

Plan

Intro

- Within Constitution
- Upholds to a large extent

B1

- Legitimacy
- Free vote, vote patterns
- ~~Vote~~

B2

- Freedom
 - Rights to stand for office
 - Rights to ~~basic~~ religion

B3

- Power
 - Constitution defines powers and arms
 - Talk about legislative arm

ESSAY

The constitution of Myanmar recognises the four frameworks of a liberal democracy. These four frameworks are legitimacy, justice, freedom and power. The definition of freedom is when a government has the appropriate authority to rule. This usually requires a high degree of popular support. Justice is where all citizens are treated equally, and with dignity and respect. ~~The~~ Freedom is defined as when people are allowed to make decisions, accept responsibility and choose between alternatives, as long as it is within the law. Power is where power is limited and defined by the constitution, and it is split between three arms of government: the legislative, executive and judiciary arms. The constitution of Myanmar upholds its four liberal frameworks to a

large extent, by the constitution allowing free votes^{and}, a vote pattern ~~and~~, a right to stand for office and freedom of religion, and defined powers within the government in the constitution, through the legitimacy, freedom and power frameworks respectively.

In Myanmar, the constitution upholds ~~the~~ the legitimacy framework by allowing free votes and a frequent ~~election~~ pattern. Key features of legitimacy includes citizens having a free and equal vote, and having frequent and predictable vote patterns. A free vote is where you do not have to pay to vote, and that ~~all~~ all citizens can only vote once, and where all votes are equal. Elections in Myanmar for parliament, president and cabinet occur every 5 years. These are stated within the constitution. These are all common parts of the legitimacy framework, ~~as~~ as these assure that the government always has the appropriate authority to rule. Thus, the framework, legitimacy, is upheld to a large extent within the constitution.

Freedom in Myanmar is upheld in the constitution through the right to stand for office and having freedom of religion. The right to stand for office is where any citizen has the rights to form or join a political party. Freedom of religion is where people have the right to associate themselves with any religion, and participate in religious events that do not break the law. These ~~are~~ rights and freedoms fall under the freedom framework, as these examples fall under the categories of rights to responsibility and right to choose between alternatives. This concludes that the freedom framework is upheld to a large extent within Myanmar's constitution.

Myanmar's constitution upholds the liberal framework of power through the defining and limiting of power within the constitution. The constitution of Myanmar

recognises that power of the government is split between three arms - the legislative, executive and judiciary arms. Their legislative arm is split between a bicameral house - the house of representatives and the house of nationalities. These two houses are called the Assembly of Union. The executive arm is made up of the President, two vice presidents and the cabinet. The judiciary arm is made of the courts in Myanmar. These are the three arms of government that is associated with the power framework, and the powers are evenly distributed across three different groups. Therefore, the power framework is upheld by Myanmar's constitution to a large extent.

The constitution of Myanmar upholds the four liberal democracy frameworks to a large extent. The constitution does not undermine these ~~democratic~~ frameworks. The legitimacy framework is upheld by citizens having free votes and there are patterns in the voting. The freedom framework is upheld by citizens having the right to stand for office, and people having freedom of religion. The power framework is upheld by the constitution's definition and limitations on power ~~also~~ and how it is split between the three arms of government. These points prove that the constitution of Myanmar upholds the frameworks of a liberal democracy to a large extent, even if the constitution is often broken by citizens.