligation to support the constitution of the Block and to help the stabilisation thereof.
- (iii) Obligation to fight for the peace and order of the Block and to be conscripted for the same.
- (iv) Obligation to obey the laws of the Block in priority and preference to the laws of the Primary State.
- (v) Obligation to respect the decisions and orders or judgments of the Supreme Court of the World in Priority and Preference to those of the Judicial Committee of the Block.
- (vi) Obligation to foster Inter-Block and Inter-State unity and co-operation.
- (vii) Obligation to respect the orders of the Cabinet of the Block in priority and

preference to the orders of the Cabinet of the Primary State to which he belongs.

7. As a citizen of the Primary State he shall have such obligations as are provided by the constitution thereof and as are not affected by any provision or obligation of this constitution.

8. Appropriate laws and procedure shall be provided by the Parliament of the world for enforcing all fundamental obligations imposed hereby and also for the protection of all fundamental rights hereby provided for the triple citizenship of every individual of the world. Any penalty prescribed or any punishment inflicted for the violation of these rights and obligations shall, when necessary, be executed by or under the direction of the Cabinet of the World by appropriate rules provided for the purpose.

9. The following uses, obligations and disabilities are forbidden: —

- (a) The use of untouchability in any form social, religious or superstitious.
- (b) The use of traffic in human beings and of forced labour in mills and factories or elsewhere.
- (c) All cruel forms of killing animals or treating them for labour.

- (d) All uses of Bombs and Poison Gas or other instruments or inventions that can cause death on a large scale, except by the Government of the world,
- (e) All aerial bombing and naval torpedoing and submarine warfare except by the Government of the World.
- (f) All discrimination in matters of service and opportunities on grounds of religion, caste, creed or political or religious opinion.
- (g) All inventions of science that can cause death on a large scale except under the supervision of the Government of the World.
- (h) Any obligation to pay Income Tax or taxes *ejusdetn generis* to the extent of more than one-fourth of the income or assets.

10. The General Fundamental Rights of every citizen shall be as follows: —

- (a) He shall have freedom of speech and expression of opinion subject to any law in force.
- (6) He shall have freedom to live and settle as a peaceful resident in any part of the world.

- (c) He shall have freedom to practise any profession, business or vocation which is not against public morals or public policy as understood by the civilised world.
- (d) He shall have right to hold or acquire property in any part of the world and not to be deprived of the same without due process of law and except in accordance with some law already in force at the time of such deprivation.
- (e) He shall have right to Free Trade within the limits of the Block to which he belongs subject to all laws of tariff and customs and contraband of war.
- (f) He shall have freedom of religion and religious opinion except that he shall not, either in opinion or in writing, be aggressive against the methods and practices of any religion not his own.

I I . Any breach or wilful violation or interference with the fundamental rights shall give rise to a cause of action for damages enforceable in any appropriate court of law of the Primary. State where the defendant causes such breach or violation, or in the original jurisdiction of the Judicial Committee of the Block where the violation takes place or in the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the World.

CHAPTER IV

**FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF
LABOUR**

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FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF LABOUR

1. Division of Labour.
2. Provision for Minimum Requirements.
3. Minimum Education to be provided.
4. Complaints from Labour Associations.
5. Funds in aid of Labour.
6. Legality of Strike without Notice.
7. Legality of Strike with notice.
8. Reliefs to Strikers.
9. Legislation on Labour.
10. Labour Committee.
11. Compulsory Legislation for Labour.
12. Major Disputes.
13. Other Rights.
14. Penalty for Indiscipline.

CHAPTER IV

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF LABOUR

I. For the purposes of the Government of the World, Labour shall include:—

- (a) Industrial Labour;
- (6) Agricultural Labour;
- (c) Clerical Labour;
- (d) Communicational Labour;
- (e) Any other class or kind of labour approved by the Parliament of the World.

2. Labourers shall have minimum provision for food, cloth and treatment during the period of disease and every Primary State or a mono-block shall, by appropriate legislation, make provision for the same according to local prices of food, cloth and medicine. In default of legislation by any Primary State or a mono-block, the Parliament of the World, on due report from appropriate Officers and Committees provided herein, shall have jurisdiction to legislate on all such matters.

3. The minimum education of labourers and appropriate provisions for their residence shall be

separately provided for by the Parliament of the Block. In default of any such separate legislation by the Parliament of a Block, the Parliament of the World shall have power to legislate for the same.

4. Complaints from any Labour Organisation, Association, Committee, Council, Federation, Conference, Union, or Executive Body shall be placed in the form of memorials before the Governor of the Primary State or the Governor General in the case of a monoblock, within which such Associations are situated and he shall, in consultation with his Cabinet, decide what reliefs may be granted.

5. Where funds are not available from the Treasury of the Primary State for any provision for labourers, the Governor of the Primary State shall forward the memorial with a note of recommendation to the Governor General of the Block to which the Primary State belongs except in the case of monoblocks formed under sections five, six and seven and eight of Chapter II of this constitution. The Governor General shall make such provision in the Budget of the Block for relief to labourers as he deems fit. In case the Governor General is unable to provide for funds from the Treasury of the Block, the memorial shall be forwarded to the Chairman of the World with a note as to the propriety of the

grant The world Cabinet shall take such steps in the situation as it deems fit.

6. No strike of labourers numbering more than ten thousand shall be declared illegal. On the occasion of any such strikes, the Governor of the Primary State or the Governor General of a monoblock, as the case may be, where the strike takes place shall constitute a Committee of enquiry with himself or a member of his Cabinet as President and also with due representation on the Committee on behalf of the strikers. Immediate report of any such strike shall be sent to the Governor General of the Block where the block consists of more than one Primary State and to the Chairman of the World.

7. No strike of labourers numbering less than ten thousand with due Notice to the Manager of the Industry shall be declared illegal. Any strike by unapproved classes of labourers shall not be recognised.

8. Labourers on legitimate strike shall accept such reliefs as may be granted by the Governor of the Primary State on the recommendation of the Committee of enquiry, or by the Government of the Block, or by the Government of the World, or from both.

g. Legislation on labour and conflict between Capital and Labour shall, as a rule, be within the Province of the legislation of the Primary State or of the mono-block where the Industry is situated except as provided herein.

10. The Parliament of the World shall in its first Session set up a Committee of twenty members, two from each one of the Blocks, to be called the Labour Committee of the World. The Chairman of the World shall be its *Ex-Officio* President. In constituting such a Committee the Parliament of the World shall give preference to the Representatives of well-known National and Inter-National Organisations of the Working Classes. The Committee shall tour throughout the World and report to the President on the conditions of labour within the Primary States of the World. It shall also suggest legislation in concrete form for the betterment of relations between Capital and Labour in each of the Primary States. The Cabinet of the World shall duly consider such suggestions and lay down general policies based thereupon.

11. Any legislation suggested by the Parliament of the World to the Government of a Primary State on the basis of the report of the Labour Committee shall be placed before the popular Legislative Assembly of the Primary State or of the mono-Block for consideration in its next session. The Legislature of the Primary State or the mono-Block shall as a

rule pass the measures suggested without any modification. If any such Legislature refuses to pass such measure, it may be passed for and on behalf of the State by the Parliament of the World in any of its sessions within the year, and if so passed, it shall have paramount effect in the Primary State or the mono-block for and on behalf of which it is enacted.

The Governor General of the Block to which such Primary State belongs' or which is a mono-block may, however, move amendments to the same in the Parliament of the World, if such amendments are recommended and passed by the Parliament of the Block and not otherwise. No other member of the Parliament of the World shall have right to move any amendment to any such measure.

The Labour Committee shall be a permanent body and its members shall receive such remuneration from the Treasury of the World as the Parliament of the World may by a resolution determine.

12. Any major dispute between Labour and Capital within any Primary State or Mono-Block of the World in any form including strike shall be placed for decision before the Labour Committee of the World, and its decision thereon shall be accepted by the parties. Such a decision shall be subject to appeal only to the Cabinet of the World.

Whether a dispute is a major dispute or not shall be decided on due report received about the same

from all legitimate sources by the Chairman of the World and he shall make a declaration to this effect in the World Gazette provided herein.

13. All forms of recognised or approved labour shall have special rights from the employees for Life Insurance for accident and for old age relief. Legislation to this effect shall be made by the popular Legislative Assemblies of Primary States or mono-blocks and, in default, by the Parliament of the World, and where the Parliament of the World considers any provision made by a Primary State or a mono-block insufficient for such relief, it may supplement or alter the Legislation by its own measures for the purpose.

14. Any Union, Association or other Organisation of labour disobeying the decision of appropriate authorities may be proceeded against under the laws made for the purpose by the Parliament of the World, or by the Parliament of the Block, or by the Popular Legislative Assembly of the Primary State to which it belongs.

CHAPTER V

WORLD FEDERATION

CHAPTER V

WORLD FEDERATION

- i. Constitution of the Federation.
2. Exercise of Executive and Military Authority.
3. Salary of the Chairman of the World.
4. The extent of the Executive Authority of the Federation.
5. Authority of a Primary State.
6. Subjects on which the Parliament of the World may legislate.
7. Salary of the Governor General
8. *Lingua Franca* of the World.
9. Shifting of the Capital of the World.
10. Meetings of the World Cabinet.
11. General Superintending power of the Chairman of the World.
12. Advisers of the Chairman of the World

- 13- Advocate General of the World.
14. Tenure of the office of Advisers.
15. Actions to be taken in the name of the Chairman of the World.
16. Orders to be issued in the name of the Chairman of the World.
17. The Seal and Flag of the World.
18. Authentication of Rules.
19. Decision on Seal and Flag.
20. Limitation of the exercise of individual judgment by the Governor General—conflict of opinion in the Cabinet of the Block.
21. Form of decision of the World Cabinet.
22. Obedience to orders of the Chairman of the World.
23. Hearing of objections to any order from the Government of the World.

CHAPTER V

WORLD FEDERATION

i. From the date of the proclamation of the Constitution, the Government of the World shall be a Federation consisting of Blocks as herein-before provided.

2. The Executive Authority of the Federation shall be exercised by the Chairman of the World on the written and express advice of the members of the World Cabinet; and the Military authority of the Federation shall be exercised by the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the World on the written and express direction of the Chairman of the World.

3. The Chairman of the World shall receive a salary which will exceed by five hundred pounds per month the salary of the Governor General drawing the highest salary as amongst the persons of his rank and position.

4. The Executive Authority of the World Federation shall extend:—

(a) to all matters with respect to which the World Parliament according to this

Constitution will have power to make laws;

(6) to the raising of Naval, Military and Air Forces, for and on behalf of the World Government;

(c) The said Authority shall not, save as expressly provided for in this Constitution, extend in any Primary State or mono-block to any subject with respect to which the local legislature of the Primary State or mono-block will have power to make laws for itself after the promulgation of this Constitution;

(d) The said Authority shall not extend to the enlistment or enrolment of soldiers from any one of the aforesaid Blocks without the permission of the Governor General of the Block, except by an ordinance for the purpose promulgated -by the Chairman of the World.

5. The executive authority of a Primary State within any Block, or of the Government of the Blocks, shall be exercised within the proper limits by the local Cabinet, except where the authority of the World Cabinet becomes exercisable within the Primary State, or within the Block to the exclusion of the executive authority of the Primary States, or of the Block by virtue of this Constitution or an Act of the Parliament of the World.

6. The following matters shall, for this Constitution, be treated as world matters and laws for them shall be promulgated only by the World Parliament • —

- (a) Prevention of any grave menace to the peace and tranquility of the World as a whole, or in any of the Blocks as between two or more Primary States, or as between any two or more of the Blocks;
- (b) The safeguarding of the financial stability and credit of the Government of the World;
- (c) The safeguarding of the legitimate interests of any of the independent political Units of the World;
- (d) The maintenance of cordial relations among the Blocks and the Primary States, if any, under them and adjustment of their rights as amongst themselves;
- (e) Development of free trade and free communication and free expression of ideals in all the Blocks and protection of the legitimate rights of every one of the Blocks and the independent Units composing them;
- (f) Defining the special rights, powers and responsibilities of the Chairman of the

World for the protection of Fundamental Rights;

- (g) Raising of a World Military Force and World Police Force with selected personnel from all the Blocks of the World as herein provided.
- (h) Communication by Air and Ocean or seas beyond the territorial limits as recognised to-date;
- (i) Adjustment, cancellation or modification of treaties, agreements or other contractual relations as between any two Primary States or Mono-Blocks or Blocks consisting of several Primary States;
- (j) Adjustment, Cancellation or payment of National Debts as between any two political Units of the World including both major and minor units;
- (k) Subjects relating to the Supreme Court of the World and the judicial system of the world as a whole;
- (l) Subjects relating to World Services and their relation to services of the Block or of the Primary States;
- (m) Subjects relating to limitation of Arms and Ammunitions and the manufacture and uses thereof;
- (n) Subjects relating to the age of recruitment for military service and of retirement therefrom;

- (o) Subjects relating to Fundamental Rights as Citizen of the World;
- (p) Subjects relating to Boundaries and Colonial possessions of Primary States or Mono-Blocks;
- (q) Subjects relating to Embassy and other species of Diplomatic Relationship;
- (r) Subjects relating to National Claims arising out of World War No. II of the year 1939;
- (s) Subjects relating to Life Insurance and situations caused by the Liquidation of Banks;
- (t) Subjects of Superintendence and Inspection;
- (u) World Bank—its constitution and management.
- (v) Any other subjects falling appropriately within the jurisdiction of World Law according to any provision or provisions of this Constitution.

7. No Governor General shall draw a salary of more than £1,000/- per month and no Governor shall draw a salary of more than £900/- per month except with the consent of the Parliament of the Block or with the consent of the Popular Legislative Assembly of the Primary State.

8. The *Lingua Franca* of the World shall be English or French or any other language to be determined by a resolution of the Parliament of the World. Pending and such determination the *Lingua Franca* of the World shall be the English language.

9. The Capital of the Government of the World shall shift every seven years to the capital of a Block according to the decision of the Chairman of the World taken on the advice of the Governor Generals.

10. The World Cabinet shall meet at the capital of the World not less than once a month and as often in addition as the Chairman thereof notifies. In the absence of the Chairman, the seniormost member of the Cabinet shall preside and the proceedings fixed for the meeting shall be considered and gone into

11. The general superintending power of the Chairman of the World shall extend to the superintendence of the administration of all Primary States and Mono-blocks and Blocks of the Federation of the World.

12. The Chairman of the World shall have the following advisers who shall be *ex-officio* members of World Parliament: —

- (a) A Financial Adviser;
- (b) A Military Adviser who shall also be the
Commander-in-Chief;
- (c) A Legal Adviser;
- (d) An Industrial and Commercial Adviser;
- (e) A Boundary and Communicational
Adviser;
- (f) A Diplomatic Adviser;
- (g) A Sanitary Adviser; and
- (h) An Educational Adviser.

All forms of advice shall be recorded. No advice, however, shall be binding on the Chairman of the World.

13. The Legal Adviser of the Chairman of the World shall be called the Advocate General of the World.

14. No Adviser of the Chairman of the World shall hold office for more than seven years except with the consent of all the members of the Cabinet of the World.

15. All Executive, Military, Legal, Educational, Commercial, Communicational and other actions and

steps of the World Government shall be taken in the name of the Chairman of the World.

16. All orders of the Government of the World shall be issued in the name of the Chairman of the World.

17. All instruments executed in the name of the Chairman of the World shall be authenticated by his Seal containing a specific mark for and on behalf of each of the Blocks. The Flag of the World Government shall be designed on a similar model.

18. All rules made by the Cabinet of the World shall be authenticated by the signature of the Chairman of the Cabinet.

19. The decision on the seal and the flag to be used as the seal and as the flag of the World shall be taken before the date of the proclamation of the Constitution and the Tentative Committee shall have power to use the seal and the flag till the world Government is formally organised and the World Cabinet is legally constituted under the provisions of this Constitution.

20. The Governor General shall not exercise his individual judgment, except within his own Block

and in matters primarily concerning the Block. In case of any major conflict of opinion with his Cabinet, he shall at once refer the matter to the Chairman of the World. If he fail to do so, the Chairman of the World shall have the power to take cognizance of the matter and to place it before the World Cabinet for a decision. Any such decision shall be duly given effect to.

21. All decisions of the World Cabinet shall be in the form of resolutions and shall be duly recorded. They shall be executed by appropriate officers of the world service as hereinafter provided appointed for the purpose by the Chairman of the World from an office established in the Capital of the World.

22. No Block nor any Primary State thereof shall disobey any formal order or direction issued under the seal of the Chairman of the World. Any such disobedience shall be penalised by laws to be made by the Parliament of the World.

23. Any objection to any order issued under the name and the seal of the Chairman of the World Cabinet may be heard as a suit in the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Justice of the world only after such order has been carried out, and the decision of the Supreme Court shall be final. Where **such** an objection is entertained and is decided as valid under the law and procedure then existing,

-the order complained of shall be vacated or treated
.as withdrawn. No further proceedings shall be taken
in respect of any such matter and the World Govern-
ment shall not be liable in damages or costs for the
-same.

CHAPTER VI

WORLD LEGISLATURE

CHAPTER VI

THE WORLD LEGISLATURE

- i. Composition of the Legislature of the World,
 - (a) How vacant seats should be filled up.
2. Tenue of the Parliament of the World.
3. Sessions of the Parliament of the World.
4. No Member to move more than two resolutions.
5. President of the Sessions of Parliament.
6. First Session of the Parliament of the World.
7. No Adjournment of a session except under exceptional circumstances.
8. Chairman's Messages.
9. Special Address by Advisers of the Chairman
10. General Secretariat of the World.
11. The World Gazette, its contents and its distribution.
12. Passing of resolutions.
13. Sixty Members to form *Quorum*.
14. No Effect of death of Members on power to legislate.
15. No oath required but a statement.

16. Minimum age of a member of World Parliament and Minimum educational qualification.
17. Remuneration of Members of World Parliament.
18. Disqualification of Members of World Parliament.
19. Expulsion of Non-members.
20. Nonliability of Members to legal proceedings.
21. Non-liability of Members for publications.
22. Journal Committee and its functions.
23. Immunity of Members of World Parliament.
24. Absence from Sessions and its effect on remuneration.
25. Resolutions to be moved with the express permission of the Chairman of the World—amendment not to require permission.
26. Resolutions not requiring such permission under certain circumstances.
27. Certain Bills not to require assent of the Chairman for becoming Law.
28. Unassented Bill to be placed again before the house by the Chairman himself.
29. Code of World Laws.
30. Revenue of the world.
31. Time when the amount is to be handed over for use **to the World Government.**

32. Control of the Finances of the World.
33. National Debt—how the World Parliament may deal with it.
34. The World Treasurer.
35. Payment of Reparation by the Government of the World.
36. Restoration of Primary States to *Status Quo*.
37. Presentation of Annual Budget before the World Parliament by the Financial Adviser.
38. Authentication of Principal Items of World Expenditure.
39. Placing of supplementary Budget.
40. Right to borrow from the Government of Primary State or Government of the Block.
41. No Discussion on personal character of Members and of some officials.
42. Language of the proceedings of the World Parliament.
43. Discussion of judgments of Supreme Court prohibited.
44. Immunity from prosecution of some officers of Parliament.
45. Conflict of laws observed in course of suits.
46. The Power of the Chairman of the World to issue ordinance.

- 47- How an ordinance may be ratified or its provisions may be made law.
48. Rules to carry out Ordinance.
49. Order under emergency to march into a Block or a Primary State.
50. Resignation of the Chairman under certain circumstances.
51. No voluntary resignation without three months' notice.

CHAPTER VI

WORLD LEGISLATURE

i. The Parliament of the world shall be composed of the following members:—

- (a) The Chairman of the World;
- (6) The Governor Generals of the Blocks;
- (c) The Governors of Primary States;
- (d) and twenty-five members from the Parliament of each Block nominated by the Governor General thereof on the recommendation, expressed in the form of a resolution, of the Parliament of the Block;

Provided

that the Primary States shall be represented in the Parliament of the World according to the population thereof and no Primary State shall go unrepresented in the nomination or recommendation. This Proviso shall not apply to a Mono-block as hereinbefore defined.

I(a). Any seat vacated in the Parliament of the Block by such nomination as aforesaid shall be filled up within six months from the date of such Recommendation as aforesaid according to the Constitution of the Block. In case it is not filled up within the period of six months from the date of the Recom-

mendation, the Governor General shall nominate members at his discretion to fill up the vacancies so created.

(b) The Parliament of the World shall have eight *Ex-Officio* Members being Advisers of the Chairman of the World.

2. The Parliament of the World shall function for seven years at a time. The situation of any member, dying within the period or resigning, shall be appropriately filled up within a month of the death or resignation by the Governor General of the Block concerned. In case it is not filled up within the period, the Chairman of the World shall have absolute right to fill up the vacancy by nomination except in the case of the Governor Generals of the Blocks or the Governors of Primary States.

3. The Parliament of the World shall be summoned to meet in the Capital of the World at least twice a year once in January and again in July. More than eight months must not elapse between any two of the sessions. In the case of any breach of this rule, the Chairman of the World or any member of his cabinet acting for him shall issue an Ordinance allowing the next following session of the Parliament of the World.

3(a) The Chairman of the World shall have right to call Extra-Ordinary Sessions of the Parlia-

ment of the World any time during the year. Any such session shall perform only such business as may be placed before it by him or any of the Governor Generals of the Blocks or any of the Governors of the Primary States.

4. No session of the Parliament of the World shall last for more than one calendar month and not more than two resolutions shall be moved by any member, not being the Chairman of the World, or the Governor General of a Block or the Governor of a Primary State in any particular session.

An Extra-ordinary Session of the Parliament of the World called by the Chairman of the World shall not sit for more than ten days.

5. The Parliament of the World shall, in its first session, elect a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker for the Parliament and shall determine by a resolution what remuneration should be paid to them.

5(a). The Chairman of the World may preside over any session of the Parliament of the World or at any sitting thereof. In his absence the Speaker and in the absence of the Speaker the Deputy Speaker or a member of the World Cabinet or a Governor of a Primary State elected to preside by the members present may preside at any meeting of the Parliament of the World.

6. The first session of the World Parliament shall meet within a year of the formal proclamation of this Constitution and all proceedings thereof shall be valid although the composition of it may remain partly incomplete.

7. The Chairman of the World or any other person presiding over a session of the Parliament of the World shall not adjourn any session, except under exceptional circumstances to be defined by rules made by the Cabinet of the World for the purpose.

8. The Chairman of the World may read out a message or messages in any session of the World Parliament. He shall also have the right to read or send messages to the Parliament of the Blocks, or to the legislative bodies of the Primary States.

9. The Advisers of the Chairman of the World may, by arrangement and with the permission of the Chairman, specially address the World Parliament, or the Block Parliament, or any legislative Assembly of any of the acceding Primary States, on any subject of world importance falling within their jurisdiction.

10. The World Parliament shall have a Secretariat with ten or more secretaries and their staff. It shall be called the General Secretariat of the World.

II. There shall be a World Gazette which shall regularly publish all messages addressed to the Parliament of the World and all proceedings of the World Parliament. It may also publish messages addressed to the Parliaments of the Blocks, or to the popular Legislative Assemblies of the Primary States. It shall be distributed free to the Central Secretariat of the Blocks and of the acceding Primary States in such numbers as the World Cabinet may determine.

12. Resolutions and Bills moved at any session of the World Parliament shall be taken as passed, only if passed by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting and having the right to vote. The President shall have a vote of his own and a casting vote in addition in case of equality of votes on any Bill or Resolution. There shall be no voting by proxy in the Parliament of the World or in the Parliament of the Block.

13. Sixty Members shall form a *quorum* in a meeting of the Parliament of the World. In the absence of a quorum, the meeting shall stand adjourned for the day. No resolution passed without proper *quorum* shall be valid.

14. Death or absence of members shall not affect the right of the Parliament of the World to legislate on behalf of the World.

15. No oath shall be demanded of a member of the Parliament of the World for admission therein. A statement under his signature to the effect that he is duly elected, nominated, or chosen shall be filed a week before each session by every member with the Secretary of the Parliament of the World.

16. No elected member of the Parliament of the World shall be less than thirty years old. None but a graduate of a university shall be elected a member of the Parliament except with the permission of the Governor General of the Block to which he belongs. A member becoming insolvent or discovered to have been so, shall not be allowed to sit in the House. The seat of an insolvent member, or of a member who becomes insane, shall be filled up by nomination by the Chairman of the World from the electors of the Block to which he may belong in an appropriate manner. In the case of members holding any official position, such seats shall be filled up by the new incumbents thereof.

17. Each member of the Parliament of the World shall receive a monthly remuneration to be fixed by the first session of the World Parliament. No remuneration shall be allowed to Governors, or Governor Generals, to the Chairman of the World and to the *Ex-Officio* members of the Parliament. Each member shall receive his actual travelling allowance for attending meetings of the Parliament

and a boarding fee to be determined at the first meeting of the Parliament.

18. Conviction for more than three months for any heinous offence, or treasonous charge, shall disqualify a person from standing for election to the Parliament of the World or from being a member thereof. The seat of a disqualified member shall be filled up by nomination by the Chairman of the World in an appropriate manner.

19. Any person not qualified to sit in the Parliament of the World, or disqualified as under the provisions of this Constitution, but still taking his seat therein, may be expelled therefrom under orders of the President of the House for the time being and his vote shall not be counted.

20. No member of the Parliament of the World shall be liable to any legal proceeding in any court of law in respect of anything said, or any remark made by him in the Parliament, or any Committee thereof.

21. No person shall be liable in any court of law for publication by him, or under his authority, of any report, vote, or proceedings of the Parliament of the World, except when such publication contains

gross misrepresentation of the facts or proceedings of the session.

22. There shall be a Journal Committee of the Parliament of the World consisting of ten or more members, one from each Block. It shall co-ordinate by proper propaganda the public opinion of the World in support of the World Federation. The Committee shall sit at the Capital of the World and the remuneration of its members shall be fixed by a resolution of the Parliament of the World.

23. No member of the Parliament of the World shall be liable to arrest, detention, or conviction, during the tenure of his membership except on proceedings commenced at the instance of the Governor General of the Block to which he belongs.

24. Absence from two consecutive sessions of the Parliament of the World shall disqualify a member from sitting in any future sitting of the Parliament. He will then be deemed to have resigned and his seat shall be filled up by nomination by the Chairman of the World in an appropriate manner. This rule shall not apply to the *ex-officio* members of the Parliament.

25. No Resolution shall be moved by any member of the Parliament of the World in any of its sessions without express permission for moving the

same from the Chairman of the World secured a fortnight before the first day of the session. In the case of whole Bills consisting of a series of resolutions, the permission of the Chairman shall be secured a month before the first day of the session. Such a Bill shall be treated as one single resolution. An amendment to a resolution may be moved in the House itself without any permission from the Chairman of the World.

26. Any Bill or Resolution can be moved in any session by any member thereof with the consent in writing of seventy-five per cent of the Members of the House present on the day provided there is a *quorum*. Such consent shall be tantamount to the permission of the Chairman of the World.

27. Any Bill or Resolution passed unanimously or by seventy-five per cent of the Members of the Parliament present and voting, shall not require the assent of the Chairman of the World. Such Bills or resolutions shall have the automatic effect of law. Any other Bill or Resolution shall require for its validity the formal assent of the Chairman of the World. Such assent shall be duly recorded.

28. If the Chairman of the World refuses assent to any Bill or Resolution, he shall place the same before the Parliament with a note on the reasons of

his dissent in the next following session for reconsideration by the House. If again passed by the House, the Bill or Resolution shall be law. No assent of the Chairman of the World shall be required in such a case.

29. There shall be a Code of World Laws embodying all laws passed and assented to where assent is required. It shall be published every year in January and shall be called World Code of the previous year.

30. The Revenue of the World shall be as follows: —

- (a) Every acceding Primary State and every acceding mono-block shall contribute five per cent of its gross annual revenue receipts to the World Treasury for the administration of the Government of the World, no matter whether its annual budget discloses a surplus or a deficit. This provision shall take effect from the year of proclamation of this Constitution. A letter of requisition shall be sent to the Governor or Governor General of each Primary State or Mono-block acceding to the Federation of the World within a month of such accession for the revenue of the year or any arrears thereof by the Tentative Com-

mittee as hereinbefore provided. Higher percentage may, however, be fixed by a resolution of the Parliament of the World. The amount shall be handed over by cheque to the Chairman of the World.

(6) The Ocean shall be treated as the property of the Government of the World for the purpose of the revenue thereof and any ship leaving any port of the world and bound for a voyage of not less than one hundred miles, shall pay to the Government of the World, an Ocean Tax of one pound for each occasion of such voyage. The tax shall be collected at the port from which any ship, not being a steam boat below five hundred tons, sails by an officer appointed for the purpose by the Government of the World or authorised to do so by the same on a special remuneration fixed for the purpose.

(c) The Sky shall be treated as the property of the Government of the World for the purpose of the revenue thereof and any aeroplane leaving any airport of the world except for training and bound for a journey of not less than one hundred air miles shall pay to the Government of the World an Air Tax of one pound for each occasion of such flight. The tax shall be collected at each Air-

Port, from which any plane not below the capacity of carrying five passengers flies, by an officer appointed for the purpose by the Government of the World or authorised to do so by the same on a special remuneration fixed for the purpose.

(d) All mines and minerals under the earth shall be treated as the property of the Government of the World for the purpose of the revenue thereof and each mining company, earnings in any year a net profit of not less than five thousand pounds, shall contribute two and a half per cent of its net profits after payment of Income Tax to the Government of the World. The tax shall be collected at the Capital of the Primary State within which the company is registered or where the Company has its principal working centre, by an officer of the World Service as hereinafter provided or by' any other person authorised to do so by the Government of the world.

(e) Any collection in any other way provided by any other provision of this constitution.

31. All revenue under section 30(a) shall be handed over within a month of the passage of the annual budget of the Primary State or the Monoblock

through the popular Legislative Assembly or the Parliament, as the case may be, by a cheque to the Chairman of the World or forwarded to him.

Any defaulting Primary State or Mono-block may be given such time as the Chairman of the World may deem fit but not exceeding three months from the date on which such payment is due.

After the expiry of such extension a defaulting Primary State or Mono-block shall be treated as not having acceded to the Federation of the World or otherwise as the Cabinet of the World shall decide. On each such contingency, the Governor General of the Block to which the Primary State belongs, shall immediately resign from the Cabinet of the World, or shall be deemed to have done so. -He shall, be restored to his position only on the payment being made. He may, however, continue to work on the cabinet on any special request made by the Chairman of the World for the purpose.

32. The Revenue of the World shall be under the control and disposal of the Tentative Committee till the formation of the Cabinet of the World under the provisions of this Constitution and thereafter under the control and disposal of the Parliament of the World.

33. The National Debt of every Primary State or Mono-Block shall bind the Primary State or

the Mono-block concerned. The World Cabinet shall, however, have jurisdiction to reduce the foreign debts of any Primary State or Mono-block by amicable settlement or by the payment of the same from the revenue of the world in the interest of the peace and good government of the world. No such step shall, however, be taken without the approval of the Parliament of the World.

34. There shall be a World Treasurer to be appointed by the Cabinet of the World. He shall be in charge of the Revenue of the World as custodian thereof. He shall suggest from time to time to the Cabinet of the World such methods as he deems fit for the adoption of a universal currency system throughout the world. He shall disburse sums under written orders from the Secretary of the World Cabinet. No person without adequate banking and accounting qualifications shall be selected for the post of the World Treasurer.

35. Any reparation of War, payable by one Primary State or Mono-Block to one or more Primary States or Mono-blocks shall be treated as the Foreign Debt of the State from which such reparation is due. The World Cabinet shall have right to lighten the burden of such foreign debt by amicable settlement, or by the payment of the same from the Revenue of the World with the consent of the Parliament of the World.

36. The Chairman of the World may decide in consultation with his Cabinet whether any Primary State or Mono-block separated by any War or otherwise, shall, in the interest of world peace, be restored to *Status Quo* as it had been before such war. Any such decision shall not be effective unless it is ratified by a resolution of the Parliament of the World.

37. The annual budget of the Government of the World shall be presented before the Parliament of the World in the first week of January every year by the Financial Adviser of the Chairman of the World, who will have the right to make a general statement on the same. He shall reply to any relevant question asked by any member of the House on any item of the budget. Whether such questions are relevant or not shall be decided by the President of the House.

38. The Chairman of the World shall authenticate by his signature every item of principal expenditure of the Budget of the World duly passed by the Parliament of the World and his Financial Adviser shall countersign each such item. An item not passed by the Parliament may be certified by the Chairman of the World on his own responsibility and such certificate shall validate disbursement of the amount from the Treasury of the World for the purpose for which it is intended.

39- No supplementary statement of expenditure shall be placed before the Parliament of the World, except with the permission in writing from the Chairman of the World with reasons given by him for such statement. Such reasons may be discussed in the House and the Parliament of the World may reject such Statement in part or *in toto*. The Chairman of the World shall, however, have power to certify any such supplementary Budget.

40. The Chairman of the World shall have the right to borrow money with or without interest for the Government of the World from any Primary State, or from any one of the Blocks, with the permission of the Parliament of the World secured by a resolution thereof, for any purpose of world importance or world significance and such sums shall be payable from the Treasury of the World.

41. There shall be no question or discussion in the Parliament of the World on the personal character or general conduct of any member of the Parliament of the World, or of any Judge of the Supreme Court of Justice of the World, or of any Judge of the Judicial Committee of a Block, or of any Judge of any High Court, or equivalent Court of any of the acceding Primary States of the World.

42. The proceedings of the Parliament of the World shall be conducted either in French, or in

English, or in any other language fixed by the Parliament of the World by seventy-five per cent of their votes.

43. No discussion shall take place in the Parliament of the World on any judgment or order of any Judge or Judges of the Supreme Court of Justice of the World, to be established under the provisions hereinafter laid down. But the effect of the judgment, or order of any other Court of Law in the World, including the effect of a judgment, or order of any judge of the Judicial Committee of the Block, shall be subject to discussion in the Parliament of the World.. The validity of any resolution, or act passed by the Parliament of the World, shall be subject to being called in question on the ground, either of illegality or irregularity, in the Supreme Court of Justice of the World.

44. No officer in whom powers are vested by appointment, or under orders of the Chairman of the World, or of the Presiding Officer of a session of the Parliament, for regulating the procedure, or conduct) of business, or for maintaining order and discipline in the Parliament of the World, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of any Court of Law in respect of the exercise by him of any of those powers, except when an illegitimate and excessive exercise of the power or powers is definitely provable against him and then also, only with the permission of the President of the house to that effect.

45« Any conflict or inconsistency of a World Law with a Block Law, or of a World Law with a law of a Primary State observed in the course of any suit or proceeding in any court of law in the World, including the Judicial Committee of a Block, shall be placed by the Judge or Justice of the Court before the Advocate General of the World and he shall place the same in the form of *Statement of a Case* for \$ decision before the Supreme Court of the World in its original jurisdiction. In all such cases the Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction to decide any law as *intra Vires*, or *ultra Vires* and the decision shall be treated as final.

46. The Chairman of the World shall have no power to make any law, but he may issue Ordinances which shall have the effect of law and shall have validity for a year from the date of the promulgation thereof. Such power shall not be exercised, except in the case of a danger to World Peace, or of a possible Conflict between two or more Primary States of the world, whether such States be acceding States or not or between two or more Blocks.

47. An ordinance of the Chairman of the World as provided in the preceding section may be ratified by a resolution at the next session of the Parliament of the World or if the Parliament be in session when the ordinance is passed, by a resolution of the session itself. Otherwise, it shall lapse after a year from the date of its promulgation. It may be withdrawn

during the year by the Chairman of the World at his discretion.

48. Rules under any Ordinance may be made with the Advocate General of the World. But they by the Chairman of the World after due consultation shall lapse with the lapsing or withdrawal of the Ordinance by the Chairman of the World.

49. The Chairman of the World shall have power, in case of any grave menace to the peace of the world, to order the Supreme Commander-in-chief to march the army of the World against any Block, or against any Primary State, whether acceding or not. Of such menace to the peace of the world he shall be the sole judge and such order shall be carried into immediate effect. If the Parliament of the World disapprove of any such step by a resolution to that effect, the Chairman of the World shall resign and another Chairman shall be appointed to take his place under the provisions of this Constitution.

50. The Chairman of the World shall also resign on a memorial presented to him under the signature of seventy-five per cent of the Members of the Parliament of the World requesting him to resign, and in such a situation, the Governor Generals of the Blocks shall elect another Chairman in his place.

5i. No Chairman of the World shall resign of his own accord without three months' notice served individually on the members of his Cabinet and no Governor General of a Block shall resign of his own accord without three months' notice served on the Chairman of the World.

CHAPTER VII

GOVERNMENT OF THE BLOCK

CHAPTER VII

GOVERNMENT OF THE BLOCK

- i. The Parliament of the Block and the Governor General.**
- 2. Election of the Governor General.**
- 3. Capital of the Block.**
- 4. *Lingua Franca* of the Block.**
- 5. Composition of the Cabinet of the Block.**
- 6. Rules.**
- 7. Formation of the Cabinet of the Block.**
- 8. Dispute in the Block Cabinet.**
- 9. Equality of Status as between Primary States of the Block.**
- 10. Development of Block Citizenship.**
- 11. Acquisition of Primary Citizenship in a different State.**
- 12. *Quota* of the Army and Police.**
- 13. Exercise of Executive Authority by the Governor General within Primary States.**
- 14. Revenue of the Block.**
- 15. Treasurer of the Block.**
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- 17. Executive Authority of the Governor General**

18. Official Actions to be taken in the name of the Governor General.
19. Governor General to preside over the Cabinet.
20. No issue of Ordinance when the Parliament is in session.
21. No oath for Block Ministers.
22. Distribution of *Port Folios*.
23. No Sovereignty but only suzerainty of the Governor General over the Primary States.
24. Power of general superintendence of the Governor General.
25. Admission of Primary States into Federation-Admission of Blocks.
26. Mode of Accession of Primary States to the Block.
27. Controversy between two Primary States of the same Block.
28. Controversy between two Primary States of two different Blocks.
29. Form in which Controversies are to be placed for decision.
30. Attempt to overthrow the Government of a Block.
31. Contingent Conflicts.
32. Right to make rule for transaction of business.
33. Primary States to be encouraged to merge their identify.
34. Seal and Flag of the Block.

CHAPTER VII

GOVERNMENT OF THE BLOCKS

i. Each Block, as hereinbefore constituted shall have a Parliament of its own and a Supreme Administrative Officer to be called the Governor General. He shall, by virtue of his position, be a member of the Cabinet of the World. He shall have right to preside over any session or meeting of the Parliament of the Block.

2. The Governor General of the Block shall be elected by the Members of the Parliament of the Block in the first session of the same. The President of the first meeting shall be nominated by the Tentative Committee and he or she may be a member of the Tentative Committee. The Governor General of the Block shall have five advisers under him to be appointed by him and they shall be *Ex-Officio* members of the Parliament of the Block.

The Mono-blocks shall follow their own Constitution in the matter.

3. The first capital of the Block, except in the case of Mono-blocks, shall be selected by the Tentative Committee. The Parliament of the Block shall have right to remove it by a resolution to that effect passed by a majority of seventy five per cent of the members in favour of such removal.

4. The *Lingua Franca* of the Block shall be determined by the Parliament of the Block by a Resolution to that effect. This shall not apply to a mono-block having a *Lingua Franca* of its own.

5. The Cabinet of the Block shall be composed of not less than fifteen members and not more than twenty-five selected by the Governor General of the Block from the members of the Parliament of the Block. The, Primary States of the Block shall be fairly represented on the Cabinet of the Block.

A mono-block shall have ministers on its cabinet according to its own constitution.

6. Rules shall be made by the Cabinet of the World for the appropriate representation of the Units of the Residuary Block on the Cabinet of the same. Such rules shall be valid for five years and thereafter the ministers of the Residuary Block shall be selected by the Governor General of the Block in the usual way.

7. The members of the Cabinet of the Block shall be called Block Ministers. They shall be selected, Except in the case of Mono-blocks, by the Governor\General in consultation with the Governors of the Primary States. The Governors of Primary States shall have right to make formal recommenda-

tion in the matter to the Governor General but no such recommendation shall be binding on him.

On the death or resignation of a Minister of a Block the Governor General shall appoint another by appropriate nomination for the purpose.

8. Any dispute with respect to any matter of administration dividing the Block Cabinet into groups shall be decided in the first instance by the Governor General of the Block and finally by the Chairman of the World on a motion before him made by the Governor General in that behalf.

9. As between the Primary States of a Block there shall be equality of status and no discrimination in matters of rights and privileges.

10. Block Citizenship shall be developed by the Ministers of the Block through Inter-Unit co-operation and co-ordination till the Primary States merge into one single Block State. The Constitution of such a Block State as one government shall be decided upon, drawn up and provided by the Parliament of the World.

n. No citizen of one Primary State shall have rights of Primary citizenship, or the? obligations thereof in any other Primary State, unless he acquires Domicile therein according to appropriate law.

On the acquisition of such domicile he shall have the right to vote in the elections for the legislative bodies of each of the Primary States and also such other rights as may appertain to domicile in the latter State.

12. Each Block shall have its own *quota* of Army consisting of Air, Naval and Land Forces from the Army of the World. The *quota* shall be determined by a Resolution of the Parliament of the World. A Block shall also have its own police force consisting principally of its own citizens or of the citizens of the Primary States within the Block. The number thereof shall be fixed for each Block by the Parliament of the World.

13. The Governor General of the Block, not being a Mono-block, shall exercise no executive authority within a Primary State except on matters on which Parliament of the Block can legislate under the provisions of this Constitution and except a power of inspection or superintendence as provided herein and except in cases of emergency.

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14. The Revenue of the Block not being a Mono-block shall be as follows:—

- (a) Every Primary State of a Block, shall contribute twenty per cent of its Postal Revenue and its revenue from Income Tax to the Treasury of the Block for

carrying on the administration of the Block, no matter whether its budget discloses a surplus or a deficit. This provision shall take effect from the year of proclamation of this Constitution. A letter of requisition shall be sent to the Governor of each Primary State within the Block acceding to the Federation and to the Block within a month of its accession to the Federation of the World for the revenue of the year or any arrear thereof by the Tentative Committee.

A. higher percentage may, however, be fixed by a resolution of the Parliament of the Block.

(b) Every limited Company, private or public, not being a mining company, having its registered office or principal working centre within the Block shall contribute to the funds of the Block two and half per cent of its net annual profits after the deduction of Income Tax thereon and the same shall be collected by an officer of the Block Service appointed for the purpose and forwarded to the Treasurer of the Block.

(c) Every Talkie owner not being a limited company, every racing institution and every Foot Ball organisation or association having a net income of not less than five thousand pounds a year, shall contribute five per cent of its net

income to the funds of the Government of the Block wherein it has its establishment and the same shall be collected by the officers of Block Service appointed for the purpose or by any other person authorised to do.

15. There shall be a Treasurer of each Block. The funds of the Block shall remain in his custody and shall be disbursed under orders from the Governor General of the Block conveyed to him in writing. He shall keep the funds deposited in his own name with the Central Bank of the Block as hereinafter provided and utilise the same by cheques issued for the purpose.

This section shall not apply to Mono-blocks; they shall be allowed to follow their own rules and procedure in the matter.

16. The Governor General of a Block shall have a secretariat of his own and a chief Secretary to be called the Secretary of the Block. He shall have right to countersign all cheques issued by the Treasurer of the Block. No specific order of the Governor General shall be necessary for any withdrawal or payment by cheque for an amount below one thousand pounds. In all other cases such order shall be essential

This rule shall not apply to Mono-blocks; they shall be allowed to follow their own rules and procedure in the matter.

17. The Executive Authority of the Governor-General of a Block shall be co-extensive with the Legislative Authority of the Parliament of the Block and shall be exercised either directly or indirectly by officers of the Block Service or by officers placed at his disposal by the Cabinet of the World. He shall act according to the advice of the majority of the members of his cabinet or under direction from the Cabinet of the World. The latter shall in all cases have priority and preference.

Any special power of legislation by ordinance, superintendence, inspection or otherwise given to him by this Constitution or in the case of a Mono-block by the Constitution of the Mono-block shall, however, be exercised by him at his absolute discretion.

18. All official actions of the government of the Block and all official steps thereunder shall be done or taken in the name of the Governor General of the Block. All contracts and all agreements and deeds on behalf of the Block shall be executed under his signature or under the signature of an officer authorised by him and shall be sealed with the seal of the Government of the Block.

This rule may not apply to a Mono-block.

19. The Governor General of a Block may preside at any meeting of the Cabinet of the Block. Such meetings shall be called with due notice by the Chief Secretary of the Block.

This provision may not apply to a Mono-block.

20. The Governor General shall not exercise any power of issuing Ordinance when the Parliament of the Block is in session except in the case of immediate danger to the peace, order or security of the Block. Of such a situation he shall be the sole judge.

This provision may not apply to a Mono-block.

20(a). No Block Minister shall be required to take oath before the assumption of office. But a Block Minister shall file with the Chief Secretary of the Governor General of the Block a solemn declaration of Fidelity as provided in the schedule hereof before the assumption of office.

21. A Block Minister shall be subject to dismissal by the Governor General of the Block and on such dismissal, his successor shall be appointed by the Governor General from the panel submitted by the Governor of the Primary State to which he belongs. A Block Minister shall receive such remuneration as is fixed by the Parliament of the Block. Such remuneration shall be uniform for all ministers of the same Block. Mono-blocks may follow their own rules and procedure in the matter.

22. The portfolios of the Block may be distributed by the Governor General thereof among the Ministers at his absolute discretion. A Minister without portfolio may be in charge of inspection and superintendence of the Civil administration of the

Primary States of the Block. On each such inspection, there shall be a report submitted by the Minister to the Governor General of the Block. A Block Minister shall not be appointed to inspect the affairs of the Primary State to which he, by his citizenship, belongs. Mono-blocks may follow their own rules and procedure in the matter.

23. The sovereignty of a Primary State shall not be disturbed by the Governor General of the Block, or by any of his ministers, except in matters provided for in this Constitution, or by laws made by the Parliament of the World. The power to be exercised by the Governor General on a Primary State of his Block shall be of the nature of Suzerainty as understood in Public International Law. In the case of the Mono-blocks of the World no such question shall arise.

24. The Governor General of a Block shall have the power of general superintendence on subjects within his jurisdiction in every Primary State within his Block and he shall report on the administration of the same at least once a year to the Chairman of the World. Such report may contain notes and remarks on subjects not falling within his jurisdiction as the Governor General of the Block.

25. A Primary State shall be admitted to the Federation of the World on its signing an Instrument

of Accession, the form whereof is given in the Schedule. Such an instrument shall be signed by the Governor of the Primary State. Likewise each Block, when duly constituted or confirmed, shall accede to the Federation of the World by filing an Instrument of Accession with the Chairman of the World. Such an instrument shall be signed by the Governor General of the Block. No Instrument of Accession shall render an Accession valid unless it is formally accepted by the Chairman of the World.

26. A Primary State shall also accede by an Instrument of Accession to the Government of the Block to which it belongs after such block is duly constituted. The formation of each Block shall be declared by the Chairman of the World by an appropriate declaration to that effect in the Gazette of the World.

27. Any controversy arising between two Primary States of the same Block shall be referred for decision to the Governor General of the Block by the Governors of the States. The Governor General shall constitute a Committee composed of any three of his ministers to pronounce a decision on the same, or shall refer the same for decision to the Chief Justice of the Judicial Committee of the Block. Such a decision, whether pronounced by the Committee of Ministers or by the Chief Justice of the Judicial Committee, shall be subject to appeal only to the Supreme Court of Justice of the World.

28 Any controversy arising between a Block and a Primary State within or without it, or between two Primary States of two different Blocks, shall be referred for decision either to the Chief Justice of the World or to the Chairman of the World, but under no circumstances to both. The decision pronounced by any of these authorities shall be final.

29. All controversy mentioned in the two foregoing sections shall be placed in the form of a suit and be decided as such. The Advocate General of the Primary States or of the Blocks shall represent the governments concerned on such occasion.

30. Any attempt to overthrow the government of a Block by any Primary State belonging to it or by any political party inside the Block shall be reported by the Governor General of the Block to the Chairman of the World, who shall act in his absolute discretion in the situation.

31. Any conflict developing between the Government of two Blocks, or between the Primary State of one Block and another Block as a whole, or between a Primary State of one Block and a Primary State of another, shall be taken cognizance of, by the Chairman of the World. The cause of such conflict shall be determined and placed before the Supreme Court of Justice of the World in the Original Jurisdiction. The decision of the Supreme Court in such

a case, which shall be in damages, shall be peremptorily made and shall be enforced by the Chairman of the World.

32. The Governor General and his Cabinet shall have the right to make rules for the convenient transaction of all business falling under the jurisdiction of the Block.

33. The Primary States shall be encouraged to place more subjects under the Legislation of the Parliament of the Block to which they belong. No subject shall, however, be so placed without an agreement on the point between all the Primary States belonging to the Block.

34. Every Block Government shall have a seal and a flag of its own and no flags or seals of any two Blocks shall be the same or similar in design.

CHAPTER VIII

LEGISLATURE OF THE BLOCK

CHAPTER VIII

LEGISLATURE OF THE BLOCK

1. Composition of the Parliament of the Block from popular Legislative Assemblies.
2. Membership of the Parliament of the Block to be divided according to population among the Primary States.
3. Provision for Additional membership from Primary States having more than 50% interest in electing a member.
4. Block Parliament to sit four times a year and no member to move more than two resolutions—no session to continue for more than a fortnight.
5. Dissolution of the Parliament of the Block.
6. Time limit between two sessions of the Block and penalty for absence.
7. Adjournment not to be for more than five days in the course of the session.
8. Jurisdiction of the Parliament of the Block in the matter of legislation.
9. Governor General and his right to address or send messages to the Parliament of the Block.
10. Advocate General of the Block to be an Ex-officio member of the Parliament—hid function as such.

11. Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Parliament of the Block and their functions.
12. Resignation of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Parliament.
13. Absence of the Governor General from his Capital and provision for it.
14. Passing of Resolutions in the Parliament of the Block.
15. Fifty members to form *quorum* in the Parliament of the Block.
16. Irregularities to be ignored.
17. Death, resignation and disqualification of members—nomination to fill up the vacancies.
18. General disqualifications for membership—age of a member to be not less than twenty-five years.
19. Expulsion of non-members from the House.
20. Special privileges of the members of the Block Parliament.
21. Immunity for speeches and publication of speeches.
22. No Bill or Resolution to be moved without fifteen days notice—assent of the Governor General and the Chairman of the World to Bills and Resolutions.
23. The Block Gazette and its contents.

24. Remuneration of the members of the Parliament of the Block.
25. Time limit for the reservation for assent to a Bills or Resolution—withdrawal of resolution.
26. Tentative Committee to determine the Financial year for the Block and the World—the Budget to be placed before the Government by the Governor General—Certificate of the Governor General to validate an item not passed by the House.
27. The Right of the Parliament of the Block to reduce or increase the Postal rates and Income Tax within the Block.
28. No recurring grant to any Primary State to be made by the Parliament of the Block.
29. The Governor General to make rules for timely completion of duties and for maintaining discipline.
30. Resolution on the conduct and moral character of Officers to be allowed with the permission of the Governor General—the permission to be placed before the presiding officer.
31. Recommendation of Ordinance by the Governor General to the Chairman of the World in emergency—no Ordinance of the Governor General to have force for more than six months.
32. Absence of Governor General from meetings of World Cabinet and provision for it.

CHAPTER VIII

LEGISLATURE OF THE BLOCK

1. The Parliament of each Block, not being a Mono-Block, shall have three hundred ordinary members nominated from the members of the popular Legislative Assemblies of the Primary States belonging to the Block by the Governors thereof on the recommendation of such popular Legislative Assemblies made in the form of and passed as a resolution. It shall also have such *ex-officio* members as are herein provided.

Any seat or seats on the popular Legislative Assembly vacated by any such nomination shall be filled up under the Constitution of the Primary State.

2. The population of the Primary States and of the Mono-Blocks shall be deemed to be as it was in the last or as it may be in any current census. All the three hundred seats as hereinbefore provided for the Parliament of the Block shall be divided according to population among the Primary States composing the Block.

3. Any Primary State having, according to its population, more than fifty per cent interest in having a member shall have right to send one full member in addition to the number allocated to it under the pre-

vious section and to this extent the number of members in the Parliament of the Block shall be increased.

3(a). The first Parliament of the Block, not being a Mono-Block, shall draw up a complete constitution for the Block and shall have it passed both by itself and by the Parliament of the World. A Committee shall be set up for the purpose by the first Parliament of the Block with five members selected from those nominated by each of the Primary States:

3(b). The Mono-Blocks shall have their own Parliament and own constitution as at present working and the following sections of this Chapter shall not apply to them.

4. The Block Parliament shall sit four times a year in the Capital of the Block. No member shall move more than two resolutions in any session and no resolution shall be considered unless it is duly seconded and no session shall continue for more than a fortnight.

5. The Block Parliament shall be dissolved at the end of every three years from the date of its election and there shall be a fresh election to it on the same procedure at the end of the period.

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6. More than four months must not elapse between two sessions of the Parliament of the Block and any member absenting himself from any session shall not be entitled to receive remuneration for the next three consecutive months.

7. A session may not be adjourned for more than five days and the first session shall meet within three months of the Proclamation of the Federation of the World,

8. The Parliament of the Block shall have jurisdiction to legislate on the following subjects:—

- (a) Peace and Order of the Block taken as a whole;
- (b) Health of the Block as a whole;
- (c) Education of the Block as a whole;
- (d) Trade, Commerce and Common Industries of the Primary States;
- (e) Inter-communication among Primary States of the Block;
- (f) Subjects relating to the Judicial Committee of the Block;
- (g) Subjects relating to Block Services;
- (h) Subjects relating to Boundary or Colonial disputes as between the Primary States of the Block;

- (i) Fundamental Rights as citizens of the Block;
- (j) Subjects relating to the connection between the Primary States of the Block, economic or otherwise;
- (k) Subjects relating to Fire, Accident and Transit Insurance;
- (l) Superintendence and Inspection as provided herein;
- (m) Block Bank—its Constitution and management.
- (n) Any other subject falling appropriately within the jurisdiction of the Block according to any provision or provisions of this Constitution:

9. The Governor General of a Block may in his discretion preside, address, or send written messages to the Parliament of the Block. Such messages may be read out by himself or by his secretary or by any of his advisers. They may relate to any subject or policy which he intends to explain or to make known to the Parliament of the Block.

10. Every Block shall have one Advocate General attached to the Judicial Committee of the Block as hereinafter provided. He will be an

ex-officio member of the Parliament of the Block and shall have right to speak, or take part in the proceedings of the Parliament of the Block, or in any Committee thereof. Before any resolution is formally passed by the Parliament of the Block, he shall explain to the House how the resolution is related to the existing law of any Primary State of the Block, or to any world law and particularly how it is within the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the Block to pass the measure.

I I . The Governor General shall nominate the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Block Parliament. The Speaker shall preside in every session of the Parliament unless the Governor General himself choose to do so and in the absence of the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker, or any member chosen to function as such by the members of the House present in the session, shall preside and discharge all the functions of the Speaker of the House. Both the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker shall be nominated from the members of the Parliament of the Block and their remuneration shall be fixed by a resolution at the first session of the House.

12. The Speaker or the Deputy Speaker of the Parliament of the Block shall resign if for any reason he ceases to be a member of the Parliament. In such a situation the Governor General shall appoint another member to the office of the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker as the case may be.

13. The duties of the Governor General of a Block shall be performed in his absence by any member of his Cabinet whom he would authorise to do so under the seal of the Block.

14. Resolutions of the Parliament of the Block shall be deemed to have been passed when they are passed by a majority of the members of the House present and voting on the same. The President of the House for the time being shall have an additional casting vote in case of equality of votes for and against the resolution. No resolution passed by the Parliament of the Block by a majority of less than five members shall be law unless it is especially certified to be so by the Governor General of the Block.

15. Fifty members shall form the *Quorum* in any meeting of the Parliament of the Block. They may be elected or *ex-officio* members of the House.

16. Resolutions passed duly by the Parliament of the Block or by the Parliament of the World shall be valid, notwithstanding that it is subsequently discovered that some person or member who was not entitled to sit or vote, or otherwise take part in the proceedings, did actually do so, provided the Governor General ratifies them by his signature and with the seal of the Block.

17. There shall be no election during the three years of the life of the Parliament of the Block as provided herein if any member dies, or resigns, or is disqualified under the provisions of this Constitution. The Governor General shall have the right to nominate a person as member for the remainder of the period from the Primary State to which such member belonged. In the case of *ex-officio* members, the next holder of the office shall be nominated by the Governor General.

18. The disqualifications for the membership of the Parliament of the Block shall be the same as those hereinbefore provided for the membership of the Parliament of the World, except in point of the age of the member. No one shall stand for election to the Parliament of the Block unless he is at least twenty-five years old.

19. Any person sitting in the Parliament of the Block and voting when not qualified to do so, or when disqualified under the provisions made herein, shall be expelled from the House under the orders of the President thereof for the occasion and any vote given by him shall not be taken into account.

20. The privileges of the Members of the Parliament of the Block shall during the tenure of their membership be the same as those of the Members of the Parliament of the World. They shall not be

subject to arrest, detention, prosecution, or conviction for anything done by them within the limits of the Block to which they belong except at the instance of the Governor General of the Block. The privileges, however, shall not extend outside the boundaries of the Block.

21. No member of the Parliament of the Block shall be subject to any legal proceeding in any court of law for any speech made in the Parliament of the Block, or any remark made therein about anybody in course of such proceedings. Any member may publish a correct proceeding of the House or inform the Press about it. He shall however be liable to disciplinary measure for any incorrect report or statement about the proceedings of the House under rules to be made for the purpose by the Cabinet of the Block.

22. No Bill or Resolution on any subject over which the Parliament of the Block has jurisdiction under this Constitution to legislate shall be moved by a member in any session of the House without previous notice of fifteen days served by letter or by wire to the appropriate Secretariat of the Governor General of the Block. No Bill shall lapse by reason of prorogation of the Chamber. Each Bill or Resolution passed by the Parliament of the Block shall require the assent of the Governor General and also of the Chairman of the World for its due validity. If assent is refused by any of them, the Bill or Resolution shall

not become law. It may however be placed before the House by the original mover after a year from the date of its passage and be reconsidered. No Bill or Resolution passed after such reconsideration shall require the assent of Governor General or of the Chairman of the World for validity,

23. The Parliament of the Block shall have a Gazette to be called Block Gazette. The Gazette shall publish all Bills and Resolutions proposed and passed. It shall be distributed free among the Members and the Secretaries and also among the Governors and Ministers of the Primary States of the Block. The expenditure of the Gazette shall be borne by the Treasurer of the Block.

24. The Remuneration of the members of the Parliament of the Block, not being *Ex-Oficio* members, shall be determined in the first session of the Parliament by the Parliament of the Block.

25. No bill or resolution passed by the Parliament of the Block shall be reserved for the Assent of the Governor General or of the Chairman of the World for more than a month. A resolution withdrawing the Bill may however be moved on behalf of the Government of the Block in the next session of the House but not thereafter.

26. The Tentative Committee shall determine the Financial year for the Government of the Block and the Government of the World. The Governor General of the Block shall cause to be laid before the Parliament of the Block a Statement of the estimated receipt and expenditure of the Block for each financial year. The statement shall be passed by the House with or without modification. Any item in the statement not passed by the House may be certified by the Governor General with the consent of the majority of the Ministers of the Block.

27. The Parliament of the Block may pass legislation increasing or reducing the Postal Rates and the Income Tax within the Block. Such legislation shall be binding on the Primary States of the Block. In no case, however, the rates and tax shall exceed the statutory limit provided herein.

28. There shall be no recurring grant from the Revenue available to the Government of the Block to any Primary State, except to a Primary State of a Residuary Block. The Parliament of the Block may, however, provide in their annual budget for financial aid to any religious charitable, educational, or sanitary institutions within the Block.

29- The Governor General of each Block shall in consultation with the Ministers of the Block make

rules for timely completion of financial and other duties for maintaining the dignity of the discussions in the House of the Parliament and for maintaining discipline in the administration and offices of the Block. Such rules shall be obeyed within the Block concerned in preference to any other rules.

30. The Governor General of a Block may give special permission to any member of the Parliament of the Block to move any resolution in the Parliament of the Block on the conduct and moral character of any officer of the Block, or of any Primary State of the Block. The word 'officer' shall include any judge, except a judge of the Judicial Committee of the Block. The mover of the Resolution shall produce the permission before the Presiding Officer of the House before he is allowed to move any such resolution. Such resolutions, like any other resolution in any Parliament, shall be duly seconded.

31. The Governor General of a Block may recommend an ordinance or ordinances for his Block to the Chairman of the World in any situation which he considers to be an Emergency and also in any other situation which according to him may be utilised for developing substantial unity among the Primary States of the Block. If approved by the Chairman of the World, he may promulgate the Ordinance, which shall take effect from the date mentioned therein. This will be, however, without prejudice to his own right to pass Ordinances under other

provisions of this Constitution. No Ordinance passed by the Governor General of a Block shall, unless ratified by a resolution of the Parliament of the Block, have force for more than six months from the date of its passing.

32. The Governor General of a Block shall as a rule attend every meeting of the Cabinet of the world. Absence from three consecutive meetings without leave from the Chairman of the Cabinet shall disqualify him from attending any other meeting held thereafter. The Chairman of the World may in such a situation nominate any Governor of any Primary State within the Block to be the Governor General of the Block for the remainder of the tenure of such a Governor General.

CHAPTER IX

**GOVERNMENT OF THE PRIMARY
STATES**

CHAPTER IX

GOVERNMENT OF THE PRIMARY STATES

1. The Tentative Committee to decide the Status of States.
2. The Tentative Committee to decide which States are entitled to accede.
3. Power of the World Cabinet to aggregate Political Units of the Residuary Block.
4. Procedure for opting out of a Block.
5. Authority of a Primary States to legislate, provision for all cases of parallel laws.
6. Existing Governmental Institutions of Primary States to continue.
7. Infringement of the laws of the Primary States or of the Parliament of the Block by a World Law-provision for such infringement.
8. Primary States not to legislate in the field covered by the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the World or the Parliament of the Block—provision to meet such infringement.
9. Primary States to respect the authority of the Government of the Block and the Government of the World—obedience to their orders and directions.
10. Power of Repeal.

11. Control of the revenue of the Primary States.
12. Grant for backward Primary States.
13. Reduction of forces of Primary States—special Commission for their re-appointment in the army of the World.
14. Military forces and the manufacture of Arms to be subject to Superintendence.
- .15. Obstruction to inspection.

CHAPTER IX

GOVERNMENT OF THE PRIMARY STATES

I. The question whether a group of people constitutes a political unit or an independent political unit shall be determined by the Tentative Committee before the formation of the first regular Cabinet of the World and thereafter by the Cabinet of the World. Each political unit not falling within the class of Independent Political Units may at the discretion of the Tentative Committee or the Cabinet of the World be joined to or be deemed to be a part of an adjacent or distant political unit which falls within that class.

2. The first list of the Independent Political Units of the World shall be drawn up by the Tentative Committee. Only those Independent Political Units that have an Independent Central Legislature, an Independent Central Executive Government and a population of not less than two millions and a half according to the last preceding census shall, as a rule, be allowed to accede to the Federation of the World and to the Blocks thereof.

Any two or more political units agreeing to unite into one unit under the advice of the Tentative Committee or of the Cabinet of the World and satisfying the aforesaid conditions may be recognised as an Independent Political Unit and be allowed to accede to the Federation of the World and the Blocks thereof.

3. The Cabinet of the World shall have power to unite two or more Political Units of the Residuary Block into one and to prescribe such a Constitution for *it* as the Parliament of the World considers expedient. It shall also have power to separate any Independent Political Unit or Primary State into two or more units or Primary States and to prescribe, with the approval of the Parliament of the World, such Constitutions for them as it deems expedient.

4. The Primary States shall have right to opt away from the Block to which they are allocated. Any Primary State willing to opt away from the Block to which it is allocated to another Block shall apply to the Chairman of the World through the Governor General of the Block to which it is allocated. The decision of the Chairman for the time being on such an application shall be final. No Primary State shall be attached to another Block without the consent of that Block.

5. The Acceding Primary States shall have power to legislate on all subjects not falling within the province of legislation of the Parliament of the World or within the province of Legislation of the Parliament of the Block as provided herein.

Where parallel laws exist or develop in the Primary States on any subject on which the Parliament of the World or the Parliament of the Block can legislate, those laws shall be revised, resettled and reconstructed by the legislature of the Primary States

so as to harmonise with any law or laws on the subject enacted by the Parliament of the World or by the Parliament of the Block as the case may be.

The Legislature of the Mono-blocks shall, likewise, harmonise the laws of the Mono-blocks with the laws of the Parliament of the World where parallel legislation develops or exists as between the laws of the Mono-block and the laws of the Parliament of the World.

Where no such adjustment is made the laws of the Parliament of the World shall have preferential and paramount effect.

6. The existing governmental institutions legislative, executive¹, judicial or otherwise, of the Primary States and the Mono-blocks shall continue to function in their present forms and the *Status Quo* in this respect shall be maintained except as affected and necessitated by the provisions of this Constitution.

6(a). No Primary State shall raise any objection to the posting of the officers of World Service or Block Service to function or carry on their duties; within the State nor shall a Block be allowed to object to the posting or functioning of the officers of the World Service within its boundaries. The word 'Block' for the purposes of this section as also in all appropriate cases shall include a Mono-block also.

6(b). The internal administration of all Primary States excepting the States constituting the Residuary Block, for which separate provisions are made herein, shall continue to be under the Governors or other Administrative Heads of the Primary States except as affected by this constitution, and it shall be carried on along autocratic, democratic or communistic lines as the existing Constitution of the State enjoins. Likewise, the internal administration of a Mono-block shall continue to be what it is except as affected by this Constitution.

Any change in the Constitution or in the Government of a Primary State effected by non-violent agitation confined within its limits shall, however, be recognised by the Government of the Block and the Government of the World.

Any such change effected within a Mono-block shall likewise be recognised by the Parliament of the World.

7. An Acceding State shall have right to protest against the infringement of any of its existing laws or of any law passed within its province by any legislative measure of the Parliament of the World or by any such measure of the Parliament of the Block to which it belongs or by any rules made there-under. Likewise, any Block including a Mono-block, shall have right to protest against the infringement of any of its laws enacted within its province of Legislation as permitted by this Constitution by any legislative measure of the Parliament of the World.

Such protest shall be heard and decided as a suit for declaration between the parties in the Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Justice of the World and the decision of the Supreme Court of Justice of the World in any such matter shall be final and binding.

8. No Primary State shall legislate on any subject within the province of Legislation of the Parliament of the Block to which it belongs or within the Legislative Province of the Parliament of the World. Such legislation, if passed, shall be *Ultra Vires*.

In all matters, in which the Parliament of the World have power to legislate, or the Parliament of the Block, to which the Primary State, belongs have such power, the appropriate department of the Primary State shall only carry out the orders or directions under his Seal given by the Chairman of the World or the Governor General of the Block, as the case may be.

In all matters, in which the Parliament of the World have power to legislate, the appropriate department of the government of the Mono-block shall likewise carry out the orders and directions given under his Seal by the Chairman of the World.

In case of disregard of any such order or direction the Primary State or the Mono-block, as the case may be, shall be liable to such penalty as the Supreme Court of Justice! of the World in its Original Jurisdic-

tion may decide upon and determine on a representation of the matter by the Advocate General of the World. In such representation the Primary State or the Mono-block, as the case may be, shall have a right to be heard through the Advocate General thereof. Any such penalty shall be duly realised and paid to the Treasury of the World, provided that any penalty imposed during the first two years of the promulgation of this Constitution shall be a nominal one.

8(a). No Block nor any Mono-block shall enact any legislation within the Province of legislation of the Parliament of the World.

9. The legislative, executive and judicial authorities of the Primary States shall, as a rule, be so exercised as to respect the same authorities of the Government of the World or of the Government of the Block to which the State belongs. Likewise the legislative, executive and judicial authorities of the Government of the Blocks including Mono-blocks shall be so exercised as to respect the same authorities of the Government of the World. For the purposes of this section the words "Executive Authorities" shall include any Military Authorities also.

Any specific violation of this provision may be reported to the Chairman of the World by the Governor General of the Block, or by the Supreme Commander-in-Chief or by Commanding General of the Block or by any officer of the World Service or Block Service or by any Inspecting or Superintending

Authority provided by this Constitution and the Chairman of, the World shall be entitled to take such steps on any such matter as he deems fit.

All orders and directions proceeding from the Governor General of a Block to any department of a Primary State, to which it belongs, shall pass through the Governor of the Primary State. Likewise, all orders and directions proceeding from the Chairman of the World to any department of a Primary State shall be forwarded through the Governor General of the Block to which the State belongs.

Orders and directions proceeding from the Chairman of the World to any department of a Block shall be forwarded through the Governor General of the Block.

10. In all matters in which the Parliament of the World have power to legislate, it shall also have power to repeal any existing provision or any provision made hereafter on the subject by the popular Legislative Assembly of a Primary State or a Monoblock or a Block.

In all matters in which the Parliament of the Block have power to legislate, it shall also have power to repeal any existing provision or any provision made hereafter on the subject by the popular Legislative Assembly of a Primary State allocated to it.

I I . The Revenue of a Primary State shall, except as provided in this Constitution, be at the

control of the **Popular** Legislative **Assembly** of **the** State. This provision shall **also** be subject to any Ordinance that the Chairman of the World or the Governor General of the Block may promulgate under any provision of this Constitution.

The Revenue of a Block shall, except as provided in this constitution be at the control of the Parliament of the Block. This provision shall also be subject to any Ordinance that the Chairman of the World may promulgate under any provision of this Constitution.

12. Any Primary State of any Block, enlisted or considered as backward by the Cabinet of the World, may receive special grant, aid or subsidy from the Government of the World or from the Government of the Block to which it belongs for any development sanitary, educational or communicational or otherwise. Such aid or grant or subsidy shall not be recurring. It shall be granted only in implementation of a resolution to that effect passed by the Parliament of the World or the Parliament of the Block as the case may be.

13. The Existing Military Forces of all classes and denominations of each Primary State and Mono-block shall be reduced by seventy-five per cent within five years of the formal proclamation of this Constitution. No Primary State or Mono-block shall, after that date, maintain an army of more than one lakh of soldiers or other military personnel. A Block, not

being a Mono-block, shall have no army of its own except the Army allotted to it by the Government of the World from the Army of the World.

The released personnel of the armies of the Primary States and the Mono-blocks shall find, as far as possible, proportionate incorporation into the Army of the World as provided in this Constitution on the recommendation of a Military Commission especially constituted for the purpose by the Parliament of the World. Of this Commission the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the World shall be the *ex-officio* President. The Commission shall contain three members from each regular Block and two members from a Mono-block nominated by the Governor Generall of the Block.

14. As from the date of proclamation of this Constitution the Military Forces of all classes or denominations maintained by a Primary State or a Mono-block as well as the factories for the manufacture of arms, ammunitions and other equipments of war within each State or Mono-block shall be subject to the periodical inspection of the following high-ranking officers of the World:—

- (i) The Chairman of the World;
- (ii) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the World;
- (iii) The Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the World;
- (iv) The Commanding Generals of the Blocks;

- (v) The Governor Generals of the Blocks;
- (vi) The Governor of the Primary State;
- (vii) The General-in-Chief of the Primary State;

The Governor General of one Block shall have right to inspect the army and factories of another Block. Likewise, the Commanding General of one Block shall have right to inspect the Army and Factories another Block. The Governor of a Primary State or the General-in-Chief shall have no such extra-territorial right of inspection outside the Block to which he belongs.

On each such inspection a report shall be submitted by the Inspector to the Cabinet of the World through the Secretary thereof.

The Cabinet of the World shall take such step on the report as it deems fit. There shall, however, be no more than five inspections within one calendar year commencing from Jaiiuary one to December thirty-one of the year.

15. Any Primary State or any Mono-block objecting to or obstructing any such inspection shall be reported against by the Inspector for the occasion to the Parliament of the World through the Speaker of the House and the Parliament of the World may take such steps on such report as it deems fit and proper after hearing the Advocate General of the Primary State or the Mono-block affected by such report or reports.

The decision of the Parliament of the World on any such report may take the form of a decree reducing the Army or Armaments of the defaulting State or Mono-block and it shall be enforceable by the Cabinet of the World in any way it deems fit and proper.

16. The Parliament of the World shall, on the recommendation of the Cabinet of the World, have power to repeal any existing or future provision or provisions of any law of any Primary State or Mono-block or Block which is duly certified by the Cabinet of the World as having a prejudicial effect on the peace, order and good government of the World. Likewise, the Parliament of the Block, shall, on the recommendation of the Cabinet of the Block, have power to repeal any existing or future legislation of any Primary State within it, which is duly certified by the Cabinet of the Block as having a prejudicial effect on the peace, order and good government of the Block as a whole.

CHAPTER X

COURTS OF JUSTICE

CHAPTER X

COURT OF JUSTICE

World Judicature

- i. The Supreme Court of Justice of the World—its constitution.
2. Appointment of Judges—the years of retirement.
3. Recommendation of the Governor General essential for appointment.
4. Application to be made to the Governor General—he shall forward it to the Chairman of the World.
5. Dismissal of a Judge of the Supreme Court.
6. Qualification of a Judge of the Supreme Court.
7. No oath on assumption of office—salary to be determined by the World Parliament.
8. Vacancy—how to be filled up.
9. The Judge not to decide certain cases.
10. Two jurisdictions of the Supreme Court—appellate and Original—limitation of appeals.
11. The Supreme Court to decide whether a war is Civil War—such cases to be placed by the Chairman of the World or a party.

12. Propriety of a Primary State's allocation to a Block—to be decided by the Supreme Court in its original jurisdiction.
13. Execution of the decrees and orders of the Supreme Court to be made by appropriate government.
14. On questions of interpretation of any law—the decision of the Supreme Court to be final.
15. Right of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to inspect any court of the World.
16. Chairman of the World not to alter any decision of the Supreme Court.
17. Question of World Importance to be decided by the Supreme Court.
18. *Lingua Franca* of the Supreme Court—rights of Advocates to practise in the Supreme Court.
19. Power to make Rules. Rules not to require assent of the Chairman of the World.
20. Judgment of the Supreme Court to be declared in open Court and to be published in the World Gazette.
21. Salary of Judges to be paid from the Treasury of the World.
22. Provincial or Regional conflict—Decision of the Supreme Court to prevail over that of the Chairman of the World.

23. How the Decree of the Supreme Court or of the Judicial Committee of a Block is to be executed.
24. How Governments may sue or be sued.
25. Restriction of suit against officers of Government.
26. Contracts of Governments—the suits to be brought in the Original jurisdictions.
27. Decrees against Governments enforceable against Treasuries.

Judicial Committee of the Block

28. Constitution of the Judicial Committee.
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30. Salary of Judges.
31. Bar Council to be set up by the Parliament of the Block.
32. Original Jurisdiction of the Judicial Committee
33. Expenditure of the Judicial Committee.
34. Rules to be made by the Chief Justice of the Block.
35. Resignation and discharge of the Judges.
36. Only Members of the Bar Council to be appointed Judges of the Judicial Committee.
37. No oath but a written declaration required of the Judges.
38. Temporary Vacancies to be filled up by the Governor General.

39. Appellate Jurisdiction of the Judicial Committee.
40. Appeal from the High Courts of Primary States
—Value of such appeal.
41. Power of Superintendence.
42. Limitation of appellate Jurisdiction.
43. The Language of the Court.
44. Questions of Provincialism, Nationalism, Sectarianism within a Block.
45. Limitation of Extra-territorial Jurisdiction.
46. Matters of Doubt, Ambiguity and Conflict as to jurisdiction of any Court to be decided by a special Committee.
47. Procedure for proceedings against Judges.

Judicature of the Primary States.

48. Existing Courts of Law of Primary States to continue.
49. Special Provision for situations of special hardship caused by World Law or Block Law to a Primary State.
50. Execution of decrees of the Judicial Committee or of the Supreme Court of the World.
51. Adaptation and Adjustment of Laws by the Courts of Primary States in accordance with the laws of Block Parliament and the Parliament of the World.
52. Special Right of Execution of the Chairman of the World.
53. Services of Notices and summons of higher courts.

CHAPTER X

COURTS OF JUSTICE

World Judicature

i. There shall be a Supreme Court of Justice of the World with one hundred Judges and fifty Benches, each Bench consisting of two Judges. It shall be situated in the World Capital for the time being. The permanent Seat shall be fixed by the World Cabinet by a resolution. It shall sit 5 days in a week between 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. It shall be the final Court of Appeal of the World. It may also be called the Supreme Court of the World.

2. Every Judge of the Supreme Court of the World shall be appointed by the Chairman of the World Cabinet and shall hold office up to his sixty-fifth year unless he is discharged, or unless he, resigns during the tenure of his office.

3. Every Judge of the Supreme Court of the World shall be appointed on the recommendation of the Governor General of the Block to which, he, by his right of block citizenship belongs.

4. The application for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court of the World shall be made to

the Governor General of the Block, to which the candidate belongs, who shall forward it with his own recommendation to the Chairman of the World.

5. A Judge of the Supreme Court can be dismissed only on the adverse report of a committee of the Governor Generals appointed by the Cabinet of the World to consider the case.

6. A person shall not be qualified for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court of the World unless he has been an advocate of a High Court of the World or of an equivalent Court for at least ten years or a Jurist of great renown.

7. No oath shall be required of a Judge of the Supreme Court: of the World before his assumption of office and his salary shall be determined by the World Parliament. The salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the World shall be higher than that of any other Judge by £1200/- a year.

8. Any vacancy in the office of a Judge of the Supreme Court of the World shall be filled up within three months by the Chairman, of the World,

9. A Judge of the Supreme Court of the World shall not decide a case in which he, or the Primary State or Mono-block to which he belongs, is interested.

10. The Supreme Court of the World shall have two jurisdictions, an Original Jurisdiction in matters specified in diverse provisions of the Constitution and an Appellate Jurisdiction in all matters, civil and criminal, provided that no civil appeal shall be entertained by the Supreme Court, the value whereof is below twenty thousand pounds, except when the dispute is between Blocks, or Primary States, or between a Block or a Primary State within or outside it, or between the World Government and any Block, or any Primary State of the World.

The Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the World shall extend to all cases involving interpretation of law in which the World Government or a Block Government or the Government of a Primary State is a party.

11. The Supreme Court of the World in its Original Jurisdiction shall have Jurisdiction to declare and decide whether a *de facto* conflict is a war or not, and the World Cabinet shall execute its orders and decrees by appropriate steps, that is, either amicably or by employing its own standing forces against the offending party; such questions may be placed before the Supreme Court by the Chairman of the World or by a party to the conflict by way of statement of a case.

12. The Supreme Court of the World in its Original Jurisdiction shall also have exclusive jurisdiction to decide every question relating to the propriety of a particular Primary State belonging to a Block on reference made for the purpose by the Chairman of the World, or by the Governor General of a Block, or on the application of the Governor of a Primary State.

13. The decrees and orders of the Supreme Court in its Original Jurisdiction shall, as a rule, be executed by the Government of the Primary State and in the case of Mono-blocks by the Government of such a Block. When necessary, they may also be executed by the Government of the Block concerned or by the Government of the World by appropriate process.

14. On all questions of interpretation of any provision of this Constitution for the World Government, or of the Block Government, or of the Government of a Primary. State, the decision of the Supreme Court shall be final.

15. The Supreme Court of the World shall be a Court of Record and the Chief Justice thereof shall have right to inspect any Court of the World, including all courts of Original Jurisdiction.

16. The Chairman of the World shall have no right to revise or otherwise modify the declaration, judgment, or decree of the Supreme Court in any matter whatsoever.

17. The Supreme Court of the World may pronounce Judgment on any question of world importance placed before it by the Chairman of the World, or by a Governor General of Block, or by the Governor of a Primary State on the Statement thereof in the form of a case.

18. All advocates duly enrolled in any High Court, or in an equivalent Court, shall have right to practise in the Supreme Court of the World in the language of the same, which shall be English or French, or any other language determined by a resolution of the Parliament of the World.

19. The Supreme Court of the World or a Committee of the Judges thereof, may from time to time make such rules as may be necessary for the administration of Justice within its jurisdiction.

Such rules shall not require the assent or approval of the Cabinet of the World or the Chairman thereof.

20. Judgments shall be delivered by the Supreme Court of the World in open court and shall

be published at the earliest date; in the World Gazette or a Supplement to it.

21. The salary of the Judges and the administrative expenses of the Supreme Court of the World shall be paid from the Treasury of the World.

22. The Supreme Court of the World in its Original Jurisdiction shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the Cabinet of the World to decide all cases or regional, provincial, national, or group conflict brought before it. In the case of any difference or conflict between a decision of the Chairman of the World Cabinet and a decision of the Supreme Court of Justice in any such matter, the decision of the Supreme Court shall prevail.

23. A decree or order of the Supreme Court of Justice of the World or of the Judicial Committee of the Block executable within a Primary State against a person or firm or corporation shall be forwarded for execution to the Chief Justice of the Highest Court of the Primary State, who shall have it executed in such manner and with such directions as he deems fit.

A decree or order of the Supreme Court of Justice of the World executable within a Mono-block shall be forwarded to the Chief Justice of the Judicial Committee of the Mono-block, who shall have it

executed in such manner and with such directions as he deems fit.

24. The Government of the World may sue or may be sued in the name of the Chairman of the World only in the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the World or in the Original Jurisdiction of the Judicial Committee of the Block.

A Primary State may sue or may be sued on appropriate cause of action in any Court of Law in the World in the name of the Governor thereof.

No suit by or against any government shall be entertained in any civil court without a month's notice to the opposite party. The plaint must accompany each such notice and no notice shall be valid without a copy of the plaint intended to be filed.

A Block may bring a suit against another Block or against a Primary State without it only in the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the World. A Block may bring a- suit against a Primary State within its boundary only in the Original Jurisdiction of the Judicial Committee of the Block whatever the cause of action may be and wherever it may arise. From decisions in such suits an appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court of the World.

25. No suit shall be instituted against any officer of any Government for anything done in the

due course of the performance of the duties of his office except with the consent of the Advocate General of the Government to which such officer belongs.

No such suit whether civil or criminal shall be entertained by any court of law unless a month's notice has been duly served upon the officer against whom the suit is intended with a copy of the plaint or the petition of complaint with causes of action or charges specifically mentioned therein.

26. The Government of the World may enter into contract with any private individual or corporation in the name of the Chairman of the World. The Government of a Block may enter into contract with any such party in the name of the Governor General of the Block. All suits based on contracts with the Government of the World shall be brought in the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the World. All suits based on contracts with the Government of a Block shall be brought in the Original Jurisdiction of the Judicial Committee of the Block.

Suit by or against a Primary State shall be brought in accordance with appropriate laws and procedure laid down by the Legislature of the State or in accordance with Private International Law or according to laws enacted for the purpose by the Parliament of the World or the Parliament of the Block to which the Primary State belongs.

27. All decrees including decrees for damages against any Government as such, whether it be the Government of the World or it be *the* Government of the Block or it be the Government of a Primary State, shall be executable against the Treasury of the respective governments after three months' notice of execution served upon the judgment debtor.

The amount of the decree shall be paid in appropriate currency by the Treasurer concerned.

BLOCK JUDICATURE

28. Every Block shall have a High Court which will be called the Judicial Committee of the Block. It shall have fifteen benches each consisting of two Judges. All the Judges of the Judicial Committee of the Block shall be appointed by the Governor General of the Block on the recommendation of the Bar Council of the Block.

29. The Judicial Committee of the Block shall sit at the Capital of the Block on all week days, except Sunday and Wednesday, between n a.m. and 4 p.m.

30. The Judges of the Judicial Committee shall receive such salary as is determined by the Block Parliament, but the Chief Justice shall receive one hundred pounds more per month. The Salary of the Judges except that of the Chief Justice, shall be uniform.

31. There shall be a Bar Council of the Block High Court constituted under rules made for the purpose by the Block Parliament and it shall perform such duties as the rules may prescribe. The aforesaid four sections shall not apply to a Mono-block that has its own equivalent Court.

32. The Judicial Committee of the Block shall have Original Jurisdiction, in all matters specified in this Constitution or specified by the Governor General of the Block.

33. The Expenditure of the Judicial Committee of the Block shall be borne by the Treasury of the Block.

34. Every Judicial Committee shall be a Court of Record of the Block and shall act under the rules made by the Chief Justice of the Block or by other appropriate authority for the conduct of its business.

35. A Judge of the Judicial Committee may resign, or be dismissed by the Governor General of the Block on the written representation of eighty per cent of the members of the Block Parliament made to the Governor General of the Block. Such representation may contain reflection on the personal conduct of the Judge or Judges.

36. No person, who is not a member of the Bar or a jurist of renown shall be entitled to be a Judge of the Judicial Committee of a Block.

37. No oath shall be required of a Judge of the Judicial Committee of the Block, but only a written declaration of Fidelity to be made before the Chief Justice of the same. This provision shall not apply to the Judicial Committee of a Mono-block.

38. Temporary vacancies in the post of a Judge of the Judicial Committee of the Block shall be filled up by the Governor General of the Block for not more than one year, and thereafter the appointment shall cease to have effect, and regular appointment shall be made on the recommendation of the Bar Council or according to the appropriate procedure prescribed in the case of the Mono-block.

39. The appellate Jurisdiction of the Judicial Committee of the Block shall extend to all matters and suits arising within any Primary State of the Block including those matters which are peculiarly within the administration of the Block.

40. The existing High Courts of the Primary States shall continue to function and exercise jurisdiction as at present, but there shall be appeal from their highest courts to the Judicial Committee of the

Block on any subject not reserved for the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the World, and certified as fit for such appeal by the Chief Justice of the Primary State. No appeal the value whereof is less than £10000 shall lie to the Judicial Committee of the Block. This shall not apply to the Judicial Committee of a Mono-block.

41. Every Judicial Committee shall have jurisdiction to superintend by a properly appointed judge the working of the highest Court of Justice of any Primary State under it and shall have the right to revise its decision *suo motu* or on a representation made for the same by a party, provided the value of the suit exceeds £10000.

42. Unless otherwise provided by an Act of appropriate Legislature, no Judicial Committee shall have final appellate jurisdiction in matters concerning the Army and the management thereof. The final Court of Appeal in such matters shall be the Supreme Court of the World.

43. The language for use in the proceedings of the Judicial Committee shall be determined by the Parliament of the Block by a majority of its votes.

44. All questions of extreme provincialism or nationalism or sectarianism within a Block may be

placed before the Judicial Committee thereof in the form of a reference by the Governor of a Primary State or the Governor General of a Block and the Judicial Committee shall forward the same for decision to the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the World.

45. The Judicial Committee of the Block shall have no extra-territorial jurisdiction except in contracts and commercial suits or as specifically provided herein.

46. The Judicature of a Primary or a Monoblock shall continue to be what it is except as provided herein. Any matter of doubt, ambiguity or conflict as to jurisdiction of any Court or authority shall be decided by a Committee presided over by the Chief Justice of the World or his nominee, and such decision, unless set aside by a resolution of the World Parliament in the next following session, shall be final.

47. No Judge of a Primary State shall be prosecuted, or proceeded against during the tenure of his office, except with the sanction of the Chief Justice of the Primary State, or the Governor General. Also, no judge of the Judicial Committee shall be prosecuted, or proceeded against, without a permission in writing from the Governor General of the Block. And also, no Justice of the Supreme

Court of the World shall be subject to any legal proceeding during the tenure of his office, except with the express permission of the Chairman of the World, which shall be subject to revision by the Parliament of the World.

JUDICATURE OF PRIMARY STATES

48. The Courts of Law of the Primary States, and of the Mono-blocks shall continue to function as before and to exercise jurisdiction and authority within their own geographical limits, but only to the extent to which they are not withdrawn, altered or substituted by the provisions of this Constitution or by any other law duly passed by the Parliament of the Block, or the Parliament of the World.

49. Where in any particular instance the highest Court of Appeal of a Primary State or a Mono-block is of a opinion that the application of a provision of World Law, or of Block Law, is highly prejudicial to the interests and welfare of the Primary State or Mono-block it shall report the matter in the form of Statement of a Case to the Chief Justice of Supreme Court of the World, who shall hear the Advocate General of the World and the Advocate General of the Primary State or the Mono-block in the matter and then pronounce his decision in open court. Such decision shall be binding on the Government of the World and the Government of the Primary State or of the Mono-block concerned. In arriving at such a decision the Chief Justice of the

World shall take the interest of the World as a whole or of a Block as a whole, into consideration.

50. The Highest Court of Appeal in the Primary State or a Mono-block shall, as a rule, take all necessary steps to execute all decrees and orders passed in appeal, or in the original jurisdiction by the Supreme Court of the world, or the Judicial Committee of the Block.

51. The Courts of the Primary States shall, as a rule, administer the existing laws of the Primary State. But they shall take judicial notice of all laws passed by the Parliament of the World, or by the Parliament of the Block to which they belong, and adapt and adjust the local law for the purpose of application accordingly, whenever such occasion arises. Similar judicial notice shall be taken by the Judicial Committee of the Block and the Supreme Court of Justice of the World.

52. The Chairman of the World shall have special rights to take up for execution or to direct the Governor General of a Block to execute any decree or order of the Supreme Court of the World or of the Judicial Committee of a Block, or of his own, or of the cabinet of the World. No court of law in the world nor any executive authority anywhere shall have jurisdiction to interfere with such

execution or with any step taken in pursuance thereof by any injunction, order, or any other process in any manner whatsoever.

53. All notices summons or processes for Execution issued under the seal of the Government of the World, or of the Government of the Block, or of the Supreme Court of the World, or of the Judicial Committee of the Block, shall be forwarded to the Court of the Chief Justice of the Primary State for service or execution as the case may and he shall take appropriate steps in the matter for such service or execution. In the case of Mono-blocks they shall be forwarded to the Chief Justice of the Mono-block for proper action.

CHAPER XI

THE SERVICES

CHAPTER XI

THE SERVICES

World Services

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CHAPTER XI
THE SERVICES
World Services

1. There shall be two services of all-World Importance and they shall be called the World Civil Service and the World Military Service.

2. These services shall be chartered services having fixed graduated salary and under the direct control of the Cabinet of the World.

3. The World Civil Service shall consist of two Branches, the Police Branch and the Civil or the Non-police Branch. The Police Branch shall be under the Control of the Director General of the Police System of the World and the Non-police Branch shall be under the control of the Director General of the non-police administrative system of the World.

4. Each of the above two officials shall be appointed by the World Cabinet and shall hold office at the discretion of the Chairman thereof.

5. Each of the two aforesaid officers shall report from time to time on any excessive bias in the

administration of any Primary State, or in the administration of a Block caused by national or provincial considerations in matters commercial, religious, or otherwise and fraught with evil consequences to the peace and order of the Word.

6. Each Director General shall have ten or more Block Superintendents appointed by him one for each of the Blocks and the superintendents of the Civil Branch shall send monthly report to the Director General of any activities or steps prejudicial to the peace and order of the world within any Primary State or within any particular Block whether official or non-official. He shall also suggest such measures, remedies or reliefs as he deems proper for meeting the situation created by any such prejudicial activities or steps.

7. The Director General of the civil branch shall peruse all such reports and suggestions and shall issue such advice as he deems necessary to the Governor General of the Block or Mono-block or the Governor of the Primary State concerned and shall send a copy of the same to the Secretary of the World Cabinet. If the Governor of the Primary State or the Governor General as aforesaid cannot within a reasonable time deal successfully with the situation, the Cabinet of the World shall pronounce its decision on the matter in a formal manner and shall pass such order or orders as it deems proper. Such orders

shall be given effect to under the direction of the Cabinet of the World.

8. The World Espionage Service shall be a department under the Director General of the Department of Police and shall co-operate in all matters with the World Police System.

9. The World Police Force shall consist of one hundred thousand members including officers collected from the Blocks according to the population thereof; the World Espionage System shall have a personnel of fifty thousand recruited by the Director from the Blocks. They shall be posted in the capitals of Primary States or Mono-Blocks and shall act in liaison with the local Police and Espionage system of the Primary States or Mono-Blocks.

10. The salaries, allowances, establishments and location of the world police officers and the world non-police officers of all ranks shall be determined by the Parliament of the World by appropriate legislation for the same. A part of the officers of the World service, both police and non-police, may be stationed under orders and directions of the cabinet of the World at the Capital of the World and the Capitals of the Blocks.

11. The World Army shall consist of one Million Soldiers of Naval, Aerial and Infantry Ranks and they shall have their Headquarters in the Capital of the World for the time being, except when allocated to the Blocks.

12. The World Army shall be drawn according to efficiency and as far as possible proportionately from the armies of all the Primary States and Monoblocks of the World on the recommendation of a Special Service Commission as hereinbefore provided.

13. The World Army shall be under the Control of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the World and their ranks shall be limited to the following orders: —

- (a) Commanding General,
- (6) General,
- (c) Colonel,
- (d) Major,
- (e) Captain,
- (f) Lieutenant.
- (g) Common Soldiers.

In the case of Air Force or Naval force, the word 'Air' or the word 'Naval' may be prefixed to all ranks, except that of the Commanding General.

14. The Commanding Generals and the Generals of the World Army shall be appointed by Charters by the World Cabinet and discharged, promoted or degraded by the same authority on the recommendation, or report of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief. Other ranks shall be appointed, discharged, degraded, or promoted by the supreme Commander-in-Chief on the recommendation or report of the Commanding General of the Block to which they are for the time being allocated.

15. No Block shall have more than one Commanding General; additional Commanding Generals may, however, be appointed on special occasions and for special reasons by the Chairman of the World. No Primary State or Mono-block shall have an Army of more than a hundred thousand strong after five years from the day of proclamation of this Constitution.

16. The salary and special emoluments, or honours of military personnel of all classes, shall be determined by the World Parliament by appropriate legislation for the purpose within one year of the proclamation of this Constitution or by the Tentative Committee if the world Parliament is not constituted by then.

17. The Commanding General of a Mono-block shall command the army retained by the Block and

also the army allocated to the Block by the Chairman of the World. The Commanding General of any other Block shall command the army allocated to the block by the Chairman of the World. The Commanding General of each one of the Blocks shall work under the orders and directions of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the World.

17 (a). Each Primary State shall have a General to command the army retained by it or allocated to it. He shall be called 'General-in-Chief/ He shall work under the orders and directions of the Commanding General of the Block to which the Primary State belongs except in the case of local troubles in which case he may work under the orders of the Governor of the Primary State of which he is the General-in-Chief.

18. The Training of the Army of the World and the manufacture of arms, ammunitions and other materials of war for the Army of the World shall be under the management, control and superintendence of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the World. He shall also have power to order any Primary State or Block through the Governor or Governor General thereof to stop manufacture of any weapon or materials of war and to get such order executed in an appropriate manner with the approval of the Chairman of the World.

19- No member of the World Services shall have his tenure of office extended beyond the sixtieth year. Every member of World Services shall receive such pension; as rules made by the Parliament for the purpose may hereafter determine.

20. Any loss unfairly caused by any personnel of world service of the Government of the World to any Primary State or any Block shall be compensated by the Government of the World from the Treasury of the World. Such loss of losses shall be determined by the Supreme Court of the world in its original jurisdiction on the matter being placed before it in the form of a suit. The decree of the Supreme Court in all such cases shall be executed in the manner provided by the rules of the Court.

21. There shall be a Public Service Commission for the World Services except the military services. It shall consist of ten or more members one from each of the Blocks of the World. All recruitment to World Civil services shall be made by the Cabinet of the World on the recommendation of this Commission according to rules made by the Cabinet for the purpose.

The Members of the Public Service Commission shall receive such remuneration as the Parliament of the World may by a resolution to that effect determine.

22. No person shall be disqualified on account of sex from being appointed to any civil or military service under the Government of the World. Women, however, shall not be admitted to active military service in the Army of the Government of the World except on a special recommendation made in that behalf by the Governor of the Primary State or the Governor General of the Mono-block to which she belongs.

23. All officers of the World Service shall act within the limits of the Executive Authority of the Government of the World as provided herein except where special powers are delegated to them by orders formally issued to that effect by the Chairman of the World under his hand and seal.

Block Services

24. There shall be a system of service to be called Block Service except in the case of Mono-blocks or Blocks amalgamated into Mono-blocks as herein provided.

25. The Principal Centre of this service shall be situated at the Capital of the Block.

26. The Block Services shall have two Branches civil and non-civil. The civil branch shall Superin-

tend the sanitary and educational and other works of the Block and the administration of the Red-Cross Societies therein and alsoj Superintend the Life Assurance and other Assurance Societies of the Block and their healthy administration. The non-civil Branch shall act in liaison with the Police Service of the World and work for the maintenance of peace and order within the Block.

27. The head of the Civil Branch shall be called the Chief Superintendent of the Block and the head of the Non-Civil Branch shall be called the Inspector General of the Block.

28. The head of the Civil Branch shall be in charge of collecting the Revenue of the Block as determined herein and he will have right to examine the accounts of each of the Primary States for the purpose and for reporting thereon to the Governor General of the Block.

29. The head of the Non-Civil Branch shall be iponsible for discipline among the nationals of different Primary States within the Block and for the safeguarding of the fundamental rights of the citizens as citizens of the Block. He will have right to initiate proceedings on his own motion on any violation of the fundamental rights of any person as citizen of the Block in any court of law.

30. The Personnel of the Block Services shall be recruited by a service Commission to be called Block Service Commission and their remuneration shall be determined by the Parliament of the Block.

31. There shall be a Block Police system under the Inspector General of the Block. It will be solely responsible for maintaining discipline in the Capital of the Block and in the sessions of Parliament therein. Where the Capital of the Block is the same as the Capital of a Primary State, the administration of the Police in the city shall be in the hands of the Inspector General of the Block and the administration of the Primary State shall not interfere with the work of the Inspector General of the Block.

32. The Superintendent of the Block and the Inspector General thereof shall be directly under the Cabinet of the Block and shall work under the advice, direction and control of the Cabinet of the Block.

33. Rules for recruitment and division of duty of the Services of the Block shall be drawn up by the Block Service Commission and when sanctioned by the Cabinet of the Block, they shall be respected by both the departments of the Block Service. This shall not however prejudice the right of the Parliament of the Block to legislate in any matter relating to such services by resolutions of their **own**.

34. The Inspector General of the Block shall have right to report in writing to the Governor General of the Block of any civil war or insurrection or group predominance political, commercial or otherwise growing or developing within the limits of the Block and the Governor General shall take such step on such report as he deems fit.

35. The Superintendent of the Block shall have right to inspect the Registered Offices or principal working offices of the Firms, Private Limited Companies and Public Limited Companies within the Block and to report to the Governor General of the Block on the working thereof, who shall take such step on such report as he deems proper by advice or direction to be forwarded to the Governor of the Primary State concerned.

36. All Officers of the Block Service shall act within the jurisdiction of the Executive Authority of the Government of the Block as provided herein. In the case of Mono-blocks there may be no separate Block service and the officers of such blocks may act under the provisions or rules laid down in their Constitution.

37. The Cabinet of the World shall have power to inspect and superintend the works of the services of the Blocks with officers specially appointed or

nominated for the purpose and the Cabinet of the World as well as the Cabinet of the Block shall have power to inspect and superintend the works of the services within the Primary State with officers similarly appointed, nominated or deputed for the purpose.

38. Any obstruction to inspection and superintendence as provided in this Constitution may be reported to the Chairman of the World or the Governor General of the Block as the case may be and they may take such step or steps on receipt of such reports as they deem fit and expedient.

39. The different classes of services within a Primary State or a Mono-block shall continue to function under their current conditions of service according to the rules and regulations of service obtaining in such State or Mono-block except as affected or necessitated by the provisions of this Constitution or by any Act passed by the Parliament of the World.

CHAPTER XII

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

CHAPTER XII

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

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CHAPTER XII

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

1. All legislative measures of the Parliament of the World shall have automatic and paramount effect within each of the Blocks and within each one of the Primary States of the World and the laws of the Blocks or the Primary States shall be adapted and adjusted accordingly.

2. All legislative measures of the Parliament of a Block shall have automatic and paramount effect within the Primary State allocated to the Block and the laws of the Primary States shall be adapted and adjusted accordingly.

For both the above sections the determining factor shall be the jurisdiction provided herein for legislation by the Parliament of the World and the Parliament of the Block.

3. In all cases of inconsistency between the laws of the Parliament of a Block and the laws of the Parliament of the World, the world laws shall prevail. And in all cases of inconsistency between the laws of a Block and the laws of any Primary State thereof, the laws of the Block shall prevail. In all such cases the question of jurisdiction to legislate as prescribed herein shall be the determining factor.

4. The Legislative power of the Government of the World and that of the Government of a Block shall extend to making laws for the acquisition of any land, river or part thereof, any portion of a sea or ocean, any railways, airways or naval routes, on payment of proper compensation for the same.

4(a). The Chairman of the World or the Governor General of a Block may, by Ordinance, make any acquisition of any land, river, part of a sea or ocean, any railways, airways, or naval routes when such acquisition becomes necessary for any purpose of outstanding importance to the World or to the Block. Where the Chairman of the World makes any such acquisition on behalf of the Government of the World, the Governor General of a Block shall have no right to acquire the property under any Ordinance of his own or under any law enacted for acquisition by the Parliament of the Block.

No Governor of a Primary State shall interfere with acquisition of any property under this section under any local law or ordinance obtaining in his State,

5. Property shall be divided into three classes for the purposes of taxation, Immovable property, tangible movable property and intangible movable property. The Legal Situs of all intangible movable property and any income arising or accruing therefrom shall be at the Domicile of the owner or owners

thereof and they shall be taxable only under the laws of such domicile. There shall be no double taxation of any property or income under any law after the promulgation of this Constitution,

For the purposes of taxation the situs of immovable property and tangible-movable property or of any income arising or accruing therefrom shall be at the place where such property is situated or [\where](#) such income arises or accrues.

All income by interest or dividend arising from any investment in a foreign Primary State or Mono-block or Block or within a state within the same Block shall be treated as having its legal situs at the domicile of the company or person to whom such investment or investments belong and shall be taxable only by the laws of the domicile of the owner or owners.

The Parliament of the World shall, whenever necessary, take steps to adjust the laws of any Block or Mono-block or Primary State in conformity with the provisions of this section and shall have power to do so.

6. Ordinary ships and airships of a Primary State or Block shall be treated as a portion of its own territory and shall for all legal or political purposes be deemed to be so.

7. A Bankruptcy or Liquidation declared under the laws of one Primary State or Block shall affect the

real and personal properties of the Bankrupt or the liquidated company throughout the World through the judicial machinery of the State or Block concerned. Any such declaration by one or more courts of law shall be implemented, as far as the property in the foreign State or Block is concerned, by reference to the Cabinet of the World and under¹ orders thereof.

8. All testamentary and intestate succession shall follow the law of the domicile of the deceased but where the deceased leaves property under different jurisdictions, the property without the jurisdiction of the domicile shall be administered by reference to and under orders from the Cabinet of the World.

9. Capacity to enter into contract or agreement shall depend on the law of the domicile or in the case of a Mono-block according to domicile or nationality as the case may be. The performance of contract or the legality of the terms thereof shall follow the law of the place of performance of the same. Any suit based on a contract may be brought in any court of any Primary State or Mono-block where the defendant is resident or in any court of any Primary State or Mono-block where he has movable or immovable property against which a decree or order based on the contract may be executed, or in both.

10. The functions and duties performed by the Prize Courts of Nations shall, with effect from the date

of promulgation of this Constitution, vest in **the Supreme Court of the World**. The Supreme Court may in appropriate cases delegate the power of pronouncing judgment in any such suit to the Judicial Committee of the Block or of a Mono-block but in no case to any court of a Primary State.

I I . All existing provisions and rules of Public and Private International Laws shall be respected so far as they do not conflict with any provision of this Constitution or any law to be passed by the Parliament of the World or by the Parliament of the Block in cases where the Primary States of the Block are concerned. All adjustments, accommodations coordinations and implementations necessary in this respect for Peace, Order and Good Government of the world shall be made from time to time by appropriate laws enacted for the purpose by the Parliament of the World.

12. The decree of a civil court or any order thereof pronounced under the Municipal Law of one Primary State or Block shall have direct legal effect in another Primary State or Block either on the property or upon the person of the judgment debtor; any such decree or order shall however be executed by reference **to** and under orders to that effect by the Cabinet of the World.

13. There shall be no extradition of any individual from any Block or Primary State except under orders to that effect duly passed by the Cabinet of the World and executed in the manner prescribed by the same.

14. A criminal sentence pronounced under the Municipal Law of one Primary State or Block shall have direct legal effect in another Primary State or Block. Any such sentence shall however be executed by reference to and under orders to that effect by the Cabinet of the World.

15. No person acting as Chairman of the World, or as Governor General of a Block, or as Governor of a Primary State, or as a member of the Cabinet of the World, or as a member of any of the Cabinets of the Blocks, or Primary States, shall be subject to any criminal proceedings, except in the case of murder, manslaughter, treason, or conspiracy to overthrow a government. He may, however, be proceeded against when the tenure of his office is over, or when he is dismissed, at the instance of the Governor of the Primary State, or of the Governor General of the Block to which he, as a citizen, belongs, under appropriate laws made for the purpose by the Government of the World, or under any other law applicable to the case.

16. **The** current laws of customs, contraband, commerce, currency and immigration shall remain in force, within each Primary State or Mono-block till they are placed on a broader basis by the laws made for the purpose by the Parliament of the Block, or the Parliament of the World.

17. The Law on Negotiable Instruments shall be remodelled on a World Basis by the Parliament of the World and such law as remodelled and re-enacted shall be the law of commercial and monetary transactions throughout the World.

18. All Courts of Law in the world and all departments of the Government of the World, the Government of the Blocks and the Government of the Primary States shall take notice, judicial *or* otherwise, of all laws duly passed by the Parliament of the World, by the Parliaments of the Blocks and the popular Legislative Assemblies of an Acceding Primary State and shall act with due respect for them

19. The Red-Cross institution of the World shall be reorganised under a World Committee constituted by the Parliament of the World according to appropriate laws made for the purpose. The Parliament of the World shall make an annual recurring grant for the development of this organisation.

20. No trust in favour of any charitable, religious, or sports institution within any Block of the world shall be disturbed by any legislation, except that of the Block where the property of the trust is situated.

21. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Executive Authority of the Cabinet of the World including the Chairman thereof extends—

- (a) to any matter with respect to which the Parliament of the World have power to make laws:
- (b) to the raising on behalf of the Government of the World of naval, and air forces and infantry, to the manufacture of arms, ammunitions and equipments for all classes of forces and to the control, location and use thereof:
- (c) to the modification, adjustment or cancellation of any treaty as between any two or more Primary States of the World and to the adjustment or liquidation of any Foreign Debt as between any two or more Primary States or as between Mono-blocks and Primary States:
- (d) to any other step that may be necessary and expedient for the purpose of organising, stabilising, harmonising and popularising the Federal Government of the World:

Provided that—

- (i) the said authority shall not, except as expressly provided in this Constitution, extend to any Block in matters with respect to which the Parliament of the Block have power to legislate under this Constitution;**
- (ii) the said authority shall not, except as expressly provided in this Constitution, extend in any Primary State to matters with respect to which the Popular Legislative Assembly of the Primary State have power to legislate after the Proclamation of this Constitution;**
- (iii) the said authority shall not, except as expressly provided in this Constitution, extend to any direct interference with the internal administration of a Primary State or a Mono-block in its Home Department or Department for Law and Order.**

22. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Executive Authority of the Cabinet of a Block shall extend to all the matters with respect to which the Parliament of the Block have power to make laws:

Provided that—

- (i) the said Authority shall not, except as provided in this Constitution, extend to any Primary State in matters with respect to**

which the Popular Legislative Assembly of the Primary State have power to make laws;

- (ii) the said Authority shall not, except as provided in this Constitution, extend to any interference with the internal administration of a Primary State in its Home Department or Department of Law and Order or to any step inviting a conflict between the Government of the Block and the Government of the World. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Justice of the World shall on a reference made to him decide whether any step may have any such tendency or effect and his decision on the matter shall be final and binding.

23. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Executive Authority of the Cabinet of the Primary State shall extend to all matters with respect to which the Popular Legislative Assembly of the Primary State have power to make laws after the Proclamation of this Constitution.

Provided that the said Authority shall not be so exercised as to invite a Conflict between the Government of the Primary State and the Government of the Block to which it appertains or between the Government of the Primary State and the Government of the World or between the Governments of the Primary States as such or between the Government of the Primary State and that of a Mono-block.

Whether any exercise of the said Authority may have any such tendency or effect shall be decided by the Cabinet of the World and its decision shall be final and binding.

24. There shall be a Cabinet of the World, as hereinbefore provided, to advise and aid the Chairman of the World in the exercise of his functions, except in so far as he is, by this Constitution, authorised to exercise any function or pass an ordinance in his own discretion. In all instances or situations in which the Chairman of the World is allowed to act in his discretion, he may or may not consult the Cabinet. He shall, as a rule, preside at all the meetings of the Cabinet of the ..World.

The question whether any discretion was rightly exercised by the Chairman of the World or whether any and if so, what advice was tendered by the members of his cabinet or by any one of them to the Chairman of the World, shall not be called in question in any Parliament or Popular Legislative Assembly of the World or in any Court of Law.

25. There shall be a Cabinet of the Block as hereinbefore provided to advise and aid the Governor General of the Block in the exercise of his functions, except in so far as he is, by any provision of this Constitution, authorised to do anything in his own individual discretion. In all instances in which the Governor General of the Block is authorised to act in his individual discretion, he may or may not con-

suit his cabinet or any minister thereof. He shall, as a rule, preside at all the meetings of his Cabinet.

As to whether any discretion was rightly exercised by the Governor General of a Block, or whether and if so, what advice was tendered by the ministers or any one of them shall not be called in question in any Parliament except the Parliament of the World nor in any Popular Legislative Assembly of any Primary State nor in any Court of Law what-so-ever.

26. The Cabinet of a Primary State or of a Mono-block shall be constituted under its own existing Constitution and shall continue to function in accordance with it except in so far as its power is delimited and restricted by the provisions of this Constitution. The Governor shall, as a rule, preside at all the meetings of his Cabinet.

No discretion exercised by any Governor of a Primary State within his authority and jurisdiction nor any advice tendered to him by the ministers or any one of them shall be called in question in the Parliament of the World or in the Parliament of the Block or in the Popular Legislative Assembly of the Primary State itself.

27. In the exercise of his functions the Chairman of the World shall have the following special responsibilities: —

(a) Safe-guarding the legitimate interests of

the Blocks and the Primary States in their relations to one another.

- (6) Avoidance of conflict economic or otherwise as between two or more Primary States or two or more Blocks from any situation connected with the application of any provision of this Constitution of from any treaty, pact, agreement arrangement, debt or civil commotion.
- (c) Protection and expansion of the legitimate rights of labourers and avoidance of any conflict between Communist and Non-Communist Independent Political Units of the World.
- (d) Protection of the Powers and dignity of the Governor Generals of the Blocks, of the Governors of the Primary States, of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Justice of the World and of the Commander-in-Chief of the World.
- (e) Taking recourse to such steps, as he may consider necessary, for the enforcement of any policy that he deems expedient in connection with anything he is allowed to do at his own discretion.

No step taken by the Chairman of the World in the discharge of his special responsibilities shall be called in question in any Parliament of the Blocks or in any Popular Legislative Assembly of any Primary State. It may, however, be called in question in the Parliament of the World.

28. In the exercise of his functions the Governor General of a Block shall have the following special responsibilities: —

(a) Safe-guarding the legitimate interests of the Primary States in their relation to one another.

(b) Prevention of Conflict as between two or more Primary States within the Block arising from any cause of action or created by the application of any provision of this Constitution or arising from any Treaty, Pact, agreement, arrangement, debt or civil commotion.

(p) Protection and expansion of the legitimate rights of labourers and avoidance of any conflict between Communist and non-communist units of the Block.

(d) Protection of the Powers and Dignity of himself, of the Governors of the Primary States within his Block, of the Judges of the Judicial Committee of the Block or of the Commanding General of the Block as provided herein.

If in any of the aforesaid matters mentioned in subsections (a) (b) (c) (d) the decision of the Governor General of the Block is in conflict with the decision of the Chairman of the World, the decision of the latter shall prevail.

(e) Taking recourse to such steps as may be necessary for the enforcement of any measure that he may consider expedient

in connection with any matter he has authority to do at his own discretion.

29. The Governor of a Primary State or the Governor General of a Mono-block shall have such special responsibilities as are prescribed by their respective Constitutions subject to such limitations and restrictions as are prescribed by this Constitution or are necessarily implied therefrom or may thereafter be prescribed by the Parliament of the World and in the case of the Primary State by the Parliament of the Block also.

30. The Chairman of the World may direct the Governor General of any Block or the Governor of any Primary State to discharge as his agent, either generally or in a particular case but always within the legislative and executive limitations provided in this constitution, such functions in relation to the Block as may be specified in the direction including functions in relation to Defence, External Affairs, National Debts and Contracts of a Primary State or on the co-ordination and co-operation of several Primary States within his block. The Governor General of a Block may likewise delegate such duties to the Governors of the Primary States under his jurisdiction.

31. The Cabinet of the World shall, by virtue of the votes of its members have power to dismiss a Governor General on the authority of a resolution passed to that effect by the Parliament of the World. On any such dismissal the Parliament of the Block, of which he was Governor General, shall elect another

Governor General according to the provisions of this Constitution. Under no circumstances shall a dismissed Governor-General be re-elected within seven years of his dismissal. •

Likewise the Cabinet of the World or the Cabinet of a Block shall have power to dismiss a Governor of a Primary State on the authority of a resolution passed both by the Parliament of the World and the Parliament of the Block to which the Primary State belongs. The same disqualification for re-election shall attach to such a Governor as to a Governor General.

32. The Cabinet of the World shall have power to create new Independent Political Units from an existing Primary State or Mono-block and to make them accede to the Federation of the World as new units for the purposes of avoiding conflict. It shall also have power to amalgamate Primary States of the same Block for the sake of peace, progress and good government.

33. The Chairman of the World shall have power to attach and incorporate any area not exceeding five thousand square miles from one Primary State to another for administrative convenience or other sufficient reasons to be recorded in writing under his signature and the seal of the Government of the World. Such record shall be carefully preserved in the archives of the Secretariat of the World.

34. The general policy of the Government of the World and the Government of the Block shall be published from time to time in the form of Blue-books

and distributed among the Members of the Parliament of the World, of the Parliaments of the Blocks and of the Popular Legislative Assemblies of the Primary States.

Any reasonable suggestion proceeding from any member or any group of members may be considered by the appropriate parliaments before the policies are carried out.

35(a). All the decisions of the Cabinet of the World shall be in the form of Resolutions duly passed by the Cabinet and shall be recorded. Likewise, all the decisions on policy and action of the Cabinets of the Blocks shall be in the form of resolutions which shall be duly recorded.

The decisions in both the above cases shall be issued through the Governor General or the Governor, as the case may be, in the form of Orders to be conveyed to the appropriate Ministry or secretariat or department for guidance, implementation or action.

(b) All the decisions of the Cabinets of the Primary States or of the Mono-blocks shall, from the date of promulgation of this Constitution, also be in the form of resolutions passed by the Cabinets and shall be duly recorded.

(c) The decisions of the Cabinet of the World, the decisions of the Cabinet of the Blocks and the Special Responsibilities of the Chairman of the World and the Governor General of the Block shall be carried out, executed or performed from the General Secretariat of the World and the Central Secretariat of the Block respectively by secretaries duly appointed for the purpose by the Cabinet of the World and the

Cabinet of the Block. The decisions of the Cabinet of the Mono-blocks and the Primary States shall be carried out, executed and performed in the manner obtaining therein on the date of promulgation of this Constitution without prejudice however to any manner introduced by the Government of the World or in the case of the Primary States, to any manner introduced by the Government of the Block, to which it belongs, also.

36. There shall be a Committee of External Affairs for each Block with the Governor General of the Block as President. The members of the Committee shall be nominated by the Parliament of the Block from the members thereof. The Committee shall advise and aid the Governor General in co-ordinating, adjusting and harmonising the interests of the different Primary States of the Block in relation to one another with respect to all matters arising from any treaty, pact, agreement, arrangement, contracts or national debts.

All decisions of the Committee shall be in the form of Resolutions and shall be duly recorded and forwarded to the Cabinet of the World for approval. They shall be acted upon when so approved. A decision not approved of by the Cabinet of the World shall have no effect and no action shall be taken in implementation thereof.

The remuneration of the Members of the Committee shall be determined by the Cabinet of the Block.

37. There shall be a Committee of Special Affairs for the Government of the World. The mem-

bers of it shall be appointed by the Chairman of the World, and their remuneration shall be determined by him. The Committee shall consist of ten or more members according to the number of the Blocks and the Chairman of the World shall be the President thereof. The members of the Committee shall be members of the Parliament of the World.

The Committee shall advise and aid the Chairman of the World in all matters relating to the co-ordination, adjustment and harmonisation of the interests of any two or more Blocks, or of any two or more Primary States within the same Block or of any two or more Primary States within different Blocks.

The decisions of the Committee shall be in the form of resolutions and shall relate principally to Defence, Treaties Agreements, Arrangements, Contracts and National Debts as between two or more Blocks or as between two or more Primary States. They shall, if approved by the Parliament of the World, be final and binding.

Such decisions shall not be called into question by the Parliament of any Block or by the Popular Legislative Assembly of any Primary State of the World.

38. There shall be co-ordination and co-operation among the services and executive authorities of the World, of the Blocks and of the Primary States, who shall act in *Liaison* in the matter of the discharge of the duties.

Any question or conflict arising out of the discharge of duties by appropriate services or execu-

tive authorities of the World, of the Block or of the Primary States as amongst themselves, may, with the consent of the Chairman of the World, be placed in the form of Statement of a Case by the Advocate General of the World or of the Block or of the Primary State involved in such conflict or question, before the Supreme Court of Justice of the World in its Original Jurisdiction and the decision of such court in such matter shall be final and binding. If the Chairman of the World accords no such consent, his own decision on such question or conflict shall be final and binding.

38(a). Any unreasonable refusal to co-operate on the part of any of the authorities or services as aforesaid or any obstruction wilfully caused in the discharge of duties by such authorities or services may be reported by appropriate authorities to the Chairman of the World or the Governor General of the Block or the Governor of the Primary State as the situation may demand and he or they may take such step or steps thereon as appear to be expedient.

39. The Broadcasting of all political news of World importance and their dissemination by journals shall be determined and controlled by a Committee appointed for the purpose by the Cabinet of the World. The broadcasting of all political news of particular importance to the Block as a whole shall be controlled by the Cabinet of the Block by a similar Committee. The broadcasting of all political news of particular and peculiar importance to a Primary State and their handling by journals shall be under

the management and control of the Cabinet of the Primary State. These Committees shall, as far as possible, act in co-operation in the interest of peace, order and progress of the World as a whole.

40. Any additional provision or any alteration of the provisions hereof required for the Federal Government of the world may be drawn up by the Tentative Committee or any appropriate Committee set up for the purpose by the Chairman of the World and shall be placed before the Parliament of the World for consideration. Such provisions shall be law, if they are passed by the Parliament of the World and approved by the Cabinet of the World as constituted herein. They shall be incorporated into the body of the constitution after a notice to that effect published in the Gazette of the World.

41. All powers, executive, Judicial, Legislative or otherwise deemed necessary and effective for peace, order, progress and welfare of the world for the time being and not provided for herein nor provided for by any legislation or rule for the time being in force, may be assumed and exercised by the Chairman of the World after a formal declaration of his intention to do so made through the Gazette of the World. If the Parliament of the World by a majority of seventy-five per cent of the members passes a resolution declaring such exercise as unreasonable, unnecessary or uncalled for, no such power shall be exercised after the passing of the Resolution to that effect.

No further step shall be taken in the matter either to restore the *Status Quo* or otherwise.

42. No sanction, recommendation, consent or permission required by any section of this constitution for any Bill passed or to be placed before the Parliament of the World or the Parliament of the Block shall be treated as optional. They shall be mandatory in their character and without such sanction, recommendation, consent or permission no bill or resolution passed by the Parliament of the World or by the Parliament of the Block shall be valid as law or shall be treated as such by any court of law in the World.

CHAPTER XIII

**BANKING, BORROWING
AND AUDIT**

CHAPTER XIII

BANKING, BORROWING AND AUDIT

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19. Committee of Experts for Banking and Auditing to advise the Chairman of the World.
20. Tenure of the Expert Committee—their recommendation may be passed into law by the Parliament of the World.
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CHAPTER XIII

BANKING, BORROWING AND AUDIT

1. There shall be a World Bank and its affairs shall be managed by a Governor and a Committee consisting of ten members, one from each Block of the World. The Governor of the World Bank shall be appointed by the Chairman of the World and the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Governor Generals of the Blocks, each of them appointing one.

2. The World Bank shall be situated at the Capital of the World and shall be called The Bank of the World.'

3. The World Bank shall have authority to accept deposits and to invest money on such terms as the Managing Committee may determine from time to time. Such investment shall be limited to the Governments of the Primary States and the Governments of the Blocks including the Mono-blocks of the Federation.

4. The Parliament of the World shall have right to regulate the functions, procedure and method of investment of the Funds of the World Bank by due legislation for the same.

5. The Treasurer of the World shall receive and deposit all revenues of the Government with the

World Bank and shall draw them, when necessary, by Cheques issued upon the same. He shall under no circumstances be a member of the Managing Committee of the Bank of the World.

6. The Parliament of a Block shall have no right to legislate on any matter relating to the Bank of the World nor shall any Legislature of any one of the Primary States legislate for the same.

7. Every Block shall have a Central Bank of its own. It shall be situated on the Capital of the Block. The law and procedure and method of investments of the Funds of the Bank shall be regulated by the Parliament of the Block without any prejudice to the laws of the Bank of the World. No Central Bank of a Block shall lend money to any party except the Government of the World or the Government of a Block or to the Government of a Primary State.

7(a). The Revenue of the Block shall be deposited in the Central Bank of the Block and shall be drawn therefrom according to requirements by the Treasurer of the Block.

7(b). The Central Bank of the Block shall have right to accept deposits from Private Corporate Bodies and Public Limited Companies but not from any private individual or firm. The Bank of the tWorld shall have right to accept any kind of deposit from corporations or private individuals above the minimum of one thousand pounds.

7(c). **The Central Bank of the Block shall be** managed by a Committee consisting of five members and an agent who shall preside over the Committee. The agent and the members shall be appointed by the Cabinet of the Block.

8. Every Primary State shall have a State Bank of its own situated at the capital of the State. Its laws, regulations and procedure shall be laid down without prejudice to the Laws of the Bank of the World or the Bank of the Block, to which it belongs, by the popular Legislative Assembly of the Primary State. For the purpose of this section a private bank may be converted into a bank of the Primary State.

8(a). The State Bank of a Primary State shall have right to accept deposits from all persons and institutions and firms including Private and Public Incorporated Bodies.

8(b). The Revenue of the Primary State shall be deposited in the State Bank and shall be drawn therefrom by or under the direction of the Accountant General of the State. The Accountant General of a Primary State shall be called the Treasurer and Accountant General, if no confusion is caused by such addition.

9. The tax and tariff imposed by a piece of legislation *Ultra Vires* of the Parliament of the World, or of the Parliament of the Block or of the popular Legislative Assembly of any Primary State shall not be deemed to be Public Revenue. The collection of

any such imposition by the authorities of any Government may be challenged in appropriate courts of law by any party affected by the same either before or after the payment of the same.

10. The Banking laws and regulations passed by the Parliament of the World, the Parliaments of the Blocks and the popular Legislative Assemblies of the Primary States, shall be kept in harmony by a committee of co-operation consisting of five members nominated by the Chairman of the World from the governors of banks. The Governor of the Bank of the World shall be an *ex-officio* member thereof and shall preside at its meetings, which shall be held in the capital of the world.

11. No Bill on currency and coinage affecting the Finances of the World or of a Block as a whole shall be moved or passed by any legislature except the Parliament of the World and no such Bill shall be permitted to be moved without a certificate to that effect from the Governor of the Bank of the World as President of the Committee of Co-operation.

12. The Government of the World may borrow from the Government of a Block, or from the Government of a Primary State. The Government of a Block may borrow from the Government of any of the Primary States within the Block. Likewise, the Government of a Primary State may borrow from the Government of the Block to which it belongs, or from the Government of the World. But there shall be no borrowing as between the Government of one Block and that of another nor as between the Govern-

ment of one Primary State and that of another belong, ing to a different Block without the permission in writing of the President of the Committee of Co-operation. No borrowing without such permission shall give right to any legal obligation enforceable in any Court of Law or in any other way.

13. The Committee of Co-operation for banks shall determine the limitations, restrictions and conditions under which there may be borrowing as between two governments, by rules made for the purpose. The Parliament of the World may disapprove of such rules, which shall not in such cases be carried into effect. The Parliament of the World shall have right to make law relating to such limitations, restrictions and conditions in addition to the right of legislation otherwise provided for in this Constitution.

14. The auditing of the accounts of a Government shall be in charge of the Treasurer of the Government. He shall have such staff as may be necessary for the regular performance of his duties. The audit report of a Government shall be drawn up under his superintendence and shall be certified by him as correct. It shall be placed before the Legislature of the Government according to the laws provided therefor by the appropriate legislative body.

15. The rejection, reduction or modification in any item of an annual budget, drawn up by an appropriate officer of a Government and placed before a session of the legislature of the same, may be certified

and restored by the Chairman of the World, the Governor General of the Block, the Governor of the Primary State as the case may be. Each shall also have power to certify each item of restoration at his own discretion in the budget of the year.

16. The Audit Report of the previous year of the government shall be placed before the respective Parliament or Legislature before the budget for the next year is formally placed for consideration and shall be approved and passed. Rejection or non-approval of any item of the Report may be regularised by a certificate of the Chairman of the World, the Governor General of the Block, or the Governor of a Primary State as the case may be, or by a subsequent resolution of the Parliament of the World, or of the Parliament of the Block, or the Popular Legislative Assembly of the Primary State concerned.

17. The Treasurer of the World, or of the Block or of the Primary State, shall be personally responsible for any discrepancy in the accounts discovered in course of the discussions of the respective Parliament or popular Legislative Assemblies as the case may be, and proved in a court of law. In the case of the Treasurer of the World, such discrepancy may, on the motion of the Advocate General, be proved in the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. In the case of the Treasurer of a Block, such discrepancy may be proved on the motion of the Advocate General of the Block in the Original Jurisdiction of the Judicial Committee of the Block, and in the case of the Treasurer of a Primary State, such discrepancies

may be proved in the manner provided for by the laws of the Primary State.

Any audit report may be sent by the Parliament of the World, or by the Parliament of the Block, or by the popular Legislative Assembly of a Primary State for a final decision on any item to an appropriate authority or Court of Law. The decision on such reports shall not be appealable and shall be treated as final by the respective Parliaments or Legislative Assemblies.

18. Any land, island or immovable properties which are found to have no rightful owner, or which are newly discovered, and which vest in the Government of the World under any appropriate decree or order or decision, shall be deemed to be the property of the Government of the World and the Government of the World shall have a department of its own for their management. Any revenue realised from such property or from the disposal of any such property, shall, as of right, vest in the Government of the World and shall be handed over by the managing authorities to the Treasurer of the World.

19. The Parliament of the World shall in its first session appoint a Committee of Eyperts to advise the Chairman of the World on all matters of World Importance on Banking, Borrowing and Audit including inter-relation of monetary matters as between the Government of the World, Governments of the Blocks and the Governments of the Primary States. The Committee shall be composed of ten or

more experts, one from each of the Blocks of the World and the appointment of the members shall be made from a panel recommended by the Governor Generals of the Blocks. The members of the Expert Committee shall receive such remuneration as may be fixed by a resolution of the Parliament of the World in that behalf.

20. The Experts Committee shall function for seven years at a time during the life of the Parliament of the World and its reports shall be placed by the Financial Adviser of the Chairman of the World before the Parliament of the World. Any recommendation of the Committee accepted by the Parliament of the World may be passed in the form of resolution by the same and from time to time may be made into law.

21. The Cabinet of the World shall have power to order inspection of any Bank within any Primary State or Mono-block through a member of the Committee of Experts specially nominated for the purpose, to examine any report submitted on any such inspection and to take any such step thereupon as it deems fit. The Cabinet of the Block shall, likewise, have power to order inspection of any bank by any officer specially appointed for the purpose, if such a bank is situated within its boundary or registered under its own law or under the law of any of the Primary States belonging to it, and to examine and take steps on any report submitted by the officer so appointed after the inspection.

CHAPTER XIV

**TREATIES, DIPLOMATIC
REPRESENTATIONS & WARS**

CHAPTER XIV

TREATIES, DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIONS AND WARS

General right of Supervision of Treaties by the
World Cabinet.

General right of Supervision of Treaties by the
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Further right to revise Treaties.

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No new Treaty without express consent of the
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Submission of Treaties to the Chairman of the
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Causes of War to be deemed Causes of Action
for Civil Suit—Decision of the Supreme Court
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n. All Wars made illegal—Steps to stay War on
Declaration thereof.

12. Punishment for commencing War.

CHAPTER XIV

TREATIES, DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIONS AND WARS

1. **The** Cabinet of the World shall have a general right to revise, re-instate, alter or replace any treaty, agreement, arrangement, compact or transaction, political or otherwise, existing between any two or more Primary States or Blocks and such revision re-instatement, alteration or replacement shall, if approved by the Parliament of the World, take effect from the day on which the Chairman of the World certifies them as approved.

2. The Parliament of the Block shall have a right to revise, re-instate, alter or replace any treaty, agreement, compact or arrangement, political or otherwise, between any two or more Primary States of the Block with the express consent of the Chairman of the World. This right, however, shall not prejudice any right in this behalf of the Parliament of the World.

3. Any treaty, agreement, compact, arrangement or transaction political or otherwise, between any two or more Primary States belonging to two different Blocks of the Federation shall be subject to revisal, re-instatement, alteration, cancellation or replacement only by the Cabinet of the World with the approval of the Parliament of the World.

4. For the purposes of internal administration and national interests as such and within the restrictions prescribed herein-below and elsewhere in this Constitution, the Government of any Primary State of the World or of any Block may treat any other government within or without the Block to which it belongs, as foreign and may deal with it accordingly.

5. From the date of promulgation of this Constitution there shall be no treaty, agreement arrangement or pact between any two or more Primary States, or between any two or more Blocks, without the express consent and without the seal of the Chairman of the World and also of the Governor General of the Block, where the Primary States are both within the Block. The Peace Treaty formally ending the World War No. 11 of one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine shall be; an exception to this. This Treaty, however, shall not be immune from' revision, alteration, or adjustment by the First Cabinet of the World, or any subsequent Cabinet in the interest of the peace, stability and progress of the World and of mankind as a whole. Any such revision, alteration or adjustment shall, be valid, only if ratified by the Parliament of the World.

6. Within a year from the formation of the World Federal Government under this Constitution, the Governor General of each Block excepting a Mono-block shall call upon the Governors of all acceding States within the Block to produce before him all treaties, agreements, arrangements or pacts as

between any two or more States within his Block. He and his Cabinet shall examine any such treaty, agreement or arrangement from the point of view of the interest of the Block as a whole and shall send copies of them authenticated by his signature to the Chairman of the World with such suggestions for alterations, omissions or adjustments as he, on the advice of his Cabinet, deems proper. Any such treaty, agreement, arrangement or pact may be altered, adjusted or cancelled by the Chairman of the World on the advice of his Cabinet. Such alteration, adjustment, and cancellation shall be placed before the Parliament of the World and if approved, by the aforesaid Parliament, shall be signed and sealed by the Chairman of the World and by the Governor General of the Block or Blocks concerned and shall be incorporated into the original treaties, agreements, arrangements or pacts or shall be deemed to have been so.

7. Within a year from the formation of the Federal Government of the World under this Constitution, the Chairman of the World shall call upon all parties to produce before him correct copies of all treaties, pacts, agreements, or arrangements, which, in his opinion and in the opinion of the Cabinet of the World, are of wider international importance from the point of view of peace, order and progress of the World. He and his Cabinet shall examine any such treaty, pact, agreement, or arrangement from the point of view of the interest of the World as a

whole and shall determine what alterations adjustments, omissions are necessary therein in the interest of peace progress and order of the world as a whole. Such alterations, adjustments or omissions shall be placed before the Parliament of the World and, if approved, shall be incorporated into the original treaties, pacts, agreements or arrangements under the signature and seal of the Chairman of the World and of the Governors or Governor Generals of Primary States or Blocks affected by them or shall be deemed to have been so incorporated.

8. The present Diplomatic System for the representation of one State in the Court of another shall cease within a year from the date of the formation of the Federal Government of the World under this Constitution, or within a longer period if permitted by the Chairman of the World, except the system known as the Consulate, which shall exist for purposes of trade, tariffs and commerce. The Governor of each Primary State shall, instead, accredit an Ambassador to the Court of the Governor General of the Block to which it belongs for officially informing him of and advising him upon any matter concerning the State. Such an ambassador shall be called 'Primary' Ambassador.

9. The Government of each Block shall accredit an Ambassador to the Court of the Chairman of the World to apprise him of and advise him upon such matters as, in the opinion of the Governor General of the Block, are of peculiar and particular interest to

the Block as a whole or to any one of the Primary States belonging to it. Such an Ambassador shall be called Block Ambassador.

10. All causes of war and all acts of hostility as understood in Public International Law shall, from the date of promulgation of this constitution, be deemed to be Causes of Action for Civil Damages and shall be treated as such by the Chairman of the World, by the Governor Generals of the Blocks and by the Governors of Primary States.

All wrongs done or believed to have been done by one Primary State to another which amount to *casus belli* in the opinion of the Governor of the State wronged, or by one Block to another when Block interests as such have sufficiently developed, or by a Block to a Primary State or *Vice Versa*, shall be placed in the form of a suit in the original side of the Supreme Court of Justice of the World by the party wronged in the name of the Advocate General of the State or Block affected by the wrong as Plaintiff and the Advocate General of the offending party or parties as defendants. The decrees, if any, shall in all such cases be decrees for money or for the restitution of the *status quo*.

Such a decree shall be executed by the Chairman of the World, and military force may, if necessary, be applied for the purpose of such execution.

Any individual or association of persons, or any officer of any Government, found in the course of

such suit as responsible for murder, manslaughter, treason, conspiracy or any heinous offence, or for the abetment of any such crime, committed in the course of, or in furtherance of such crime, shall, under the orders of the Supreme Court of the World be triable for such crime by a Tribunal set up for the occasion by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the World.

Such a Tribunal shall be called Tribunal of International Conflict.

11 (a). All wars including Civil Wars shall be illegal from the date of the Promulgation of this Constitution.

II (b). On the declaration of a Civil War within a Block as between two or more Primary States of the Block, the Chairman of the World shall enquire of the Governor General of the Block as to who caused the first Act of Aggression and the Governor General shall reply to the query within forty-eight hours of its receipt. On receipt of the reply or any other reliable information through World Services the Chairman of the World shall have power to occupy the defaulting Primary State by force by orders passed to that effect and communicated to the Commander-in-Chief of the World. On such occupation the Chairman of the World may attach the defaulting state or any part thereof to any other Block including the Residuary Block. No such alignment shall be disturbed except on the strength of a Resolution of the Parliament of the World.

II(c). On the happening of a civil war within any Primary State or a Mono-block or as between two or more Primary States belonging to different Blocks, the Chairman of the World shall issue an appropriate statement on the same and thereafter shall pass an Ordinance vesting the Primary State or Mono-block or any part thereof in the Government of the World and shall order the Commander-in-Chief of the World to occupy such state or states, Mono-blocks or parts thereof by force and shall make such arrangement for the government of the States or parts thereof as he deems fit.

In the situation aforesaid he may attach and incorporate any State or part thereof to any other Primary State or Block or may retain it under the direct administration of the Government of the World. Such arrangement shall be in force till the Parliament of the World replaces it by a resolution of its own. On the declaration of civil wars as between states or Mono-blocks, the Governor or the Governor General committing the First Act of aggression shall cease to be a Member of the Parliament of the World and in the case of a Mono-block being the aggressive party and committing the first act of aggression, the Governor General thereof shall cease to be a member of the Cabinet of the World. He may, however, be restored to his position by a resolution of the Parliament of the World passed to that effect.

12. Where a war is commenced, but is cut short either by act of parties, or under orders from the Chairman of the World, or the Governor General of

a Block, the delinquent party shall be liable in damages at the discretion of the Chairman of the World.

Any individual, association of persons or officers responsible for the commencement of a war, including civil war within a Primary State and for any murder, manslaughter, treason, conspiracy, or any heinous offence, or for any abetment of such offences in the course of, or in furtherance of such war, shall, under the orders of the Chairman of the World, be triable for such crime by the Tribunal of International Conflict, which shall in all cases be set up by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the World.

CHAPTER XV

**ON MONO-BLOCK AND
RESIDUARY BLOCK**

CHAPTER XV

ON MONO-BLOCK AND RESIDUARY BLOCK

- 1. Mono-block defined.**
- 2. Mono-blocks allowed to retain their own Constitution.**
- 3. Constitution of Mono-blocks under Section 8 of Chapter II.**
- 4. Mono-blocks to admit no Primary States.**
- 5. Legislation by Mono-block.**
- 6. Mono-blocks subject to inspection and superintendence.**
- 7. Mono-blocks to permit officers of World Service to function within them.**
- 8. Mono-blocks to respect restrictions.**
- 9. Government of Mono-blocks to carry out orders and decrees.**
- 10. Judicature of a Mono-block constituted by aggregation.**
- 11. No ministerial controversy of a Mono-block to be referred or considered by the Cabinet of the World.**
- 12. Legislation of the World Parliament to have paramount effect within a Mono-block.**
- 13. Provisions relating to regular Blocks to apply to Mono-blocks.**

14. Jurisdictions and powers exercisable within a Primary State by the Government of the World to be exercisable within a Mono-block.

Residuary Block

15. Inclusion of Political Units into Residuary Block.
16. Right to opt into or out of Residuary Block.
17. Dependent Political Units may be included in the Residuary Block after the attainment of independence.
18. Inclusion of Portions into Residuary Block as Penalty.
19. Option of the Cabinet of the World to include Units into the Residuary Block.
20. Government of the Residuary Block.
21. Government of Smaller Independent Political Units.
22. Government of larger Political Units.
23. Constitution of the Units of Residuary Block.

CHAPTER XV

ON MONO-BLOCK AND THE RESIDUARY BLOCK

1. A Block constituted under section five, six and seven and eight of Chapter II of this constitution shall be called a Mono-block. Every Mono-block shall accede to the Federation of the World by an instrument of accession the form whereof is provided in the Schedule

2. A Mono-block constituted under section five, six, seven of Chapter II of this constitution shall be allowed to retain its own existing constitution and in the case of Mono-blocks constituted under section eight of Chapter II any constitution that may be agreed upon, or provided may be adopted.

3. Every Mono-block constituted under section eight by aggregation shall draw up a Constitution of its own providing for one single Parliament and one single central executive for all. If it cannot draw up such a constitution by mutual agreement before the establishment of the World Federation, the Parliament of the World may after the formation of the Federation of the World draw up such a constitution with due consultation with the existing legislative assemblies of the political units and may constitute one Mono-block of them and make the Block accede to the Federation of the World,

4. A Mono-block shall not admit a Primary State within its own Government. The subordinate units of a Federal Government or the dependent units of a Unitary Government shall not be admitted as Primary States for the purposes of the Federation of the World.

5. All legislation by the Parliament of a Mono-block on subjects mentioned as within the province of the legislation of the Block in Chapter VIII Section 8 of this constitution shall continue to be *Intra Vires* of the Legislation of the Mono-block; but such legislation shall, as far as possible, be made to agree with the legislation of the Parliament of the regular Blocks formed under this constitution.

6. All Mono-blocks, shall in all respects be block units of the Federation of the World and the administration thereof shall be as much subject to inspection, superintendence, control and guidance of the Government of the World as that of any regular Block. They shall enjoy all such rights as any regular Block and shall likewise be subject to all such obligations as any one of the regular Blocks as provided by this constitution.

7. The Government of a Mono-block shall permit the officers of the World Services to function within its limits and shall give all aid and co-operation to them in the performance of their duties.

8. The Government of the Mono-block shall duly respect all the provisions of this constitution on the reduction of the Army, on the reduction, restriction and limitation and use and manufacture of arms, ammunitions and other articles of war as much as any regular Block Unit of the Federation of the World.

9. The Government of the Mono^blocks shall duly carry out and execute the orders and directions of the Cabinet of the World and all decrees and orders of the Supreme Court of Justice of the World.

10. Every Mono-block constituted by aggregation under section eight of Chapter II of this constitution shall have a judicature of its own formed under the provisions on Block Judicature in chapter ten hereof.

n. No controversy or conflict of opinion among the ministers of a mono-block shall be referred to the Cabinet of the World but the same shall be solved in the manner provided by the constitution of the Mono-block.

12. All legislation of the Parliament of the World passed within its own jurisdiction and hereinbefore specified as so passable, shall have paramount effect within a Mono-block as much as within a Block

consisting of several Primary States constituted under the provisions hereof.

13. All provisions of this constitution applicable to regular blocks shall apply to the Mono-blocks except where such provisions are expressly excluded or excluded by necessary implication.

14. All jurisdictions powers and authorities exercisable by the Federation of the World within a Primary State shall be exercisable within the territories of the Mono-block as if the same were a Primary State except where such exercise is expressly excluded by the provisions hereof.

RESIDUARY BLOCK

15. Any Independent Political Unit not acceding to the Federation of the World during the period allowed for accession being two years from the date of the Proclamation of the Federation of the World may be included in the Residuary Block.

16. Any Independent Political Unit: may according to the Procedure laid down herein opt into or out of a Residuary Block with the consent of the Chairman of the World.

17. Any political unit not self-governing on the date on which this Constitution is promulgated may,

by acquiring freedom, independence or self government after that date, be included by the Cabinet of the World into the Residuary Block.

18. Any portion of a Block or of a Mono-block or of a Primary State may be attached or affiliated to the Residuary Block as a penalty for any aggressive war for which such Block or State is found responsible by the Supreme Court of Justice of the World.

19. Any Independent Political Unit having a population of more than fifty million or occupying a whole continent or a substantial portion of it not being less than one third thereof but acceding to the Federation of the World after two years from the date of proclamation of this Constitution may at the option of the Cabinet of the World or of the Parliament of the World be treated as a Mono-block or be relegated to the Residuary Block.

20. A Residuary Block shall be deemed to be a regular Block for the purposes of this Constitution unless it consists of only one Independent Political Unit in which case it shall, till other units are introduced into it, be treated as a Mono-block. The Residuary Block shall have no right of representation on the Parliament of the World till its population amounts to ten million individuals. It shall however enjoy all other rights and privileges allowed to other Blocks and the citizens thereof by the provisions of this Constitution.

21. Any Independent Political Unit with a population of less than two million and a half, shall as a rule, be relegated to the Residuary Block and shall, whenever possible, be united by the Cabinet of the World with an adjacent Political Unit dependent or independent. In all cases of amalgamation the Constitution of the Amalgamated Unit shall be provided or ratified by the Parliament of the World.

22. Any Independent Political Unit of the Residuary Block with a population of more than two million and a half may be allowed by the Cabinet of the World to retain its own Constitution and to have the same ratified by the Parliament of the World. Such a Unit shall as a rule be allowed to accede to the Federation of the World.

23. The existing Constitution, if any, of the political Units of the Residuary Block may be ratified by a special resolution of the Parliament of the Residuary Block. Where no such Constitution exists or where a Constitution exists in a most undemocratic or rudimentary form, a Constitution shall be drawn up by a Committee appointed for the purpose by the Parliament of the World. Such a Constitution, when passed by the Parliament of the World, shall be the Constitution for any such Political Unit from the date of the promulgation of the same by the Chairman of the World.

CHARTER XVI

INTERPRETATIONS

AND

SCHEDULES

CHAPTER XVI
INTERPRETATIONS

- 1. Herein, Hereinbefore, Hereinafter**
- 2. Popular Legislative Assembly**
- 3. Mono-block.**
- 4. Authorities on Interpretation**
- 5. Decision on Interpretations**

SCHEDULES

- 1. The Specification of Blocks**
- 2. The Instrument of Accession for Primary States**
- 3. The Instrument of Accession for Blocks**
- 4. World Capital, Block Capital, Capital of Primary States**
- 5. Form of Declaration of Fidelity.**

CHAPTER XVI

INTERPRETATIONS

1. In this Constitution the word 'Herein' shall mean 'In this Constitution.' The word 'Hereinbefore' shall mean 'Before this section.' The word 'Hereinafter' shall mean 'After this section.'

2. The words 'Popular Legislative Assembly or Popular Legislature, in relation to a Primary State or an independent political Unit shall mean The Sovereign Central Legislature of the State duly elected by the common man whether the Unit is single or composite.'

3. A Mono-block shall mean a Block consisting of one Independent and Sovereign Political Unit or a Block in which Political Units, sovereign or not, have been amalgamated into one single Block with one Central Executive Government, one single Legislature and one single Administrative Head having no Primary States thereunder.

4. All questions of dispute on definitions and interpretations of any word, phrase or section of this Constitution raised in any court of law or in the course of performance of duties by any department administrative or otherwise, shall be referred in the

form of Interrogatories to the Chief Justice of the Highest Court of the Primary State or Mono-block in which the questions arise and then on appeal, if necessary, to the Chief Justice of the Judicial Committee of the Block to which the Primary State belongs in the case of the Primary States.

An appeal shall lie on such matters from the court of the Chief Justice of the Judicial Committee of the Block to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the World.

No decision shall take more than three months in any such appeals and the decision of the Primary State or the Mono-block shall be acted upon in the meantime pending any appeal therefrom.

' In *the* case of the Mono-blocks there shall be only one appeal, being an appeal to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the World.

The Chief Justice of the Primary State, the Chief Justice of the Judicial Committee of the Block and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the World shall each have a department of his own for solving such questions and pronouncing decision thereupon. Any reversal of any decision of a Primary State or a Mono-block causing any damage to any government, corporation, firm or individual or any association of persons shall make the Primary State or Monoblock liable in damages to the party or parties affected.

Any such damage, if not paid on demand, may be realised by suit against the Government of the

Primary State or the Mono-block by the parties affected by any such interpretation.

5. The judges while pronouncing decisions on any question under section four of this chapter shall act in Chambers and their decision shall take the following forms: —

- (i) An answer to the Interrogatories**
- (ii) A remark on the damages.**

SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE 1

SPECIFICATION OF BLOCKS

(A)

THE INDIAN *BLOCK* SHALL CONSIST OF THE DOMINION OF INDIA, NEPAL. CEYLON, PAKISTAN AND AFGHANISTAN

(B)

THE MIDDLE-EAST *BLOCK* SHALL CONSIST OF EGYPT, TURKEY. SYRIA. LEBANON. PALESTINE. ISRAEL. ARABIA. PERSIA, IRAQUE AND OTHER SELF-GOVERNING POLITICAL UNITS OF THE MIDDLE EAST

(C) ;

THE EAST ASIATIC *BLOCK* SHALL CONSIST OF JAPAN SIAM, SHAN STATES. INDO-CHINA AND FEDERATED MALAYA STATES

(D)

THE CHINESE *BLOCK* SHALL CONSIST OF THE COMMON-WEALTH OF CHINA. TIBET AND MANCHURIA

(E)

THE OCEANIC BLOCK SHALL CONSIST OF AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, INDONESIA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, PHILIPPINES AND OTHER SELF-GOVERNING ISLAND UNITS OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN

(F)

THE WEST-EUROPEAN BLOCK SHALL CONSIST OF ENGLAND, FRANCE, ITALY, GERMANY, GREECE, NORWAY, SWEDEN, BELGIUM, HOLLAND, DENMARK, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, LUXEMBURG. SWITZERLAND. AND OTHER SELF-GOVERNING POLITICAL UNITS OF WESTERN EUROPE WITH NON-COMMUNIST SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

(G)

THE WEST-EUROPEAN BLOCK SHALL CONSIST OF RUSSIA, UKRAINE. POLAND. FINLAND, RUMANIA, BULGARIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, YUGOSLAVIA, HUNGARY, AND OTHER BALKAN STATES WITH THE COMMUNIST SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT-

(H)

THE NORTH-AMERICAN BLOCK SHALL CONSIST OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, THE CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS. CANADA, GREENLAND, AND OTHER SELF-GOVERNING POLITICAL UNITS OF NORTHERN AMERICA

(I)

THE SOUTH-AMERICAN BLOCK SHALL CONSIST OF BRAZIL, MEXICO. CHILE, ECUADOR, PERU. BOLIVIA. NICARGUA. COLOMBIA, PANAMA, PARAGUAY. ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, AND OTHER SELF-GOVERNING POLITICAL UNITS OF SOUTH AMERICA

(J)

THE AFRICAN BLOCK SHALL CONSIST OF SOUTH AFRICA, ABYSSINIA. AND OTHER SELF-GOVERNING POLITICAL UNITS OF SOUTH AFRICA

N:B.—The specification for the Residuary Block shall be made by the Tentative Committee and thereafter by the Cabinet of the World. Any Colonial or other possession of any INDEPENDENT POLITICAL UNIT of the World, having no self-government of the Democratic Type of its own, shall be deemed to be a part of such Independent Political Unit wherever such colonial or other possession may be situated, for the purposes of this Constitution for the Government of the World.

SCHEDULE II

THE INSTRUMENT OF ACCESSION FOR UNITS

I, the Governor, President, or
 of the State called do hereby accede
 to the Federal Government of the World as Constitu-
 ted by the Constitution of the year
 and as proclaimed on day of the month
 of of the year of Grace

I do hereby agree that the State I represent shall
 be loyal to the aforesaid World Constitution.

Signature.

Seal Of The State.

Date

Place

SCHEDULE III

THE INSTRUMENT OF ACCESSION FOR
BLOCKS

I, The Governor General of the Block called
do hereby accede to the Federal Gov-
 ernment of the World as constituted by the Constitu-
 tion of the year and as proclaimed on
day of the month of of the
 year of grace

I do hereby agree that the Block I represent, to
 wit, the Block shall be loyal to the afore-
 said World Constitution.

Signature

Seal Of The Block.

Date

Place

SCHEDULE IV

UNIT CAPITALS-BLOCK CAPITALS-
WORLD CAPITALS

The Capital of each independent Political Unit shall be where it is. Only the Government of the Unit shall have right to shift it

The Capital of each Block shall at first be selected by the Tentative Committee. It shall be finally fixed by a Resolution of the Block Parliament.

The Tentative Committee shall fix the First World Capital. Thereafter it shall be determined as provided in the Constitution.

SCHEDULE V

FIDELITY DECLARATION

I do hereby declare that I shall faithfully, loyally and conscientiously discharge my duties in the position of which I hold with effect from day of the Month of
of the year

Signature

Date

Place

