

Hello everyone. I'm Farhan Farooq. Today, I'm delighted to share with you a comparative analysis of the constitutions of two different countries: France and Iraq.

Let's begin with France, a country known for its rich history of political evolution and commitment to liberty. France has had several constitutions throughout its history. The French Revolution led to the adoption of their first written constitution in 1791. It established a constitutional monarchy, which means the king had to rule following the constitution.

The second republican constitution was adopted during the time when Napoleon III established the first French empire. It introduced a parliamentary system with a president elected by the representatives.

The fourth republican constitution was adopted after the liberation of France from Nazi occupation. It was characterized by weak executive.

It was replaced by the constitution of the fifth republic in 1958, which is the current constitution of France.

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This constitution features a semi presidential system, which provides a strong executive presidency. It dignifies the president as the head of state and the prime minister as the head of the government. While the president holds significant executive power, the prime minister is responsible for government policies and domestic affairs.

The constitution also features Bicameral parliament, which means the parliament consists of two chambers, the Senate and the National Assembly. It ensures checks and balances within the legislative branch.

The French constitution highlights the principles of democracy, fraternity and secularism. It guarantees a range of fundamental rights and freedoms, including freedom of speech, press, and religion.

Lastly, it establishes separation of power by dividing the power among the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the government.

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Now, let's turn our attention to Iraq, a nation with a complex history of political upheaval and external intervention.

The first constitution of Iraq was structured in 1925. Following the collapse of the Ottoman empire, Iraq emerged as a constitutional monarchy under the British Influence.

The current constitution of Iraq was ratified in 2005, following the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq and the overthrow of Saddam Hussein's regime. It established Iraq as a federal parliamentary republic.

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The constitution recognizes Iraq as a federal state, with power divided between the central government and regional authorities, including the Kurdistan Regional Government. The regional governments have the right to manage their own budget and resources, while the central government holds most of the power and control.

In the constitution, Islam is recognized as the state religion and a source of legislation, but religious freedom for all is guaranteed. Laws cannot contradict core Islamic principles or democratic values.

Similar to the French parliament, the Iraqi parliament also consists of two chambers - the Council of Representatives and the Council of Union.

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