

Concept of State, Government, and Constitution

State

- A political unit with sovereignty over an area of territory and people within it.
- A defined territory with a government that has sovereignty over that territory and its inhabitants
- Politically speaking it is defined as a community of persons more or less numerous living in a definite territory who possess a government and is entirely free from external control.

The Philippines was recognized as a State in **1946**.

Basic Elements of a State

1. People
2. Territory
3. Government
4. Sovereignty

State distinguished from Government

- STATE cannot exist without GOVERNMENT.
- It is possible to have a GOVERNMENT without a STATE.
- The STATE, as long as its essential elements are present, remains the same.
- A GOVERNMENT may change its form.

- Government is only the agency to which the STATE expresses its will.

Sovereignty

- Supreme and final legal authority above and beyond which no legal power exists
- Implies the supreme authority to govern

Two Aspects of Sovereignty / Manifestations of Sovereignty

1. **Internal Sovereignty:** This means that the State is supreme over all its citizens, and associations.
2. **External Sovereignty:** This means that the State is independent and free from foreign or outside control.

Characteristics of Sovereignty

1. **Absolute:** There is no higher authority or power above the state. The state has the final say in all matters of governance, including legislative, executive, and judicial decisions.
2. **Permanent:** It cannot be taken away or surrendered by the state. The state retains its sovereignty as long as it exists, and it cannot be transferred to another entity without the state's consent.
3. **Indivisible:** It cannot be divided or shared among different entities. The state has a unified and singular sovereignty, and it cannot be split or divided into parts.

4. **Exclusiveness:** It belongs solely to the state and cannot be shared with other entities. No other state or international organization has the right to interfere with the sovereign affairs of another state.
5. **Inalienable:** It cannot be transferred or delegated to another entity. The state cannot give away its sovereignty or delegate it to another entity without losing its status as a sovereign state.
6. **Comprehensive:** The state has complete and exclusive control over its territory, resources, and people

Inherent Powers of the State

1. **Police Power:** The power to enact laws for the promotion of public safety and order, public health, public morals, education, and general welfare.
2. **Taxation Power:** The power to exact proportional contributions from the people to defray the cost of governmental expenditures
3. **Power of Eminent Domain:** The power to take private property for public use upon payment and just compensation.

“Taxation is the lifeblood of the government”

Government

- A system of order for a nation, state, or another political unit.

- The organization that people set up to protect their community and to enforce its rules
- An agency that carries the will of the state of the people
- Governments also provide services that individuals cannot provide on their own
- Governments are given power - the authority to use force - to exercise authority

Role of the Government

1. Maintaining law and order
2. Providing public goods and services
3. Protecting national security
4. Promoting economic growth
5. Ensuring social justice and equality
6. Representing citizens
7. Collecting taxes and managing public finances

Purpose of Government

1. **Form a Perfect Union:** to link the states together
2. **Establish Justice:** fair, reasonable, and impartial law
3. **Insure Domestic Tranquility:** ensure peace
4. **Provide for the Common Defense:** defend countries from foreign and domestic threats
5. **Promote the General Welfare:** protect the quality of life
6. **Secure the Blessings of Liberty:** freedom

Functions of Government

1. **Constituent function:** Those which constitute the bond of society, and are, therefore, compulsory in nature such as peace and order, economic development, justice, etc.
2. **Ministrant function:** Those undertaken by way of advancing the general interest of society, and therefore optional, such as public works, public education, etc.

Types of Government

1. **Democracy:** Rule by many
 - **Direct Democracy:** Citizens vote directly on laws and policies.
 - **Representative Democracy:** Citizens elect representatives to make decisions for them.
2. **Monarchy:** Rule by one
 - **Limited Monarchy:** The monarch's power is limited by the constitution, laws, and other forms of checks and balances.
 - **Absolute Monarchy:** The monarch has absolute and unrestricted power over the government and the country.
3. **Oligarchy:** Rule by few often based on wealth and social status.
 - **Aristocracy**, a form of oligarchy in medieval times
4. **Dictatorship:** Rule by one. Dictators often use force and violence to maintain their power and suppress opposition.

5. **Theocracy:** Rule by religious leaders

Division of Powers

1. Unitary System

- Authority is concentrated in the central government

2. Federation/Federal/Federalism

- Authority is divided between central and state governments and is derived from people

3. Confederation

- Authority is concentrated in states

Philippines uses a Unitary System

Parliamentary vs Presidential Democracy

Parliamentary System	Presidential System
Joining of powers	Separation of powers
Executive branch members are also legislative branch members	Clear separation between the executive and legislative branches
Parliament elects the head of the government; the head can be voted out by parliament	The government's executive (the President) is separate from Congress
Political parties are strong; the opposition party is	Political parties have less of a role in government

important to the control of government	
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Government Legitimacy

De Jure - by right, according to law

- Declared
- De Jure standards are declared to be the standard - often by the consortium
- Often but not always open

De Facto - in reality, as a matter of fact,

- In practice
- De facto standards grow to become adopted as a standard
- Often but not always proprietary
- Strong backward compatibility needs

De Jure Government: A government established in accordance with the constitution or law

De Facto Government: A government in defiance of the existing government

De jure refers to a situation that is based on the law or legal authority. It describes something that is recognized or established by law, regardless of whether or not it is actually enforced or followed in practice. For example, a country may have a de jure constitution that guarantees certain rights and

freedoms, but if those rights are not actually upheld in practice, then the situation would be de facto.

De facto, on the other hand, refers to a situation that exists in practice or in fact, regardless of whether it is legally recognized or established. It describes something that is based on reality or actual circumstances, rather than legal authority. For example, a government that is not recognized by other countries may still be considered de facto if it has control over a territory and exercises power in practice.

Constitution

- a body of fundamental laws and principles that describes the general organization and operation of the state and contains fundamental principles and norms that underlie and guide all government action.
- A set of laws/principles may be written or unwritten on which country is acknowledged to be governed.
- The system of fundamental laws and principles prescribes the nature, functions, and limits of a government or another institution.
- Body of rules which regulates the system of a government in a state.

Constitution is superior over **Republic Act**

Purposes and Functions of a Constitution

- Defines and limits government's powers
- Lists the rights of the people
- Establishes the structure of the government
- Provides the rules and operating procedures for government
- Serves as
 - The **supreme law** of the land
 - **Fundamental law** of the land

Classification of Constitution

1. As to their origin and history

- **Conventional or Enacted:** One which is enacted by a constituent assembly or granted by a monarch to his subjects
- **Cumulative or Evolved:** One which is a product of growth or long period of development originating in customs, traditions, judicial decisions, etc. rather than from a deliberate and formal enactment.

2. As to their form

- **Written:** One which has been given definite written form at a particular time, usually by a specially constituted authority called a "**constitutional convention**".
- **Unwritten:** One which is entirely the product of political evolution, consisting largely of a mass of customs, usages, and judicial decisions together with a smaller body of statutory enactments of a fundamental character, usually bearing different dates.

3. As to the manner of amending them

- **Rigid or Inelastic:** One regarded as a document of special sanctity which cannot be amended or altered except by some special machinery more cumbrous than the ordinary legislative process.
- **Flexible or Elastic:** One which possesses no higher legal authority than ordinary laws and which may be altered in the same way as other laws.

The Philippine Constitution may be classified as conventional/enacted, written, and rigid/inelastic.

Requisites of a Well-written Constitution

- **As to Form**

1. **Brief:** It only outlines the structure of the government of the whole State and the rights of its citizen.
2. **Broad:** It is a comprehensive statement of the powers and functions of government, and of relations between the governing body and the governed.
3. **Definite:** In order to ensure easy and clear interpretation and application of its provisions to concrete situations.

- **As to Content**

1. **Constitution of Government:** It deals with the framework of government and its powers and defines the electorate as well
2. **Constitution of Liberty:** It sets forth the fundamental rights of the people and imposes certain limitations on the powers of government as a means of securing enjoyment of this right. **Also known as the Bill of Rights**
3. **Constitution of Sovereignty:** It points out the mode or procedure for the amendment or revision of the Constitution

7 Philippine Constitution

1. Biak na Bato or 1897 Constitution

- Philippines First Constitution

2. Malolos Constitution

- Created in accordance with the establishment of the First Philippine Republic, 1899

3. 1935 Constitution

- Written by **Claro M. Recto**
- Created in accordance with the establishment of the Commonwealth Republic
- Effective from 1935 to 1943 and 1946 to 1972
- Tydings-Mcduffie Law of 1934 caused the drafting of the 1935 constitution

4. 1943 Constitution

- Drafted by the PCPI (Preparatory Committee for Philippine Independence)
- Created in accordance with the establishment of the Second Philippine Republic or Puppet Republic

5. 1973 Constitution

- Promulgated after Marcos' declaration of martial law
- A parliamentary type of government

6. 1986 Constitution

- Also known as Freedom Constitution

7. 1987 Constitution

- **Ratified and Made Effective:** February 2, 1987

- **Author:** Constitutional Commission of 1986

The 1987 Philippine Constitution was drafted by an appointive body called the “**Constitutional Commission**”.

Cecilia Muñoz-Palma: President of the Constitutional Commission of 1986

Significant Features of the 1987 Philippine Constitution

- The Constitution, which consists of the Preamble and 18 articles, provides for a presidential system of government and restores the bicameral Congress of the Philippines, composed of a **Senate** and a **House of the Representatives**.
- The Judicial department is given fiscal autonomy and its authority increased compared to the previous constitution as embodied in the constitutional definition of “judicial power”.

Basic Principles Underlying the New Constitution

1. Recognition of the Aid of Almighty God
2. The sovereignty of the People
3. Renunciation of War as an instrument of national policy
4. Supremacy of civilian authority over the military
5. Separation of Church and State
6. Recognition of the importance of the family as the basic social institution and the vital role of youth in nation-building

7. Guarantee of human rights
8. Government through suffrage
9. Separation of Power
10. Independence of Judiciary
11. Guarantee of Local Autonomy
12. High sense of public service morality and accountability
13. Nationalization of natural resources and certain private enterprises affected by public interest
14. Non-suability of State
15. Rule of Majority
16. Government of laws and not men

1987 Philippine Constitution

Preamble

We, the sovereign Filipino people, imploring the aid of Almighty God, in order to build a just and humane society and establish a Government that shall embody our ideals and aspirations, promote the common good, conserve and develop our patrimony, and secure to ourselves and our posterity the blessings of independence and democracy under the rule of law and a regime of truth, justice, freedom, love, equality, and peace, do ordain and promulgate this Constitution.

Preamble

- is not an essential part of the Constitution.
- Defined as the preliminary statement of the constitution.
- States the objectives of the creation of the constitution and its purpose.

Article I National Territory

The national territory comprises the Philippine archipelago, with all the islands and waters embraced therein, and all other territories over which the Philippines has sovereignty or jurisdiction, consisting of its terrestrial, fluvial, and aerial domains, including its territorial sea, the seabed, the subsoil, the insular shelves, and other submarine areas. The waters around, between, and connecting the islands of the

archipelago, regardless of their breadth and dimensions, form part of the internal waters of the Philippines.

Anything within the **12 nautical mile** area is Philippine territory, which means that anyone or anything within that zone is subject to Philippine laws. Philippine territory ends past the 12th nautical mile.

Under International Law, up to **200 nautical miles** as its **Exclusive Economic Zone**

Article II Declaration of Principles and State Policies

- Lays out the basic social and political creed of the Philippines, particularly the implementation of the constitution, and sets forth the objectives of the government

Principles

SECTION 1

The Philippines is a democratic and republican State. Sovereignty resides in the people and all government authority emanates from them.

SECTION 2

The Philippines renounces war as an instrument of national policy, adopts the generally accepted

principles of international law as part of the law of the land and adheres to the policy of peace, equality, justice, freedom, cooperation, and amity with all nations.

SECTION 3

Civilian authority is, at all times, supreme over the military. The Armed Forces of the Philippines is the protector of the people and the State. Its goal is to secure the sovereignty of the State and the integrity of the national territory.

SECTION 4

The prime duty of the Government is to serve and protect the people. The Government may call upon the people to defend the State and, in the fulfillment thereof, all citizens may be required, under conditions provided by law, to render personal military or civil service.

SECTION 5

The maintenance of peace and order, the protection of life, liberty, and property, and the promotion of the general welfare are essential for the enjoyment by all the people of the blessings of democracy.

SECTION 6

The separation of Church and State shall be inviolable.

State Policies

SECTION 7

The State shall pursue an independent foreign policy. In its relations with other states, the paramount consideration shall be national sovereignty, territorial integrity, national interest, and the right to self-determination.

SECTION 8

The Philippines, consistent with the national interest, adopts and pursues a policy of freedom from nuclear weapons in its territory.

SECTION 9

The State shall promote a just and dynamic social order that will ensure the prosperity and independence of the nation and free the people from poverty through policies that provide adequate social services, promote full employment, a rising standard of living, and an improved quality of life for all.

SECTION 10

The State shall promote social justice in all phases of national development.

SECTION 11

The State values the dignity of every human person and guarantees full respect for human rights.

SECTION 12

The State recognizes the sanctity of family life and shall protect and strengthen the family as a basic autonomous social institution. It shall equally protect the life of the mother and the life of the unborn from conception. The natural and primary right and duty of parents in the rearing of the youth for civic efficiency and the development of moral character shall receive the support of the Government.

Family: the basic unit of society

SECTION 13

The State recognizes the vital role of the youth in nation-building and shall promote and protect their physical, moral, spiritual, intellectual, and social well-being. It shall inculcate in the youth patriotism and nationalism, and encourage their involvement in public and civic affairs.

SECTION 14

The State recognizes the role of women in nation-building, and shall ensure the fundamental equality before the law of women and men.

SECTION 15

The State shall protect and promote the right to health of the people and instill health consciousness among them.

SECTION 16

The State shall protect and advance the right of the people to a balanced and healthful ecology in accord with the rhythm and harmony of nature.

SECTION 17

The State shall give priority to education, science and technology, arts, culture, and sports to foster patriotism and nationalism, accelerate social progress, and promote total human liberation and development.

SECTION 18

The State affirms labor as a primary social economic force. It shall protect the rights of workers and promote their welfare.

Labor: the basic social economic force

SECTION 19

The State shall develop a self-reliant and independent national economy effectively controlled by Filipinos.

SECTION 20

The State recognizes the indispensable role of the private sector, encourages private enterprise, and provides incentives to needed investments.

SECTION 21

The State shall promote comprehensive rural development and agrarian reform.

SECTION 22

The State recognizes and promotes the rights of indigenous cultural communities within the framework of national unity and development.

SECTION 23

The State shall encourage non-governmental, community-based, or sectoral organizations that promote the welfare of the nation.

SECTION 24

The State recognizes the vital role of communication and information in nation-building.

SECTION 25

The State shall ensure the autonomy of local governments.

SECTION 26

The State shall guarantee equal access to opportunities for public service, and prohibit political dynasties as may be defined by law.

SECTION 27

The State shall maintain honesty and integrity in the public service and take positive and effective measures against graft and corruption.

SECTION 28

Subject to reasonable conditions prescribed by law, the State adopts and implements a policy of full public disclosure of all its transactions involving public interest.

Article III Bill of Rights

- Enumerates specific protections against the abuse of state power, most of which are similar to the provisions of the U.S. Constitution of public concern.
- Also known as **Charter of Liberties**

SECTION 1

No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor shall any person be denied the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures of whatever nature and for any purpose shall be inviolable, and no search warrant or warrant of arrest shall issue except upon probable cause to be determined personally by the judge after examination under oath or affirmation of the complainant and the witnesses he may produce, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

SECTION 3

(1) The privacy of communication and correspondence shall be inviolable except upon lawful order of the court, or when public safety or order requires otherwise as prescribed by law.

(2) Any evidence obtained in violation of this or the preceding section shall be inadmissible for any purpose in any proceeding.

SECTION 4 (Freedom of Speech)

No law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech, expression, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances.

SECTION 5 (Freedom of Religion)

No law shall be made respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed. No religious test shall be required for the exercise of civil or political rights.

SECTION 6 (Right to Abode or Travel)

The liberty of abode and of changing the same within the limits prescribed by law shall not be impaired except upon lawful order of the court. Neither shall the right to travel be impaired except in the interest of national security, public safety, or public health, as may be provided by law.

SECTION 7 (Right to Public Information)

The right of the people to information on matters of public concern shall be recognized. Access to official records, and to documents, and papers pertaining to official acts, transactions, or decisions, as well as to government research data used as basis for policy development, shall be afforded the citizen, subject to such limitations as may be provided by law.

SECTION 8 (Right to Organize)

The right of the people, including those employed in the public and private sectors, to form unions,

associations, or societies for purposes not contrary to law shall not be abridged.

SECTION 9

Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation.

SECTION 10

No law impairing the obligation of contracts shall be passed.

SECTION 11

Free access to the courts and quasi-judicial bodies and adequate legal assistance shall not be denied to any person by reason of poverty.

SECTION 12

(1) Any person under investigation for the commission of an offense shall have the right to be informed of his right to remain silent and to have competent and independent counsel preferably of his own choice. If the person cannot afford the services of counsel, he must be provided with one. These rights cannot be waived except in writing and in the presence of counsel.

(2) No torture, force, violence, threat, intimidation, or any other means which vitiate the free will shall be

used against him. Secret detention places, solitary, incommunicado, or other similar forms of detention are prohibited.

(3) Any confession or admission obtained in violation of this or Section 17 hereof shall be inadmissible in evidence against him.

(4) The law shall provide for penal and civil sanctions for violations of this section as well as compensation to and rehabilitation of victims of torture or similar practices, and their families.

SECTION 13 (Right to Bail)

All persons, except those charged with offenses punishable by reclusion perpetua when evidence of guilt is strong, shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, or be released on recognizance as may be provided by law. The right to bail shall not be impaired even when the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus is suspended. Excessive bail shall not be required

SECTION 14

(1) No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law.

(2) In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall be presumed innocent until the contrary is proved, and

shall enjoy the right to be heard by himself and counsel, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to have a speedy, impartial, and public trial, to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have compulsory process to secure the attendance of witnesses and the production of evidence in his behalf. However, after arraignment, trial may proceed notwithstanding the absence of the accused provided that he has been duly notified and his failure to appear is unjustifiable.

SECTION 15

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended except in cases of invasion or rebellion when the public safety requires it.

SECTION 16

All persons shall have the right to a speedy disposition of their cases before all judicial, quasi-judicial, or administrative bodies.

SECTION 17 (Right Against Self-Incrimination)

No person shall be compelled to be a witness against himself.

SECTION 18

(1) No person shall be detained solely by reason of his political beliefs and aspirations.

(2) No involuntary servitude in any form shall exist except as a punishment for a crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

SECTION 19

(1) Excessive fines shall not be imposed, nor cruel, degrading or inhuman punishment inflicted. Neither shall death penalty be imposed, unless, for compelling reasons involving heinous crimes, the Congress hereafter provides for it. Any death penalty already imposed shall be reduced to reclusion perpetua.

(2) The employment of physical, psychological, or degrading punishment against any prisoner or detainee or the use of substandard or inadequate penal facilities under subhuman conditions shall be dealt with by law.

SECTION 20

No person shall be imprisoned for debt or non-payment of a poll tax.

SECTION 21

No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of punishment for the same offense. If an act is punished by a law and an ordinance, conviction or acquittal

under either shall constitute a bar to another prosecution for the same act.

SECTION 22

No ex post facto law or bill of attainder shall be enacted.

Article IV Citizenship

- Defines the citizenship of Filipinos. It enumerates two kinds of citizens: natural-born citizens and naturalized citizens.

SECTION 1

The following are citizens of the Philippines:

- (1) Those who are citizens of the Philippines at the time of the adoption of this Constitution;
- (2) Those whose fathers or mothers are citizens of the Philippines;

The Philippines only uses Jus Sanguinis meanwhile USA uses both the Jus Sanguinis and Jus Solis

Only natural-born citizens are eligible to hold high offices, including all elective offices beginning with a representative in

(3) Those born before January 17, 1973, of Filipino mothers, who elect Philippine citizenship upon reaching the age of majority; and

(4) Those who are naturalized in accordance with the law.

Natural-born citizens

- Those who are citizens from birth without having to perform any act to acquire or perfect Philippine citizenship.

Jus Sanguinis

- Citizenship is mainly acquired through a blood relationship with Filipino Citizens

Jus Solis

- Citizenship is acquired through being born in the territory of a state
- Commonly referred to as birthright citizenship
- The right of anyone born in the territory of a state to nationality or citizenship

the House of Representatives (Congressmen) up to the President

SECTION 2

Natural-born citizens are those who are citizens of the Philippines from birth without having to perform any act to acquire or perfect their Philippine citizenship. Those who elect Philippine citizenship in accordance with paragraph (3), Section 1 hereof shall be deemed natural-born citizens.

SECTION 3

Philippine citizenship may be lost or reacquired in the manner provided by law.

SECTION 4

Citizens of the Philippines who marry aliens shall retain their citizenship, unless by their act or omission they are deemed, under the law, to have renounced it.

SECTION 5

Dual allegiance of citizens is inimical to the national interest and shall be dealt with by law.

Article V Suffrage

- Mandates various age and residence qualifications to vote and a system of secret ballots and absentee voting. It also mandates a procedure for overseas and disabled and illiterate Filipinos to vote.

The right to vote can't only be used in elections. It also includes

1. **Plebicit**
2. **Referendum**
3. **Recall**
4. **Initiative**

SECTION 1

Suffrage may be exercised by all citizens of the Philippines not otherwise disqualified by law, who are at least **eighteen years of age**, and who shall have **resided in the Philippines for at least one year** and in the place wherein they propose to vote for at least six months immediately preceding the election. No literacy, property, or other substantive requirement shall be imposed on the exercise of suffrage.

SECTION 2

The Congress shall provide a system for securing the secrecy and sanctity of the ballot as well as a system for absentee voting by qualified Filipinos abroad.

The Congress shall also design a procedure for the disabled and the illiterates to vote without the assistance of other persons. Until then, they shall be allowed to vote under existing laws and such rules as the Commission on Elections may promulgate to protect the secrecy of the ballot.

Article VI The Legislative Department

- Provides for a bicameral legislature called the Congress composed of **the Senate** and **the House of Representatives**. It vests upon Congress, among others, the power of investigation and inquiry in aid of legislation, the power to declare the existence of a state of war, the power of the purse, the power of taxation, and the power of eminent domain

All members of the legislative department shall be elected.

To qualify for election as a **Representative**, you have to be:

1. A natural-born citizen of the Philippines
2. A registered voter in the district in which you seek to be elected
3. A resident therein for not less than one (1) year before the day of the election
4. At least twenty-five (25) years of age.

To qualify for election as a **Senator**, you have to be

1. A natural-born citizen of the Philippines
2. A registered voter
3. A resident of the Philippines for at least two (2) years before the day of the election
4. At least thirty-five (35) years old.

Article VII The Executive Department

- Provides for a presidential form of government where the executive power is vested in the President. It provides for the qualification, terms of office, election, and power and functions of the President. It also provides for a Vice President and for the presidential line of succession.

To qualify for election as a **President** or a **Vice-President**, you have to be

1. A natural-born citizen of the Philippines.
2. A registered voter.
3. Able to read and write.
4. At least forty years of age on the day of the election.
5. A resident of the Philippines for at least ten years immediately preceding such election.

Article VIII The Judicial Department

- Vests the judicial power upon the Supreme Court and other lower courts as may be established by law (by Congress). While the power to appoint justices and judges still reside with the President, the President may only appoint nominees pre-selected by the Judicial Bar Council.

Judicial Bar Council

- a body composed of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Secretary of Justice, the Chairs of the

Senate, and House Committees on Justice and representatives from the legal profession.

Article IX Constitutional Commissions

- Establishes three constitutional commissions: the **Civil Service Commission**, the **Commission on Elections**, and **Commission on Audit**.
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Article X Local Government

- Pursues local autonomy and mandates Congress to enact a law for the local government, now currently the Local Government Code.

Article XI Accountability of Public Officers

Article XII National Economy and Patrimony

Article XIII Social Justice and Human Rights

Article XIV Education, Science and Technology, Arts, Culture and Sports

Article XV Family

Article XVI General Provisions

Article XVII Methods of Amendments

Article XVIII Transitory Provisions