

MASTERING OF EVEN SIMPLE SOCIO-PHYSICS MODELS – A STRATEGIC ADVANTAGE FOR LEGAL PROFESSIONALS

I. COMMENTS ON AND SUGGESTIONS, BASED UPON NEWTONIAN MECHANICS MODELS, TO IMPROVE THE 19.06.2013 DRAFT LAW OF REVISION OF 2003 ROMANIA'S CONSTITUTION

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Abstract. *If considering that the Human Society is being composed of many individuals (its members), relatively similar one to another, the Principles of functioning of the given Society composed of members – humans, natural ad legal entities, are somehow analogous to the Principles of Classical, Newtonian (Macroscopic) Physics, valid for bodies composed of many molecules.*

The authors, not implied in political debates or in the activity of any political party, introduce in the next, as a scientific contribution¹, Socio-Physics tools, based upon objective Newtonian Mechanics Models, able to assist in improving the June 19, 2013 Draft law of Revision of 2003 Romania's Constitution: Newton's three Laws, Models of equilibrium of bodies; Postulates of Conservation; Dimensional Analysis; Basics of Processing of Experimental Data, averages and errors.

Such simple Physics models when applied to society, might have some characteristics a little different from those of the Physics laws: social laws and the definitions or the conditions for space, time, objects, resources and interactions are relatively less rigorous, more approximate than in Physics, but even objective.

The authors consider Socio-Physics laws, when possible, as being acceptable postulates, based upon partially pragmatial check.

These models are here applied to the mentioned Draft Law of Revision of 2003 Romania's Constitution's provisions and to a few debates, so offering useful Socio-Physics conclusions, as objective as possible ones.

Physics models and those people mastering them, the socially committed scientists and particularly, the professors of Physics, may assist members of the Revision Commission and all those interested to design, to evaluate and improve, using Socio-Physics, every proposal and suggestion, to find better solutions for the next Costitution's text, to the benefit of the people of Romania, of the European Union and of the world.

The authors are waiting for participants in the debates make adequate use of Physics models and welcome pertinent critics of the authors suggestions and comments, eventually based on Physics models, to improve their research.

Physics models might be considered a higher level of legal common sense.

Keywords: *Newtonian Physics Models, Inertia, Proportionality, Action and Reaction, Conservation postulates, Mechanical Equilibrium, Dimensional Analysis, Dimensional Homogeneity, Data Processing, Socio-physics, Socio-optics, legal common sense.*

¹ The contribution of the authors is in English, being a preliminary version, only. It is like as it was delivered at "Econophysics and Sociophysics" Workshop, University of Pitesti, June 29, 2013.

The authors have made use of the English official version of the 2003 Constitution of Romania and of the Romanian Version (the only official one) of the Draft Law for Revision of the Constitution B/429/2013/Senat, edited by the counsels Maria Ranga and Costel Gruia.

The final text of this paper will be available, entirely in English, upon the issue of the official English version of the Draft Law submitted to public debates, B429/2013.

INTRODUCTION

The humans interact with Nature, subject to the Principles and Laws of Natural Sciences – Physics, Chemistry, Biology a. s. o.

All the above mentioned principles and laws, being natural ones, are independent of the human wish.

The humans interact between them subject to the principles and Laws of Psychology and Sociology.

The functioning of the Human Society is governed, besides objective natural laws, by laws generated by humans themselves – the Laws System (when including institutions – the Judicial System), developed along the History of Mankind, with local variations in space, vicinity, time, time horizon, available resources and environmental conditions, technologies, communications, but aiming, more or less, to the best functioning of a given society in the present and in a shorter or longer runs, depending of the interests of the promoters.

Particularly, because Physics has large spectra of models and because it is studied from the school age as a component of scientific literacy, Physics is called to suggest scientists and to help them to apply Physics laws, principles, postulates, methods, structures, models and ways to identify, describe, understand, manage and control social, political and economic phenomena, by analogy with physical natural phenomena.

If there is considered that the Human Society is being composed of many individuals (its members), relatively similar one to another, the Principles of functioning of the given Society composed of members – humans, natural ad legal entities (persons), are somehow analogous to the Principles of Classical, Newtonian (Macroscopic) Physics, valid for bodies composed of many molecules (mono- or poly-atomic).

If we refer to the social behavior of an individual human, the Quantum Physics seems to the authors as being adequate.

The simple Physics models, when applied to society, might have some characteristics a little different from those of the Physics laws: social laws. The definitions or the conditions for space, time, objects, resources and interactions are relatively less rigorous, more approximate than in Physics, but even, objective.

The authors consider Socio-Physics laws, when possible, as being postulates (acceptable, based upon partial pragmatial check).

Physics models may and must help, in the authors' opinion, have a better and future oriented Revision of the 2003 Romania's Constitution, based on the Draft Law No. 429/2013 of Revision of Constitution of Romania, issued by the Parliament of Romania, on June 19, 2013, submitted to public debate on June 24, 2013 (debates opened until August 24, 2013).

Physics models and those mastering them, the socially committed scientists and particularly, the professors of Physics may assist members of the Revision Commission and all those interested to debate, design, evaluate and improve, using Socio-

Physics, every proposal and suggestion and to find better solutions, to the benefit of the people of Romania and of its partners in the European Union and North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Physics models might be considered a higher level of legal common sense.

There are two complementary approaches useful for socially committed scientists:

- to start from an existing Physics model and to find social, political, economic phenomena where that Physics model may, eventually, fit successfully - like in the first part (introducing the Physics models, for the non physicists) of the present paper or

- to find a Physics model to explain a chosen type of social, legal, political or economic phenomenon – mostly like in the second part reserved to the application to the amendments contained in the Draft Law of the Revision of 2003 Romania` Constitution.

The most general tools, Principles and Laws of the Macroscopic Physics which have correspondents in Social Sciences and in Physics modelling of the functioning of the Human Societies, as Postulates, used by the authors in this present research, are:

- NEWTON` s Laws, next referred as: first, second and third Newton`s Postulates (NP):

NP I - *Status quo ante*

NP II - Postulate of *Proportionality*

NP III – Postulate of *Action and Reaction* or Postulate of *Rights (freedoms) and Duties (obligations)*.

- Models of *equilibrium of a body*.

- Postulates of *Conservation*, mainly referring to non renewable resources.

- *Dimensional Analysis*, particularly the observance of dimensional homogeneity in comparing social “quantities”, by correctly defining them.

- Basics of *Processing of Experimental Data* - averages and errors.

In this paper, the authors comment and eventually make suggestions, in the text, on the Draft Law of Revision the Romania`s Constitution (shortly, Draft Law or even DL, in the next), objectively resulting when considering Classical Physics Models.

Of course, Socio-Physics could not replace human decision-makers. A manager`s domain expertise and tacit knowledge can not be replaced by an automated algorithm. However, a sorrow Socio-physical analysis can support and augment decision-makers` instincts and their reasoning abilities.

I DESCRIPTION OF THE CLASSICAL PHYSICS MODELS USED IN THE PAPER

1. NEWTON`S LAWS OF MOTION

The three laws of motion were firstly compiled by Sir Isaac Newton in his work *Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica*, published on July 5, 1687 [1].

Newton used these 3 laws to explain and investigate the motion and the equilibrium of many physical objects and systems.

These laws describe the relationship between the forces acting on a body and the motion of that body due to those forces.

These 3 laws have been expressed in several ways over more than three centuries and may be summarized as follows [2] :

i) First Newton Law (Next in the paper: **NP I** Newton`s first Postulate) – *Status Quo Antem*

“Every body persists in its state of being at rest or of moving uniformly straight forward, except insofar as it is compelled to change its state by the force impressed. If the resultant force (the vector sum of all forces acting on an object) is zero, then the velocity of the object is constant.”

Consequently, an object that is at rest will stay at rest, unless an unbalanced force acts upon it; an object that is in motion will not change its velocity unless an unbalanced force acts upon it.

Newton's first law is often referred to as the *law of inertia*. It permits the introduction of inertial reference frames.

In social life NP I may be found as „*Status quo antem*”

The NP I is well represented in the Draft of the Revision Law, the major part of the paragraphs remaining unchanged, as compared with those existing in the 2003, presently valid, Constitution.

$$\sum \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{0} \Rightarrow \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = \mathbf{0}.$$

Therefore, the authors will not indicate the use of NP I, in the text of the commented Draft Law.

The unaltered articles of the Constitution are to be ignored, here, with rare exceptions.

ii) Second Newton Law (NP II) – Law of Proportionality

“The net force **F** acting on a particle is equal to the time rate of change of its linear momentum **p**, in an inertial reference frame:

where, for constant-mass systems, the mass can be taken

$$\sum \mathbf{F}_{a,b} = - \sum \mathbf{F}_{b,a}$$

outside the differentiation operator” (by the "constant factor rule" in differentiation). Thus, where **F** is the net force applied, **m** is the mass of the body, and **a** is the body's acceleration. Thus, “the net force applied to a body produces a proportional acceleration”.

Any mass that is gained or lost by the system will cause a change in momentum that is not the result of an external force. A different equation is necessary for variable-mass systems.

Consistent with the first law, the time derivative of the momentum is non-zero when the linear momentum changes direction, even if there is no change in its magnitude; such is the case with uniform circular motion.

The NP II also implies the conservation of the linear momentum: “when the net force on the body is zero, the momentum of the body is constant”.

Any net force is equal to the rate of change of the linear momentum (as a vector, in magnitude or/and in direction).

iii) Third Newton`s Law (NP III) – Postulate of Action and Reaction – Postulate of Rights (freedoms) and Duties (obligations)

“To every action there is always an equal and opposite reaction”; or “the forces of two bodies on each other are always co-linear, equal in magnitude and are directed in opposite directions”

Whenever a first body exerts a force **F** on a second body, the second body exerts a force **-F** on the first body. **F** and **-F** are equal in magnitude and opposite in direction. This law is called the *action-reaction law*, with **F** called the "action" and **-F** the "reaction".

The action and the reaction are simultaneous.

The Third Newton's Law means that all forces are interactions between different bodies and thus that there is no such thing as a unidirectional force alone or a force that acts on only one body.

A force means an interaction; it acts between a pair of objects, and not on a single object. So, each and every force has two ends.

Each of the two ends is similar, except for being opposite in direction. The ends of a force might be considered as mirror images of each other.

Newton's third law may be stated, also, as:

“Given two objects A and B, each exerting a force upon the other, where $F_{a,b}$ are the forces from B acting on A, and $F_{b,a}$ are the forces from A acting on B”.

Newton used the third law to derive the law of conservation of momentum; however from a deeper perspective, the conservation of momentum is the fundamental idea.

2. SOCIAL APPLICATIONS OF NEWTON'S LAWS

$$\mathbf{F} = \frac{d\mathbf{p}}{dt} = \frac{d(m\mathbf{v})}{dt},$$
$$\mathbf{F} = m \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = m\mathbf{a},$$

To Newton Laws (in social applications – “Newton's Postulates”, “NP”) corresponds, socially, *causality*, which is the relationship between an event (the cause) and a second event (the effect), where the second event is a consequence of the first, in the special situation when antecedence is reduced to simultaneity, understood as for social phenomena (as having a much larger time constant).

Though cause and effect are typically related to events, but candidate quantities in social life may include: objects, resources, processes, properties, variables, facts, rights, obligations, actions.

The quantitative analysis of causes and effects of a process, based on the three Newton Laws (social Postulates) may stay at the basement of any social analysis, particularly at legal judgements.

i) “*Status quo antem*” corresponds to 1st Postulate: “no action leads to no change in motion”.

This Postulate suggest to add in the 1st article of the Constitution : “Romania is a member of the European Union and of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization”, because the accessing to these organizations, after the passing of 2003 Constitution, do change the content of the rest of Art. 1.

ii) Principles and rules of *proportionality* in many social fields may correspond to the 2nd Postulate.

Proportionality is an accepted principle in law.

For example, the punishment of a certain crime should be in proportion to the severity of the crime itself. In practice, systems of law differ greatly on the application of this principle.

The proportionality principle, moreover, is regarded as a fundamental element of regulatory policy and public administration.

Over the past half century, NP II has become a preferred procedure for managing disputes involving an alleged conflict between two rights claims, or between a rights provision and a legitimate state or public interest.

The principle of proportionality has played an important role in preventing undue invasions of basic rights for the purposes of countering terrorism.

The characterizing of the causal relationship may be the subject of much debate, in each case.

Contiguity, implied in causality, postulating that cause and effect, must be in spatial contact or connected by a chain of intermediate things in contact (Born, 1949 [3]), is always implied.

The Postulate of Proportionality may be used to settle debates on some topics in the Draft Law on Revision of Romania's Constitution. E.g.:

A new paragraph added as the Art.1.- (1') of the Revised Constitution by the 2013 Draft Law for the Revision of Constitution of Romania is intensely debated: « România recunoaște rolul istoric, în constituirea și modernizarea statului român, al Bisericii Ortodoxe și al celorlalte culte religioase recunoscute de lege, al Casei Regale și al minorităților naționale » (En.: « Romania recognizes the historical role in the founding and in modernizing the Romanian State of the Orthodox Church and of other religious cults, recognized by law, . . . »).

Some representatives of a few other religious cults, weakly represented in Romania (all together, 1/8 of believers) demand the names of their cults be included explicitly in the text of this amendment, pleading as being discriminated by the present amendment. But, if there is considered the number of printing signs of the provision to be relatively proportional with the relative number of specific believers, the proposed text is, in fact, discriminating the majoritary Orthodox Church (18 letters and ~ 7/8 of total population being Orthodox believers) when compared with the present space allotted to all other churches together (48 letters, but only ~1/8 of total believers).

From the point of view of NP II, it is to mention that in a few places of D L 429/2013 there are discriminated majorities, e.g., of:

- Romanian ethnics
- procreative families.

iii) N. P. III social applications

3rd Newton's action-reaction Law has analogies in many non physical issues.

The Physics Action-Reaction Law acts as an action-reaction postulate (ARP), when modelling non physical phenomena. These phenomena might have a few characteristics different from those of the Physics law of action–reaction, but not, essentially, affecting it. For example, the time constant might be different, the nature of the reaction might be also different of nature of the action.

In the theories on Law, N P III is a basic principle, the rights being always accompanied and conditioned by duties. If the action means more rights, the reaction would mean more duties. The reverse allegation is also valid.

A civic principle asks that oneself should take responsibility for one's own mistakes.

Complying with the Action – Reaction Postulate (rights, freedoms vs. duties, obligations) is at the basement of judges' reasoning.

Offer and demand, income and spending, creditors and debtors, excedent and deficit, are action-reaction pairs, essential in Economics.

The observation of the Action-Reaction Postulate is evident in the major part of provisions of international treaties as well as in national constitutions, but, due to disequilibrium in the obligations and the rights in the past, to re-establish a balance at the moment of their passing, many treaties and constitutions explicitly mention more rights than duties, proving a later disequilibrium between rights and duties, so tempting many

citizens, companies, Non Governmental Organizations and even Government bodies to think only to value their own rights, neglecting to comply with their legal duties.

Even members of the three independent powers in the state structure of powers: legislative (MP), judiciary (judges) and executive (ministers) show, sometimes, a feeling of impunity and a lack of responsibility (like a total functional immunity).

To increase the personal responsibility of all of them and diminish their feeling of impunity, the Revised Constitution must include provisions to correct this situation for judges and ministers and too, for the MP which "In the exercise of their mandate Deputies and Senators shall be in the service of the people" (Constitution of Romania [4]), but not in the private interests of some individuals or groups, deeply interested to be favoured, as have been accusations, sometimes.

There are to be mentioned here, too, the unhappy titles of some important international treaties like e.g., "Human Rights Charter" or names of prestige institutions like "Courts of Human Rights" which encourage the abuse of *requiring more rights* by those who *do not observe their correspondent obligations* (by infringing NP III).

Rarely, in constitutions there are systematically approached pairs – *a right vs its corresponding obligation*.

In the valid 2003 Constitution of Romania [4], for example, in Title 2 - "Fundamental rights, freedoms and duties", the Chapter II - "Fundamental rights and obligations" contains **31 different rights and freedoms** (Art. 22-52) but the Chapter III - "Fundamental duties" contains only **4 duties** (Art. 54-57). Even the Name of Title 2 is unbalanced: rights + freedoms vs duties, only (obligations not being mentioned).

From the point of view of NP III, it would be necessary to treat rights and obligations, simultaneously as pairs – each right + its corresponding obligation.

By approaching rights and duties in pairs, could be avoided many sources of disequilibrium in the functioning of the State

When referring to groups, human groups with opposite characteristics are to be treated simultaneously. But, e.g., in the Draft Law there are not even mentioned the *overgifted Romanians* which honour their country with their international prizes in sciences, sport, engineering and contribute in the middle and long runs to the progress as compared with the support given to *disabled* people.

Typical examples of breaking Action-Reaction Postulate (ARP) using constitutional provisions, are offered by political parties which, during electoral extended campaigns, to gain votes, do pass laws providing for uncovered budgetary future expenses, which shall lead to future chronic State Budget Deficits and structural unbalances, to bear on the ane evolution of the country's economy.

This unbalance, rights vs duties, may facilitate "fraud on law"; some constitutional provisions might be infringed by other constitutional provisions, not observing NP III requirements, this resulting in the breaking of some provisions of the implied constitution and in conflicts of laws, leading, e.g. to the extending the duration of legal procedures outside the maximum operational duration and reducing the efficiency of of the law and of the judicial system.

The solutions for the Parliament would be to amend those laws making possible "fraud on law", through an adequate revision of the constitution.

For the present Revision of the Constitution, it seems necessary, as regards legislation procedures, to improve the legislation regulations leading to the passage of laws in Parliament or of adopting Ordinances by the Government or of

issuing institutional advices and reports, at different hierarchical levels.

A sorrow analysis of the content, at the Revision of a Constitution, by systematically considering the mentioned Postulates (of inertia, proportionality and of rights, freedoms, duties and obligations) seems necessary.

For educating a responsible citizen, there is important to teach the citizens to try to be inventive, creative in observing the action-reaction and proportionality postulates, not to try to be creative and to develop solidarity in finding ways to infringe the laws.

3. LAWS OF CONSERVATION

The Newton laws of conservation may be stated simply: "*In an insulated system, momentum, energy and angular momentum can neither be created nor destroyed.*"

In Modern Physics, *the laws of conservation of: linear momentum, P, angular momentum, M, and energy, E,* are of more general validity than Newton's motion laws, since they apply to both light and matter, and to both classical and non-classical physics.

Conservation of energy was discovered nearly two centuries after Newton's lifetime, the long delay occurring because of the difficulty in understanding the role of microscopic and invisible forms of energy such as heat and infra-red light.

The 3rd Newton's law, the action-reaction law is, in Physics, the result of conservation laws of quantities *non regenerative and non perishable in a conservative system* (referring to total energy, total linear or circular momenta), to ensure the stability of the system, in its stationary evolution.

4. APPLICATIONS OF CONSERVATION LAWS AS SOCIAL POSTULATES

Conservation laws are present, too, in human social life, when having, e.g., a limited non renewable, non regenerative resource for a defined social group, under specified conditions, subject to defined space and time horizons and technological limitations.

The *conservation postulates* might indicate limits of the social development, particularly at global level (in industry, agriculture, tourism, e.g.) mainly due to the consumption of limited, non-regenerative world resources (fossil fuels, e.g.).

The conservation laws impose that a further development of developed countries by observing traditional patterns is not a workable solution, if there is to be considered a worldwide homogenizing of the level of development. Some world finite resources might limit the world development to a couple of years, only.

May be, there is the case to introduce into Constitution the concepts of 're-development', 're-industrialization' and of other 'intelligent' ways of development and to put constitutional limits to the use of contry's nonregenerative resources, such as 0.5% of the possibly extractable by yearly extraction of non regenerative minerals.

In case of being possible a sustainable increase of known resources, the speed of this possible increase of available resources put limits to the sustainable rhythm of development. May be, it is to be provided in the Revised Constitution that the rhythm of use be only a part of the rhythm of discovery of new resources, f.e. to a half one.

To protect presently unknown exactly new resources, there is necessary to be provided in the Revised Constitution, the protection of by-products, which may be extremely valuable in

the future, e.g. of gold sub-products, which contain rare earths or of the bottom of sea deposits.

Of course, the progress in science, technology, education and management in replacing limited resources with others, regeneratives or less scarce ones, make a sustainable development possible on a longer run, on a larger human and geographical scale, for those societies advanced in research and development.

The conservation laws may require redistribution of world resources or of their rhythms of consumption and these requirements might generate conflicts. The participation of Romania in defending treaties is essential to ensure its security and is to be mentioned in the Constitution in the right position (Art. 1).

A financial debt on the Future is not an unlimited resource as it is seen by some governments, but it is leading to a spiral of debts, taxation, discouraging business but promoting corruption and regress in the middle run and more, in the long run. These debts generated by an egocentric generation are to be paid by future generations. The Constitution might put a superior limit to debts, correctly defined, e.g. by limiting the State Budgets Deficits.

5. MECHANICAL EQUILIBRIUM OF A BODY

The **equilibrium** may be considered in Physics as “*an unchanging condition or state of a body, a system, a.s. o., resulting from the balance or cancelling out of the influences or processes to which it is subjected*”.

An alternative, equivalent, definition of equilibrium that applies to conservative systems and often proves more useful, based on the fundamental relationship between force and energy, is:

“*Equilibrium is the condition of a system that has its total energy distributed among its component parts in the statistically most probable manner*”.

However, the definition involving energy can be readily extended to yield information about the stability of the equilibrium state.

The necessary conditions for *mechanical equilibrium* for a system of particles are:

- (i) the *vector sum of all external forces* be zero and
- (ii) the *vector sum of the moments (torques) of all external forces* about any line be zero.

As applied to a rigid body, the necessary and sufficient conditions are to be satisfied simultaneously six equations, they expressing the equilibrium of a rigid body in 3 dimensions:

3 scalar sums of forces on each direction be zero:

$$\sum F_x = 0, \sum F_y = 0, \sum F_z = 0$$

and 3 scalar sums of momenta on each direction be zero:

$$\sum M_x = 0, \sum M_y = 0, \sum M_z = 0$$

These equations may be used to determine unknown forces applied to the rigid body in space or unknown reactions exerted by its support.

These equations may be solved for just six unknowns. If they involve more than six unknowns, the body is said to be statically indeterminate. If they involve fewer than six unknowns, the body is said to be partially constrained. The statement above is not valid absolutely. The solvability of the six equations depends on the properties of the system matrix.

Generally speaking, the problem of the *equilibrium of a body* is always transformed to the problem of the *equilibrium of the system of forces* that act on the body.

From what has been said, it follows that the equilibrium of a particular force system is always simpler than the general case.

A key concept is the center of mass (center of gravity in a uniform gravitational field) of a body at rest: it represents “*an imaginary point at which all the mass of a body resides*”.

The position of this point relative to the foundations on which a body lies determines its stability in response to external forces.

With the exception of a theoretical spherical rigid object, the foundations (support) must have an area different of zero, that meaning that *the equilibrium implies at least three non co-linear points of support* (a triangle, at least).

An object is in **equilibrium** if:

- i) the *linear momentum of its center of mass is constant*:

$$\mathbf{P} = \text{constant}$$

$$\text{If a body is in translational equilibrium then } d\mathbf{P}/dt = 0; \mathbf{F} = 0$$

and if

- ii) its *angular momentum (torque) about its center of mass is constant*:

$$\mathbf{M} = \text{constant.}$$

If a body is in rotational equilibrium, then $d\mathbf{M}/dt = 0$

A system that is in equilibrium shows no tendency to alter over time (Postulate of Inertia, NP I).

If a system is in *static equilibrium*, there are no net forces and no net torque in the system.

If a system is in *stable equilibrium*, small disturbances to the system cause only a temporary change before it returns to its original state.

Rest implies stationarity, equilibrium implies a resultant force or respectively, moment, of zero.

A rigid body in mechanical equilibrium is undergoing neither linear nor rotational acceleration; however it could be translating or rotating at a constant velocity. For example: a sky diver at terminal velocity, where resistive forces are equal to the force of gravity. This means that a body can be in equilibrium and not at rest, but a body at rest MUST be in equilibrium, otherwise it would move.

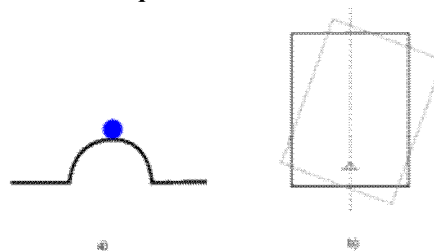
An other definition of equilibrium, based on its potential energy is “*a system is in mechanical equilibrium if its position in configuration space is a point at which the gradient with respect to the generalized coordinates of the potential energy is zero*”.

From elementary calculus, we know that a necessary condition for a local minimum or a local maximum of a differentiable function is a vanishing first derivative (that is, the first derivative is becoming zero).

To determine whether a point is a minimum or a maximum, one may be able to use the second derivative (of the potential energy vs position) test.

The consequences to the stability of the equilibrium state are as follows:

- i) **Unstable equilibria.** The second derivative < 0

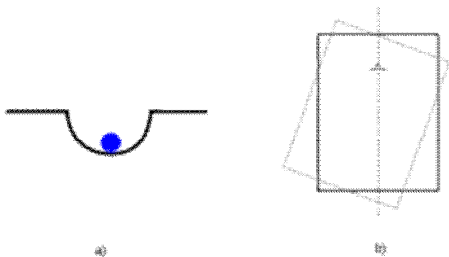


The potential energy is at a local maximum, which means that the system is in an *unstable equilibrium* state. If the system is displaced an arbitrarily small distance from the equilibrium

state, the forces of the system cause it to move even farther away.

The center of gravity of a body (at left – the center of the circle (sphere), at right, the center of the rectangle (parallelepiped) lies above the point of suspension or support (the small triangle, at right), the body is said to be in *unstable equilibrium*.

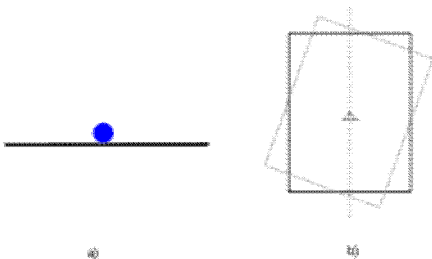
ii) Stable equilibria. The second derivative > 0 .



The potential energy is at a local minimum. This is a *stable equilibrium*. The center of mass is below the point of suspension. The response to a small perturbation is a force that tends to restore the equilibrium.

If more than one stable equilibrium state is possible for a system, any equilibria whose potential energy is higher than the absolute minimum represent *metastable* states.

iii) Indifferent equilibria. The second derivative $= 0$ or does not exist.



The center of mass is coinciding with the point of suspension. The response to a small perturbation is no force that eventually would tend to alter the equilibrium state.

The second derivative test fails, and one must typically resort to using the first derivative test. Both of the previous results are still possible, as is a third: this could be a region in which the energy does not vary, in which case the equilibrium is called *neutral* or *indifferent* or *marginally stable*. To lowest order, if the system is displaced a small amount, it will stay in the new state (here – position).

In more than one dimension, it is possible to get different results in different directions, for example stability with respect to displacements in the *x*-direction but instability in the *y*-direction, a case known as a saddle point. Without further qualification, “*an equilibrium is stable only if it is stable in all directions*”.

If the *center of gravity projection* of a body exists outside the foundations, then the body is unstable because there is a *torque* acting: any small disturbance will cause the body to fall or topple. If the center of gravity exists within the foundations, the body is stable since no net torque acts on the body.

To ensure the equilibrium of a body in the gravitational field, there is necessary that it has a support enough large that the center of mass' vertical rests inside the horizontal projection of the support during the considered process. Even if a cylinder is no vertical but slightly tilted that cylinder may rest in equilibrium. A very known such object is the Tower of Pisa (Italy).

The Leaning Tower of Pisa

Figure no 1



This tower, which dates from 1173, tilted because the ground beneath a part of it shifted, over the centuries. Now it has stopped its leaning, because, since 1993, about 780 tons of lead, have been placed at a zone of its base side, as a counterweight and have halted the tower's tilting. The measurements show that the ~ 55 m high tower has reached equilibrium, for the moment. The tower leans now five degrees ~ 5m off the perpendicular, but the vertical of its center of mass lies inside the basement. The simplest support for an object is the *tripod*, the preferred foundation, since prehistory, when e.g. manufacturing three-legged wood stools and tables.

A beautiful illustration of the equilibrium of a body on a three-legged support is offered by the sculptor Alexander Calder, whose “*Trepied*” may be used to explain Physics modelling of “balances and checks „of 3 independent powers in a state structure and the role of the head of state.

ALEXANDER CALDER, “Trepied”, 1972 painted metal (285.1 x 300.4 x 315 cm). [5]

Figure no 2



By considering a tripod, it is evident that if one of its legs is much too long or too short as compared with the other two legs, the body may not be stable.

The instability may appear when the vertical of the center of mass be outside the area of the tripod, when, e.g. the point of support of a heavy arch be much lateral.

6. SOCIAL EQUILIBRIA

In sociology, a system is said to be in *social equilibrium* when there is a *dynamic* working balance among its interdependent parts (Davis & Newstrom 1985. [6]). Each subsystem will adjust to any change in the other subsystems and will continue to do so until an equilibrium is retained. The process of achieving equilibrium will only work if the changes happen slowly, but for rapid changes it would throw the social system into chaos, unless and until a new equilibrium can be reached.

By analogy with the mechanical equilibrium of rigid bodies, which need at least three points of support to define an equilibrium, the theorists of state have applied to "three-part" political systems.

The term (Fr – "tripartite") is ascribed to French Enlightenment political philosopher Baron de Montesquieu, 1748 (see [7]) Montesquieu described division of political power among: a legislature, an executive, and a judiciary powers. He based this model on developments in Ancient Greece, on the Constitution of the Roman Republic and on the British constitutional system. Montesquieu took the view that the Roman Republic had powers separated so that no one could usurp complete power. In the British constitutional system, Montesquieu perceived a separation of powers among the monarch, Parliament, and the courts of law.

The separation of powers is a model for the contemporary governance of a state (or who controls the state). Under this model, the state is divided into branches, each with separate and independent powers and areas of responsibility so that *no branch has more power than the other branches*.

The three powers – *legislative, executive and judiciary* must preserve a relative equilibrium among them to insure the stability of the center of mass (which might correspond the president or to the king, the head of state, representing it).

The first three articles of the U.S. Constitution call for the powers of the federal government to be divided among three separate branches: *the legislative, the executive, and the judiciary* ones. Under the separation of powers, each branch is independent, has a separate function, and may not usurp the functions of another branch. However, the branches are interrelated. They cooperate with one another and also prevent one another from attempting to assume too much power. This relationship is described as one of *checks and balances*, where the functions of one branch serve to contain and modify the power of another. Through this elaborate system of safeguards, the Framers of the U. S. A. Constitution sought to protect the nation against tyranny.

The states of the U. S. A., also follow this *three-part model* of government, through *state governors, state legislatures, and the state court systems*.

The system of government in the United States is largely credited to James Madison, who, in the Constitutional Convention of 1787, played a leading role in persuading the majority of the Framers to incorporate this three-part concept into the Constitution.

In the political governance systems, in the world, appear and other independent state bodies.

For example, Belgium is currently a federated state that has imposed the *trias politica* on different governmental levels. The constitution of 1831, is based on three principles and the horizontal separation of powers.

It established the three supreme powers as the legislature, executive, and judiciary branches, but also created *two other autonomous state organs* that have equivalent power, but not equivalent rank. The first is the Supreme Elections tribunal (electoral branch) which controls elections and makes unique, unappealable decisions on their outcomes. The second is the office of the Comptroller General (audit branch), an autonomous and independent organ.

In Hungary, there are *four* independent branches of power (*the Parliament, the Government, the Court system, and the Office of the Public Accuser*, which are divided into six bodies: *Parliament, Government, Supreme Court, Constitutional Court, Chief Public Accuser, President of the Republic*).

The independent pillar status of the Hungarian public accuser's office is a new construction, loosely modelled in 1991, after the anticommunist revolution, based on the system Portugal introduced after the 1974 victory of the Carnation Revolution. In Taiwan, according to Sun Yat-sen's idea of "separation of the five powers", the government of the Republic of China (Taiwan) has five branches: Executive Yuan - led by the premier but, in actuality, it is the president who sets policy – executive; Legislative Yuan - unicameral – legislature; Judicial Yuan - its Constitutional Court (highest) and Supreme Court having different jurisdictions – judiciary; Control Yuan - audit branch; Examination Yuan - civil service personnel management and human resources. In Romania 2003 Constitution there were defined 3 independent powers (Art. 1 (4))

The Draft Law defines two new autonomous powers – the Ombudsman (Art.58 (1)) and the National Bank of Romania (Art. 137 (1)), not mentioned in the Art. 1(4).

From the point of view of Socio-Physics modelling, an important progress in political structure of the Romanian State is the provision set forth in the Draft Revision Law which has extracted the President from the executive power (Art. 4(1)), but gives him the role of the Head of State (Art. 80), the President playing the role of center of mass of the body, in the Physics models of equilibrium.

A new structure is introduced: the regions and mentioned the Principle of Subsidiarity.

The new role of the President, the introduction in a state structure of two new autonomous powers and a new hierarchic level are to change many things in the power relationships among the powers of the state, in their balance and checks, and to have a long run influence on the State Governance of Romania.

7. DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS

The basic principle of Dimensional Analysis was known to Isaac Newton (1686) (see [8]), who referred to it as the "*Great Principle of Similitude*". Important contributions were made by the 19th century French mathematician Joseph Fourier [9], based on the idea that the physical laws (like NP II, $F = ma$) should be independent of the units employed to measure the physical variables.

This led to the conclusion that "*meaningful laws must be formulated as homogeneous equations in their various systems of units of measurement*".

In Physics, D. A. refers to the operations with *dimensional equations* (using “*fundamental dimensions*”) and with *units* describing the nature of physical quantities. In other sciences, D. A. operates with other specific quantities, the physical ones (e.g. space, time) being implied, too.

Because physical quantities may be connected in many ways, there is necessary to select a set of physical quantities to be considered a *fundamental* (basic, primitive or primary) *set*, from which all others physical quantities, the *derived* (secondary) *quantities*, could be defined.

The choice of the basic set of dimensions is, thus, partly a convention, but cannot be arbitrary, because the dimensions must form a basis: they must span in a multi-dimensional space and be linearly independent.

Mass is a dimension, while kilogram is a scale unit (choice of standard) in the mass dimension. Dimension is a more abstract concept than scale unit.

All the commonly used systems of units in physical sciences have the property that the number representing the magnitude of any quantity (other than purely numerical ratios) varies inversely with the size of the unit chosen (e.g. 100 cm = 1m; 1 cm = 1/100 m).

This universal property of unit systems, often known as the “*absolute significance of relative magnitude*”, determines the structure of all dimensional formulas.

In Socio-Physics the relative magnitude play an important role in comparing magnitudes of the same phenomenon, in different contexts and different phenomena.

Basic units are defined for fundamental quantities, possibly, in different ways in different fields, in different historic periods.

In Physics, the fundamental quantities (and the corresponding symbols) and their units (and symbols), currently agreed, established by international convention, form the *International System of Units* (SI). They are:

Length, **L** (m, meter); time, **T** (s, second); mass, **M** (kg, kilogram); electric current, **I** (A, ampere); thermodynamic temperature, **Θ** (K, kelvin); amount of substance, **μ** (mol, mol); luminous intensity, **J** (cd, candela).

This set of fundamental dimensions may be seen as a vector space over rational numbers.

In other fields of knowledge, one may define and other fundamental dimensions, like for example *money*, in financial computations or *hierarchical level* in the social power structures.

The units of chosen fundamental quantities in a system of units are chosen by convention, but the units for the derived quantities are to be established as to preserve *simultaneously valid the equations for physical quantities* and for *magnitudes* (the *numerical* values) of these quantities, in the chosen system of units and therefore to be able to eliminate parasite factors of conversion between the units for the same quantity.

Such a system of units is called a *coherent system of units*.

Any physical equation:

$$\mathbf{X}_1 = \mathbf{X}_2$$

may be written as :

$$x_1 [\mathbf{X}_1] = x_2 [\mathbf{X}_2] ,$$

where \mathbf{X}_1 , \mathbf{X}_2 are physical quantities, x_1 and x_2 are the numerical values expressed in the corresponding units and $[\mathbf{X}_1]$ and $[\mathbf{X}_2]$, units belonging to a coherent system of units.

When using units belonging to a coherent system, the functional equation for magnitudes (numerical values):

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \mathbf{x}_3, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n)$$

would be of the same form as the functional equation for the physical quantities:

$$\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{X}_2, \mathbf{X}_3, \dots, \mathbf{X}_n).$$

The coherence of a system of units is the result of recognizing the existence of essential relationships among physical quantities.

Strictly speaking, when like dimensioned quantities are added or subtracted or compared, these dimensioned quantities must be expressed in coherent units so that the numerical values of these quantities may be directly added or subtracted, the equations connecting the magnitudes only, being exactly like the physical equations.

Therefore, all conversion factors have to be equal to 1 and could be disregarded in practical work.

It can be proved that “*every secondary quantity which satisfies the condition of the absolute significance of relative magnitude is expressible as a product of powers of the fundamental quantities*”

For example, the physical quantity, *speed*, may be measured in units of meters per second, miles per hour, multiples of the velocity of sound a.s.o. but regardless of the units used, speed is always a length divided by time, so we say that the dimensions of speed are length divided by time, or simply $[\mathbf{v}] = \mathbf{L}/\mathbf{T}$.

Because every secondary quantity which satisfies the condition of the absolute significance of relative magnitude is expressible as a product of powers of the fundamental quantities, *all physics relationships have corresponding dimensional equations*.

A necessary condition for the correctness of any equation is that the two sides have the same dimensions, are measured in the same units, within the same system of units, that meaning that the equation may be true only when there is observed the propriety of *homogeneity* of the equation with respect to all fundamental physical quantities.

The *homogeneity check* may be easily done by expressing each of the quantities in the physical equation in the fundamental units in which the solution is required, too.

The homogeneity being observed implies that the numerical values of the two members ($\mathbf{X}_1 = \mathbf{X}_2$) , when using a coherent system of units, are also equal:

$$x_1 = x_2 .$$

The condition of dimensional homogeneity has to be observed for each equation and for each term.

For social modelling there be necessary to introduce specific dimensions for specific fields.

Therefore, there is always compulsory to observe in each case (products, powers), the equalities of the exponents (dimensions) of each basic physical quantity which enters in any term and in each member of a dimensional equation as any relationship among dimensional expressions be homogenous relatively to all fundamental physical quantities.

Dimensional analysis may be used as a sanity check of physical equations: any equation ($\mathbf{X}_1 = \mathbf{X}_2$) must be “*dimensionally homogeneous*”, for all fundamental dimensions.

Scalar arguments to transcendental functions such as exponential, trigonometric and logarithmic functions, or to inhomogeneous polynomials, must be dimensionless quantities.

Therefore, the dimensionless constants could not be computed by D. A.

The choice of the dimensions or even the number of dimensions to be used in different fields of physics (and not only) is to some extent arbitrary, but consistency in use and ease of communications are very important.

The most basic consequence of dimensional analysis is that only commensurable quantities (quantities with the same dimensions) may be compared, equated, added, or subtracted.

D. A. analysis is a tool to understand the properties of physical (or other specific) quantities, independently of the units used to measure them.

D. A. may be always used to check the dimensional homogeneity of physical equations and not only. It is a help in the check of complicated analytic expressions. It affords a convenient means of checking equations used in other sciences.

D. A. may be approached as a primary tool for obtaining information about physical (and other) systems, too complicated for full mathematical solutions to be feasible.

Dimensional analysis is most often used in Physics, Chemistry, Engineering - and in the Mathematics thereof - but finds applications largely outside of these fields as well.

For D. A. modelling there may be necessary to introduce specific dimensions for specific fields.

Dimensional Analysis (D. A.), largely used by almost all scientists, not only by physicists, is easy to be understood and applied, allows and stimulates creative approach, may be largely applied almost everywhere in sociology, including in analyzing the proposals for the Revision of 2003 Romania's Constitution.

8. SOCIAL APPLICATIONS OF DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS

In Law, Dimensional Analysis (D A) is essential to understand principles and to design legal norms [10].

D. A. applied in Sociology, by sociophysicists, have lead to solutions of problems that have not been solved before in regard to decisions, intentions, emotion, cognition [11, 12].

In Finance, Economics, and Accounting, Dimensional Analysis, as a part of Econophysics, is most commonly used in interpreting various financial, economics and accounting ratios [13].

The authors suggest Dimensional Analysis [14]. be introduced for the systematic analysis of the Draft Law of the Revision of Romania's Constitution. To this end, there is necessary to introduce new convenient specific fundamental dimensions, e.g.:

- A "*hierarchical level*" dimension may be useful, considering the arrangement of social structures e.g. competences in statal structure based on hierarchy and subsidiarity, in which, at different distinct levels, there are specific different competences. This may apply to make distinction, e.g., among European, national, regional, county and local levels. In the Constitution there are mentioned many other hierarchies of different types of social structures.

- Abstractly, a hierarchy can be modelled mathematically as a rooted tree: the root of the tree forms the top level, and the children of a given vertex are at the same level, below to their common parent.

An equality may be defined only horizontally, between quantities having the same hierarchic dimension, having a common direct or indirect superior.

This is akin to two co-workers or colleagues (e.g. ministers); each reports to a common superior (the prime minister in this

example), but they have the same relative amount of authority.

Organizational forms exist that are both alternative and complimentary to hierarchy. Heterarchy (sometimes abbreviated HT) is one such form.

The hierarchic level dimension is useful in modelling and dealing with *subsidiarity*, too. Subsidiarity is an organising principle of decentralization, stating that a matter ought to be handled by the smallest, lowest, or least centralised authority capable of addressing that matter effectively. A central authority should have a subsidiary function, performing only those tasks which cannot be performed effectively at a more immediate or local level.

The "hierarchic competence level" is necessary when analyzing the relationships between the the structures of legislative, executive, judicial and financial powers.

- A "*procreation*" fundamental dimension, may be useful when defining the family in the Constitution.

Reproduction (or procreation) is the biological process by which new "offspring" individual organisms are produced from their "parents". Reproduction is a fundamental feature of all known life; each individual organism exists as the result of reproduction.

Sexual reproduction is a biological process by which organisms create descendants that have a combination of genetic material contributed from two different members of the species. Each of two parent organisms contributes half of the offspring's genetic makeup by creating haploid gametes. The two sexes are referred to as male (producing sperm or microspores) and female (producing ova or megaspores).

The sexual reproduction has a bigger advantage by itself, since it allows gene shuffling (hybrid or recombination between multiple loci) among different members of the species, that permits natural selection of the fit over these new hybrids or recombinants that are haploid forms.

From the dimensional point of view, due to the "*procreation*" dimension, the families are of two heterosexuals. They are majoritary in a society.

The homosexual couples, minority in a society, represent the human society in its biologic terminal generation stage, not being able to ensure, by themselves, the next generation.

Therefore, NP II and D A show that there is necessary to make use in the Constitution of another term than "*family*", to describe homosexual couples.

- The "*time horizon*" dimension is to be introduced to be able to compare the effect in time of different constitutional provisions, e.g. for the "reasonable time".

- There might be considered: "*strategic*" or "*tactic*" dimensions when analyzing equalities.

Other specific fundamental dimensions may be introduced to make easier the analysis of legal texts.

The D.A. permits, e.g., to quantitatively evaluate the responsibility of the members of the Parliament or to demonstrate that Taxation of all financial activities is dimensionally correct [15, 16].

9. PROCESSING OF EXPERIMENTAL DATA. AVERAGES AND ERRORS

Other Physics tools in modelling the socio-economic life are Physics common procedures in processing the experimental data and particularly in finding and controlling averages and errors.

9.1 True and actual values

Measurement is the basis of any scientific applied study. The results of all measurements are, however, approximate values only (not true values) within the limitation of measuring device, measuring environment, process of measurement and its understanding and human error.

To these sources of errors there must be added, in a dynamic environment, like the social and economic environments are, the uncertainty due to the change of the measured object and even of the measuring procedures or measuring agent during the process of measurement itself. Usually, the goal is to minimize uncertainty and hence error to the lowest extent possible.

Further, there is the important aspect of reporting measurement. It should be consistent, systematic and revealing in the context of accuracy and precision.

9.2. Errors

Any figure reported in measurements, in accounting, in statistics is affected by *errors*.

If one measures N times a quantity X whose true value is x , the got *results* of the readings would be x_j . But which of them is the *true value*? All the results are equally trustful, no one may be considered as more privileged to be the real value. There is to be defined an other quantity to replace in computations the true, a priori unknown, value.

The quantity

$$\Delta x_j = |x_j - x|$$

is the *absolute error* of a reading j on (with respect to) the true value x .

The absolute error of a measured quantity x represents the modulus of the maximum possible difference between the measured and the real value, within given confidence limits.

The relative error,

$$\varepsilon_x = \Delta x / |x|$$

is expressed by the ratio between the absolute error and the modulus of the true value (under the condition that the denominator is non-null).

Errors are broadly classified in three categories :

- systematic error;
- random error;
- rough error.

It is supposed that:

An accepted “*true*” measurement of a quantity is an *average of the readings*, when errors on all accounts are minimized.

“*Accuracy*” means *how close* the measurement is with respect to “*true*” measurement. It is associated with *systematic* error.

“*Precision*” of measurement is related to the ability of an instrument to *measure values in greater details* (e.g., 0.01 MRON instead of 0.1 MRON, in Macro-economic Romanian accounting). It is associated with the *random* error.

Systematic errors

A *systematic error* results due to faulty measurement and /or recording practices. The error of this category is characterized by *deviation in one direction* from the true value, for example, when systematically ignoring some types of expenditures.

It means that if a systematic error be present the readings are either less than during the whole process of measuring (or reporting) or either greater than the true value.

Whatever the causes of systematic errors may be, the value of an individual measurement *differs from the true value with the same value*, every time we repeat the measuring, under the same conditions. For this reason, the calculation of errors for

indirect measurements (for the derivated quantities) is done in the same way for all systematic errors.

Systematic error impacts the *accuracy* of measurement (recording) – not the precision of the measurement (recording).

Systematic error results from: faulty instrument, faulty measuring process, faulty process of processing data and personal bias.

This type of error can not be minimized or reduced by repeated measurements. A faulty machine for counting banknotes, for example, will not improve accuracy of measurement by repeating measurements.

A personal bias, e.g., is introduced by human habits, which are not conducive for accurate measurement. Consider for example, the habit of an auditor to emphasize only the surpluses in audited documents. The report, therefore, includes errors on accounts, in one direction only.

The systematic errors may be completely eliminated by correcting the observer’s working method.

Random errors

Random error, unlike systematic error, *is not in the same direction (sense)*. Some of the measured values are greater than true value; some are less than true value. The errors introduced are sometimes positive and sometimes negative with respect to true value.

It is possible to *minimize this type of error by repeating measurements* and applying statistical technique to get closer value to the true value.

Another distinguishing aspect of random error is that *it is not biased*. It is there because of the limitation of the instrument in hand and the limitation on the part of human ability. *No human being can repeat an action in exactly the same manner*. Hence, it is likely that same person reports different values with the same instrument, which measures the quantity correctly.

Least count error results due to the inadequacy of resolution of the instrument. We can understand this in the context of least count of a measuring or reporting device. In accounting a *least count error* may be 1 RON for a tax-payer or a 0.1 MRON in macroeconomic statistics. *The least count error is equal to the smallest division written*.

When reading or reporting the values (f.e. kRON or 0.1 MRON), we have the dilemma of limiting ourselves to the exact measurement up to the precision of primary evidence or should be limited to a step higher.

There is a definite chance of error due to limitation in reading such small divisions.

The measured object may change, too. Generally, the accepted level of error in writing the smallest division is considered the least count error.

The rough errors

These errors have as their causes either the observer’s lack of attention or some accidental malfunction of the measuring device and must be eliminated from calculations. Generally, this is easy to do, because these values are strongly different from the others. However, there are defined accurate criteria for eliminating the rough errors.

9.3 Average. Mean value of a measured quantity.

Implicitly assuming that measurement is free of “systematic errors” and of “rough errors”, the *random error*, including that of least count error, can be *minimized by repeating measurements*.

Because errors are not uni directional (in one way only), if one takes the *average* of the measurements from the repeated measurements, it is likely that he minimizes error by canceling out errors in opposite directions.

The averaging of the repeated measurements, therefore, gives the best estimate of "true" value. As such, average or mean value of the measurements (excluding "off beat" measurements) is the notional "true" value of the quantity being measured. As a matter of fact, *average* value is reported as true value, being considered as the *best estimate*.

The average is calculated by combining the measurements related to a set and to compute a number as being the average of the set. Average error is reduced $n^{1/2}$ times, for n readings.

The most common method is the *arithmetic mean* used when measuring at a given instant, in similar conditions.

Another important average is the *geometric mean* used to compute average percentage return, in its time evolution.

9.3.1. Arithmetic mean, AM

If n numbers are given, for the readings of the magnitude of the quantity A , each number denoted by a_i , where $i = 1, \dots, n$, the arithmetic mean is the sum of the a_i 's divided by n or

$$AM = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i$$

The mean is not less than the minimum nor greater than the maximum value. Changing the order of the three members of the list does not change the result: This summation method is easily generalized for lists with any number of elements. However, the mean of a list of integers is not necessarily an integer. "The average family has 1.7 children" is a jarring way of making a statement that is more appropriately expressed by "the average number of children in the collection of families examined is 1.7".

9.3.2. Geometric mean, GM

The geometric mean of n numbers is obtained by multiplying them all together and then taking the n th root. In algebraic terms, the geometric mean of a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n is defined as

$$GM = \sqrt[n]{\prod_{i=1}^n a_i} = \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \dots a_n}$$

Geometric mean can be thought of as the *antilog* of the arithmetic mean of the *logs* of the numbers.

Example: Geometric mean of 2 and 8 is $GM = \sqrt{2 \cdot 8} = 4$.

The AM and the GM for the same set of data are not equal. The Arithmetic mean is larger or equal than the Geometric mean for any set of positive numbers.

Most commonly, the error Δx on a quantity x , is given as the *standard deviation*, σ which is the positive square root of *variance*, σ^2 .

σ^2 may be computed using all Δx_j as an arithmetic mean value of their squares.

The value of a quantity and its error are often expressed as $x \pm \Delta x$, but rarely in accounting, where Δx is usually ignored.

If the statistical *probability distribution* of the variable is known or can be assumed, it is possible to derive *confidence limits* to describe the region within which the true value of the variable may be found. For example, the ~68% confidence limits for a variable belonging to a *normal distribution* are $\pm \sigma$, one standard deviation from the value, that is, there is a ~68% (~ two thirds) probability that the true value lies in the region $x \pm \sigma$.

Among the different kinds of errors there are currently used the *absolute errors on average quantities* which are attractive

to lay men and media and the relative *errors on average quantities* which are to be used to compare quantities of different nature, for advanced users.

These relative errors for a same quantity may be relatively larger or smaller depending of how high is the level of trust in the average figure.

9.4. Propagation of uncertainty

In *statistics*, *propagation of uncertainty* (or *propagation of errors*) is the effect of more than one *variables' uncertainties* (or *errors*) on the uncertainty of a *function* based on them. The uncertainty is frequently defined by the *absolute error*. Uncertainties can also be defined by the *relative error* $\Delta x/x$, which is usually written as a percentage. It is computed by advanced users.

10. PROCEDURES OF STATISTICAL EVALUATION AND CONTROL OF AVERAGES AND ERRORS IN SOCIOLOGY

Such procedures, might be used in improving the control of public expenditures, e.g., when selecting a winner of a public auction for services or goods (highways, mines, army goods, I. T. systems a. s. o.) or for public-private partnership investments, by changing the current regulations, such as to observe common procedures in processing the errors on physical experimental data [17].

The authors have used D. A. in developing models to compute the propagation of errors in economic forecasts [15, 16].

The authors suggestions to change the current auctions regulations, as to limit the after auction increase in the price invoiced to be paid, possible by posterior agreements of the implied parties correlated with the existing high level of corruption in allotting public expenses on goods and services, would allow a significant reduction on public spending at auctions, by legally introducing the above proposed by the authors limitations. They seem being quite possible in some countries.

This approach may be useful to reduce e.g. corruption in the judicial system, by statistically checking the frequency of decisions taken by judges not validated at superior level,

The mastering in applying physical laws, together with the developing abilities for measuring, will make easier the process of modelling non physics phenomena [18-31], eventually of preparing, passing, granting and implementing the human (judicial) laws.

II CLASSICAL PHYSICS MODELS TO IMPROVE THE DRAFT LAW OF REVISION OF ROMANIA'S 2003 CONSTITUTION

Following, there are displayed the main provisions of the the June 24, 2013 Draft Law of Revision of Romania 2003 Constitution, submitted by the Senate of Romania to public debates until August 24, 2013 as the Draft Law No. 429 B/2013, with the comments and suggestions of the authors, using Classical Physics previously exposed models.

COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS ON THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF ROMANIA PROVIDED IN THE DRAFT LAW 429/B

DRAFT LAW 429/B; PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSION AMENDMENTS. SOCIO-PHYSICS' SUGGESTIONS AND COMMENTS
1(1) <i>DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS (DA) , 1st and SECOND NEWTON POSTULATES (NP II and NP II) SUGGESTS TO ADD HERE:</i> 1(2') "ROMANIA IS A MEMBER OF THE EUROPEAN UNION (INSTEAD OF 10 (2')) 1(3'") "ROMANIA IS A MEMBER OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION." (INSTEAD OF ART 55 (4)) <i>COMMENT: 1 (2') AND 1 (3') RESULT FROM THE IMPLICIT CHANGES OF THE CONTENT AND EXTENSION OF THE PROVISIONS OF 1 (1), BY THE NEW MEMBERSHIPS AFTER 2003 (WHICH ARE A GUARANTEE OF THE PROVISIONS OF 1 (1))</i>
Art.1.- (1') <i>România recunoaște rolul istoric, în constituirea și modernizarea statului român, al Bisericii Ortodoxe și al celorlalte culte religioase recunoscute de lege, al Casei Regale și al minorităților naționale.</i> <i>O. K. ! - THE NEW (underlined) TEXT IS COMPLYING WITH THE SECOND NEWTON'S POSTULATE (NP II) - OF PROPORTIONALITY, THE NEW TEXT BEING CORRELATED WITH THE RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF BELIEVERS OF EACH RELIGIOUS CULT; IN ROMANIA.</i>
La art.1, după alin.(2), se introduce un alineat nou, alin.(2 ¹), cu următorul cuprins: <i>Art.1.- (2¹) Demnitatea umană este sursa tuturor drepturilor și libertăților fundamentale și este inviolabilă. Toate formele de autoritate publică trebuie să respecte și să protejeze demnitatea umană.</i> <i>THE NEW (underlined) TEXT DOES NOT OBSERVE THE III rd NEWTON'S POSTULATE (NP III) - POSTULATE OF ACTION AND REACTION. THERE ARE NOT MENTIONED IN THE NEW TEXT THE "FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES".</i> <i>NP III SUGGESTS TO BE INTRODUCED IN THE TEXT:</i> <i>"THE OBLIGATIONS OF NATURAL PERSONS TO OBSERVE THEIR HUMAN DIGNITY"</i>
1 (3) <i>THE NP III - POSTULATE OF ACTION AND REACTION SUGGESTS TO BE INTRODUCED IN THE TEXT:</i> <i>"OBSERVANCE OF THE FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES"</i>
<i>Art.1.- (4) Statul se organizează potrivit principiilor separației, echilibrului și cooperării loiale a puterilor - legislativă, executivă și judecătorească - în cadrul democrației constituționale. <u>Puterea legislativă este reprezentată de Parlament, puterea executivă este reprezentată de Guvern și de celelalte organe de specialitate ale administrației publice centrale, iar puterea judecătorească este reprezentată de Înalta Curte de Casație și Justiție și de celelalte instanțe judecătorești.</u></i> <i>A. SOCIO-PHYSICS' COMMENT: EVERYBODY IN EQUILIBRIUM MUST HAVE, AT LEAST, 3 POINTS OF SUPPORT AND A CENTER OF MASS INSIDE THE AREA DEFINED BY THE THREE POINTS OF SUPPORT.</i> <i>SUGGESTION: HERE, MAY BE, EXPLICITLY, INTRODUCED THE IMPORTANT THEORETICAL INOVATION OF THIS DRAFT LAW OF REVISION (FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF SOCIO-PHYSICS), FROM ART 80 (1):</i> <i>"THE PRESIDENT OF ROMANIA - AS THE CHIEF OF STATE" (CORRESPONDING TO THE PHYSICAL "CENTER OF MASS", NOT TO A "LEG" - WHICH IS A PART OF EXECUTIVE POWER; SEE ART. 80 (2),)</i> <i>B. THE NEW (underlined) TEXT DOES NOT OBSERVE THE NP II - THE POSTULATE OF PROPORTIONALITY, THE ROLE OF NOT MENTIONED HERE OF OTHER COMPONENTS BEING NEGLECTED.</i> <i>CONSIDERING THE DIMENSIONAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THOSE RESPECTIVE COMPONENTS (f.e. GOVERNMENT - PRESIDENCY or GOVERNMENT - PARLIAMENT or HIGH COURT OF CASSATION AND JUSTICE - CONSTITUTIONAL COURT) D A AND NP II SUGGEST: THE TEXT TO BE CHANGED.</i> <i>C. IN THE DRAFT LAW; IN OTHER ARTICLES THERE ARE EXPLICITLY INTRODUCED OTHER AUTONOMOUS</i>

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<i>POWERS: THE OMBUDSMAN (58 (1)) AND THE NATIONAL BANK (137 (1)) , WHICH, EVENTUALLY, ARE TO BE MENTIONED HERE.</i>
Art.3.- (3) Teritoriul este organizat, sub aspect administrativ, în comune, orașe, județe și regiuni. În condițiile legii, unele orașe sunt declarate municipii. <i>COMMENT: THE NEW (underlined) TEXT DOES NOT OBSERVE THE DIMENSIONAL HIERARCHICAL LEVEL DIFFERENCES - COMMUNES AND TOWNS HAVE THE SAME HIERARCHICAL POSITIONS IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF ROMANIA, BUT COUNTIES, AND RESPECTIVELY REGIONS, ARE TO BE DESCRIBED AT DIFFERENT HIERARCHICAL LEVELS</i>
Art.4.- (2) România este patria comună și indivizibilă a tuturor cetățenilor săi. <i>Orice discriminare bazată pe sex, culoare, origine etnică sau socială, trăsătură genetică, limbă, credință sau religie, opinii politice sau de altă natură, apartenența la o minoritate națională, avere, naștere, dizabilități, vârstă sau pe orice altă situație este interzisă.</i> <i>THE NEW (underlined) TEXT DOES NOT OBSERVE THE SECOND AND THE THIRD NEWTON'S POSTULATES. HERE, SOME MAJORITIES ARE DISCRIMINATED (NOT BEING EVEN MENTIONED): THE NATIONAL MAJORITARY PEOPLE - THE ROMANIANS AND RESPECTIVELY THE SAME PEOPLE.</i> <i>SUGGESTION: "THE OVERGIFTED PEOPLE (NOT ONLY THE DISABLED PEOPLE) ARE TO BE EXPLICITELY MENTIONED OR THE TEXT BE CHANGED WITH A NEUTRAL ONE.</i> <i>THE NATIONAL MINORITY MAY BE AN ETHNICAL ONE BUT, ALSO, BE A RELIGIOUS ONE, A. S. O.; ALL THE CITIZENS OF ROMANIA HAVE THE NATIONALITY OF "ROMANIANS" - AS IT MENTIONED IN THEIR PASSPORTS.</i> <i>SUGGESTION: REPLACE "NATIONAL MINORITY" WITH "ETHNICAL MINORITY"</i>
Art 5 (1) (1) Romanian citizenship can be acquired, retained or lost as provided by the organic law. <i>NP II SUGGESTION: TO BE ADDED: 5(1'). "ROMANIAN CITIZENS ARE CITIZENS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION"</i>
<i>Art. 6 NP I, NP II AND D A SUGGESTION: TO BE INTRODUCED BEFORE 6 (1): "ROMANIAN CITIZENS HAVE THE RIGHT AND OBLIGATION TO IDENTITY FEATURES: PERSONAL CODE NUMBER, DOMICILE, FISCAL CODE NUMBER, SOCIAL INSURANCE CODE NUMBER, IDENTITY CARD, PASSPORT.</i>
6 (1) The State recognizes and guarantees the right of persons . . . belonging to national minorities to the preservation, development <i>D A SECOND N.'s P. : THERE IS A CONFUSION IN THE DRAFT LAW BETWEEN NATIONAL AND ETHNIC MINORITIES.</i> <i>F.E., THE DISABLED PERSONS, THE SERBIANS OR THE NON BELIEVERS BELONG ALL TO SPECIFIC NATIONAL MINORITIES, BUT ONLY SERBIANS ARE, IN THIS EXAMPLE, AN ETHNIC NATIONAL MINORITY</i> <i>SUGGESTION: REPLACE "NATIONAL" WITH ETHNICAL. OR IF THE ACTUAL TEXT IN THE DRAFT LAW IS MAINTENED, there is TO BE ADDED: (1). „ROMANIAN AND . . .</i>
<i>Art.6.- (1') <u>Reprezentanții legali ai minorităților naționale pot înființa, potrivit legii privind statutul minorităților naționale, organe proprii de decizie și executive, cu competențe privind dreptul la păstrarea, dezvoltarea și exprimarea identității lor.</u></i> <i>THERE ARE INFRINGED THE SECOND AND THIRD POSTULATES. THE MAJORITY OF POPULATION SEEMS DISCRIMINATED IN THE TEXT</i> <i>THE NATIONAL ETHNIC MAJORITARY PEOPLE ARE TO BE EXPLICITEDLY MENTIONED OR THE TEXT BE CHANGED TOWARDS A NEUTRAL ONE</i>
Art.6.- (3) <i>Deciziile autorităților publice centrale și locale se vor lua, după consultarea organizațiilor cetățenilor aparținând minorităților naționale, cu privire la păstrarea, dezvoltarea și exprimarea identității lor etnice, culturale, lingvistice și religioase.</i> <i>THERE IS INFRINGEMENT OF D A, SECOND AND THIRD</i>

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POSTULATES – THE MAJORITY OF POPULATION IS DISCRIMINATED THE NATIONAL MAJORITARY PEOPLE ARE TO BE EXPLICITEDLY MENTIONED OR THE TEXT BE CHANGED TOWARDS A NEUTRAL ONE
Art.7.- Statul sprijină întărirea legăturilor cu românii din afara frontierelor țării, <u>indiferent de denumirea sub care sunt cunoscuți</u> , și acționează pentru păstrarea, dezvoltarea și <u>exprimarea liberă a</u> identității lor etnice, culturale, lingvistice și religioase, <u>cu respectarea legislației statului ai cărui cetățeni sunt sau unde se află acestia, precum și a dreptului internațional.</u> III rd N. P. – O. K.
Art.10.- România . . . 1.” întreține și dezvoltă relații pașnice cu toate statele și, în acest cadru, relații de bună vecinătate, precum și cu celelalte subiecte de drept internațional și acționează în politica sa externă pentru realizarea interesului național, pe baza respectului reciproc și în conformitate cu principiile, cu tratatele internaționale la care este parte și cu celelalte norme general admise ale dreptului internațional...” .2...” . . . Art.10.- (2) <u>România este stat membru al Uniunii Europene.</u> SUGGESTION: 1. TO BE INTRODUCED THE TEXT: “ROMANIA, AS A MEMBER OF THE EUROPEAN UNION” III rd N. P. – SUGGEST TO BE ADDED: 2. “TO ENSURE THE OBSERVATION OF THE ROMANIA’ S RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS” .
Art.12.- (1) Drapelul României este tricolor . . . 1 . , având pe fondul galben stema țării; culorile sunt așezate vertical, în ordinea următoare începând de la lance: albastru, galben, roșu. NP II AND DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS (DA) SUGGESTION. TO BE ADDED: 1 “OF RECTANGULAR FORM, ”
Art.12.- (5) Minoritățile naționale își pot folosi în mod liber, în spațiu public și privat, propriile simboluri naționale care reprezintă identitatea lor etnică, culturală, lingvistică și religioasă. A. GRAMMAR SUGGESTION (THE TEXT BEING AN INFRINGEMENT OF N P II): “SPATIILE”; “IDENTITATILE” (AT PLURAL) OR AS ADJECTIVE “ETHNICAL, LINGVISTICAL, . . . “ B. INFRINGEMENT OF II SECOND AND THIRD POSTULATES – THE MAJORITY OF POPULATION IS DISCRIMINATED. THE NATIONAL MAJORITARY PEOPLE ARE TO BE EXPLICITEDLY MENTIONED OR THE TEXT BE CHANGED TOWARDS A NEUTRAL ONE OR “ETHNICAL GROUPS”
TITLE II Fundamental rights, freedoms and duties . . 1 . . NP III SUGGESTION: TO BE ADDED 1 „AND OBLIGATIONS”
Art.15.- (1) Cetățenii români se nasc și trăiesc liberi, se bucură de drepturile și libertățile garantate și stabilite prin Constituție și alte legi și au obligațiile prevăzute de acestea. NP III: – O. K.
Art.16.- (4) Cetățenii Uniunii Europene care îndeplinesc cerințele legii organice au dreptul de a alege și de a fi aleși în autoritățile administrației publice locale . 1 .” DIMENSIONAL SUGGESTION: TO BE ADDED: 1 IN ROMANIA”
Art. 20 (1) Constitutional provisions concerning the citizens’ rights and liberties shall be interpreted and enforced in conformity with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, . . . 1 . .with the covenants and other treaties Romania is a party to. DIMENSIONAL SUGGESTION ADD: "UE AND NATO TREATIES AND"
Art.21.- (4) Jurisdicțiile administrative speciale sunt gratuite.
CAP II SEE AND CHAP. III FOLLOWING “FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES” A. THERE IS AN EVIDENT INFRINGEMENT OF THE NP III, NOT BEING MENTIONED HERE AND IN EACH PARAGRAPH THE CORRESPONDING DUTIES AND RESPECTIVELY, IN CHAP. III THE CORRESPONDING RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS. B. STRONG QUANTITATIVE UNBALANCE (INFRINGEMENT OF NP II) BETWEEN “RIGHS AND FREEDOMS” (31 ITEMS) AND RESPECTIVELY “DUTIES” (ONLY 4 ITEMS)

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CHAP. I I AND III ARE TO BE REFORMULATED, EVENTUALLY APPROACHED SIMULTANEOUSLY !
Art.23.- (4) În mod excepțional și motivat, cercetarea și judecarea în procesul penal se fac cu privarea de libertate a persoanei. Arestarea preventivă se dispune de instanța de judecată competentă în condițiile legii și numai în cursul procesului penal.
Art.23.- (8) Celui condus administrativ, reținut sau arestat i se aduc de îndată la cunoștință, în limba pe care o înțelege, . . . “motivele conducerii administrative, ale reținerii sau ale arestării, iar învinuirea, în cel mai scurt termen; învinuirea se aduce la cunoștință numai în prezența unui avocat, ales sau numit din oficiu. NP III AND D A SUGGESTION, TO AVOID THE ABUSE OF PROTECTION: TO BE ADDED “UPON HIS OR HER PREVIOUS BINDING WRITTEN DELARATION THAT DO NOT UNDERSTAND ROMANIAN OR AN U. E. INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE” . . .
Art.23.- (14) Este interzisă folosirea probelor obținute ilegal. . .” . NP III : TO BE, EVENTUALLY, ADDED TO THE AMENDMENT: “BY ANY OF THE PARTIES IMPLIED”
Art.24.- (2) În tot cursul procesului, părțile au dreptul să fie asistate de un avocat, ales sau numit din oficiu și de a dispune . . . 1 .” de timpul și înlesnirile necesare pentru pregătirea apărării. DIMENSIONAL SUGGESTION, TO DISCOURAGE ABUSE: TO BE ADDED: . . 1 “REASONABLE” . . .
Art.24.- (3) În faza de judecată a procesului penal este garantat principiul egalității de arme între acuzare și apărare. NP III : O. K. !
Art.26.- Viata intimă, familială, privată și datele cu caracter personal
Art.26.- (1) Autoritățile publice garantează dreptul la viață intimă, familială și privată NP III : TO BE ADDED IN THE AMENDMENT: “WITH THE OBLIGATION TO OBSERVE THE LAW”
Art.26.-2 (2) Persoana fizică are dreptul să dispună de ea însăși, dacă . . . 2’ . . . nu încalca drepturile și libertățile altora, sau ordinea publică. III rd N.’ s P.: TO BE ADDED TO THE AMENDMENT: (2) “COMPLYING WITH HIS OR HER DUTIES AND NOT” Dreptul la protecția datelor cu caracter personal este garantat. Autoritățile publice au obligația de a lua măsuri de protecție a datelor cu caracter personal Respectarea acestor norme se supune controlului unei autorități autonome
Art.27.- (3) Percheziția se dispune de instanțele de judecată competente și se efectuează în condițiile și în formele prevăzute de lege. NP III : O. K. !
Art.28.- (1) Secretul scrisorilor, al telegramelor, al altor trimiteri poștale, al convorbirilor telefonice, al altor comunicări efectuate prin mijloace electronice, . . . , al datelor de trafic și al celorlalte mijloace legale de comunicare este inviolabil. NP II SUGGESTION : TO INTRODUCE: “OPTICAL” MEANS, WHICH ARE FUTURE OF THE COMMUNICATION MEANS
Art.28.- (2) Autoritățile publice garantează secretul corespondenței. (3) Reținerea predarea sau percheziționarea trimiterilor poștale, interceptarea convorbirilor și comunicărilor, interceptarea în mediul ambiant, percheziția informatică și accesul la un sistem informatic și la un suport de stocare a datelor informatice, obținerea datelor informatice, inclusiv a datelor de trafic și a datelor de localizare, identificarea abonatului, proprietarului sau utilizatorului unui sistem de comunicații electronice sau a unui punct de acces la un sistem informatic ori alte asemenea tehnici se dispun de judecător, în condițiile legii. (4) În cazul în care există urgență deosebită în luarea uneia din măsurile prevăzute la alin.(3), procurorul poate să dispună prin ordonanță, cu respectarea condițiilor prevăzute de lege, luarea măsurii pe o perioadă de cel mult 48 de ore. Îndată după luarea măsurii, procurorul se adresează instanței de judecată competente care decide ,’ 1 . ,’ asupra măsurii dispuse de procuror și, dacă s-a cerut, asupra luării măsurii în continuare. Dacă măsura dispusă de procuror este infirmată, instanța va dispune, când este cazul, distrugerea probelor obținute, care se realizează de procuror pe

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<i>bază de proces-verbal, ce se depune la instanță.</i> DIMENSIONAL AND SECOND N.'s P. SUGGESTION: PRECISE . . . 1 "WITHIN THE ABOVE MENTIONED TIME PERIOD" ...
Art.29.- (4) Sunt interzise orice forme, mijloace, acte sau acțiuni de învrăjpire religioasă.
Art 29 (6) Părinții sau tutorii au dreptul de a asigura, potrivit propriilor convingeri, educația copiilor minori a căror răspundere le revine, respectând principiul interesului superior al copilului. . . ' .6' . , " D A AND NP II SUGGESTION, TO BE ADDED: (6) "AS ESTABLISHED BY LAW OR BY A COMPETENT BODY" . .
Art.30.- (3) Libertatea de exprimare implică și libertatea de a înființa mijloace de comunicare în masă.
Art.30.- (4) Niciun mijloc de comunicare în masă nu poate fi suspendat sau suprimat. . . ' . 1 . ' . . D A AND NP III SUGGESTION, TO BE ADDED: . . . 1 , , " IF IT IS ACTING WITH THE OBSERVANCE OF LAW" . . .
Art.30.- (5) Mijloacele de comunicare în masă au obligația de a declara public sursele finanțării și structura acționariatului. Procedura declarării se stabilește prin lege.
Art.30.- (7) Sunt interzise de lege defăimarea țării și a națiunii, profanarea drapelului național. I . . , îndemnul la război de agresiune, la ură națională, rasială, de clasă sau religioasă, incitarea la discriminare, la separatism teritorial sau la violență publică, precum și manifestările obscene, contrare bunelor moravuri. NP II: TO BE ADDED: 1 "OF NATIONAL ANTHEM, OF STATE SEAL, OF NATIONAL COAT OF ARMS AND OF THE NATIONAL DAY "
Art.30.- (8) Răspunderea civilă pentru informația sau pentru creația adusă la cunoștința publică revine, după caz, autorului, celui care exercită răspunderea editorială sau mijlocului de comunicare în masă, în condițiile legii. Delictele de presă se stabilesc prin lege. NP II : O.K.
Art.31.- (2) Autoritățile publice, potrivit competențelor ce le revin, sunt obligate să asigure informarea corectă și promptă a persoanelor . . . ' (1) . . . ' asupra treburilor publice și asupra problemelor de interes personal. . . ' 2 . . . ' . D. A. AND NP I SUGGESTION: TO BE ADDED: . . (1) . . , " LAGAL AND NATURAL" . . AND . (2) , "CORRESPONDING TO THE SPECIFIC SITUATION" . . .
Art.31.- (2') Proiectele de acte normative ce urmează să fie adoptate de autoritățile și instituțiile publice, cu excepția celor care au caracter de urgență. . . ' 1' . . . ' potrivit legii, sunt supuse, cu cel puțin 30 de zile înainte de adoptare, dezbaterii publice. DIMENSIONAL AND SECOND N.'s P. SUGGESTION: TO BE ADDED: 1 " OR BEARING THE LEGAL LABEL OF STATE SECRECY" . .
Art.31.- (5) Serviciile publice de radio, de televiziune. . . ' 1 . . . ' și agențiile de presă sunt autonome. Ele trebuie să garanteze grupurilor sociale și politice importante exercitarea dreptului la antenă. Organizarea acestor servicii și agenții de presă, precum și controlul parlamentar asupra activității lor se reglementează prin lege organică. DIMENSIONAL AND SECOND N.'s P. SUGGESTION: TO BE ADDED: . . (1) , , ' AND INTERNET , "
Art.32.- Dreptul la educație NP II TO ADD: "AND DUTY "
Art.32.- (1) Accesul la educație este garantat, în condițiile legii.
Art.32.- (1) Dreptul la educație este garantat, în condițiile legii, și se asigură prin învățământul general obligatoriu . . ' 1 . . . ' , prin învățământul liceal și prin cel profesional, prin învățământul superior, precum și prin alte forme de instrucție, de formare profesională și de formare continuă. DA AND NP III : TO BE MENTIONED: 1 "THE OBLIGATION OF CITIZENS TO LIFE LONG LEARNING" . . .
Art.32.- (1') Educația trebuie să urmărească dezvoltarea deplină a personalității umane și întărirea respectului față de drepturile omului și libertățile fundamentale . . 1 , D A AND NP III : TO BE ADDED: 1 "AND OF FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES AND OBLIGATIONS"
Art.32.- (2) Învățământul general se desfășoară în limba română. În condițiile legii, învățământul se poate desfășura și într-o limbă de

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circulație internațională. . . ' . 1 . . ' .
DIMENSIONAL AND SECOND N.'s P. SUGGESTION: TO BE ADDED: . . . , 1 , " WITH THE OBLIGATION OF GETTING COMMUNICATION ABILITIES IN ROMANIAN LANGUAGE ' .
Art.32.- (4) Învățământul , . . 1 . . , de stat , este gratuit, potrivit legii. Statul acordă burse sociale de studii copiilor și tinerilor proveniți din familii defavorizate și celor instituționalizate, în condițiile legii. . . 2 . . . COMMENT : IF SOMETHING (HERE, EDUCATION) IS COMPLETELY FREE IT WOULD BE NOT VALUED. NP III SUGGESTION TO BE ADDED : 1. "COMPULSORY" ; 2. "THE STATE SUPPORTS THE REST OF EDUCATION OF THE MERITUOUS PEOPLE, BY COMPETITION, OFFERING TAX EXEMPTIONS, FELLOWSHIPS A.S. O. AND BY LENDING MONEY FOR FEES TO ALL INTERESTED".
Art.32.- (5) Învățământul general se desfășoară în unități de stat, particulare și profesionale, în condițiile legii. Statul stabilește standarde de calitate în educație pentru fiecare nivel și formă de învățământ și monitorizează respectarea acestora. D A, NP I AND NP II SUGGESTION: TO BE DELETED "GENERAL,"
Art.32.- (6) Autonomia universitară este garantată. Autonomia universitară implică capacitatea instituțiilor de învățământ superior de a-și gestiona direct și nemijlocit patrimoniul, de a-și alege ori, după caz, desemna, în mod independent, structurile și funcțiile de conducere și de a decide fără nicio constrângere exterioară cu privire la misiunile educaționale și de cercetare. . . 1 . NP II AND NP III : TO BE ADDED: 1 "THE STATE SETS STANDARDS OF QUALITY EDUCATION FOR EVERY LEVEL AND TYPE OF EDUCATION AND MONITORS COMPLIANCE".
Art.33.- (1) Statul garantează dreptul la cultură și dreptul tuturor persoanelor de a participa neîngrădit la viața culturală și de a-și manifesta preferințele culturale, cu condiția respectării drepturilor omului și a libertăților fundamentale. . . ' . 1 . . . " D A AND NP II SUGGESTION: TO BE ADDED : . 1 " AS WELL AS OF OBSERVING THEIR FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES," . . ' .
Art.33.- (1') Patrimoniul național constituit din patrimoniul imobil, patrimoniul mobil și patrimoniul material formează elementul de perenitate al moștenirii culturale și al identității naționale și sunt ocrotite de lege.
Art.33.- (3) Statul trebuie să asigure păstrarea identității spirituale, sprijinirea culturii naționale , . 1 . . , stimularea artelor, protejarea și conservarea patrimoniului cultural, dezvoltarea creativității contemporane, promovarea valorilor culturale și artistice ale României în lume. D A AND NP II SUGGESTION: TO BE ADDED: 1 "AND EUROPEAN"
Art.33.- (4) Statul promovează diversitatea expresiilor culturale la nivel național și încurajează dialogul . . 1 . intercultural. COMMENT D A AND SECOND N.'s P.: "DIALOGUE, ONLY?" SUGGESTION TO ADD: 1 "AND CO-OPERATION"
34 (1) Nemodificat D A AND NP II SUGGESTION. TO BE ADDED: "THE NATURAL AND LEGAL ENTITIES MUST OBSERVE THEIR DUTIES TO HEALTH SELF PROTECTION" . . ' .
34 (3) (3) The organization of the medical care and social security system in case of sickness, accidents, maternity and recovery, the control over the exercise of medical professions and paramedical activities, as well as other measures to protect physical and mental health of a person . . 1 . . shall be established according to the law. Nemodificat D A AND NP II SUGGESTION: TO BE ADDED: (1) "AND OF THE PEOPLE" . . .
Art.35.- (2') Statul asigură protecția, utilizarea durabilă și refacerea patrimoniului natural . . ' . 1 . ' . CONSERVATION POSTULATE, DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS AND SECOND N.'s P. SUGGESTION: TO BE ADDED: (1) "LIMITING THE EXPLOITATION OF NONREGENERATIVE RESOURCES TO 0.5 % OF THE ACTUALLY KNOWN AS EXPLOITABLE; LIMITING THE RATE OF SLOW INCREASING

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RESOURCES TO THE HALF OF THE RATE OF THEIR INCREASE AND FORBIDDING THE EXPORT OF POTENTIALLY USEFUL SUBPRODUCTS OF MINING, TO PROTECT OTHER RESOURCES"(RARE EARTH RESOURCES, E.G.)
Art.35.- (4) Sunt interzise relele tratamente aplicate animalelor , . . . " . 1 . . ." definite potrivit legii. DIMENSIONAL AND SECOND N.'s P. SUGGESTION: TO BE PRECISED OF KIND OF ANIMALS .
Art.37.- (3) Pot <i>Participa la alegerile pentru Camera Deputaților, pentru Senat și pentru funcția de Președinte al României numai candidații care au avut domiciliul în România cu cel puțin 6 luni înainte de data alegerilor.</i>
Art.38.- Cetățenii români au dreptul de a alege și de a fi aleși în Parlamentul European în condițiile legii , . 1 . . . DIMENSIONAL AND SECOND N.'s P. TO BE ADDED: 1 "COMPETING FOR ONLY ONE SEAT IN EU ELECTIONS" AND "STARTING WITH THE AGE OF . . ."
Art.40.- (2) Partidele sau organizațiile care, prin scopurile ori prin activitatea lor, militează împotriva pluralismului politic, a respectării drepturilor și libertăților fundamentale", " . 1 . . ." ale omului, a principiilor statului de drept ori a suveranității, a integrității sau a independenței României sunt neconstituționale. D AL AND NP III P. SUGGEST TO BE ADDED: (1) AS WELL AS OF NOT FULFILLING FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES"
Nemodificat 41 (1) Dreptul la muncă nu poate fi îngrădit. " . 1 . . ." Alegerea profesiei, a meseriei sau a ocupației, precum și a locului de muncă este liberă . . . 2 . . . DIMENSIONAL AND SECOND N.'s P. TO BE ADDED: 1 . ; , 'THE OBLIGATION TO WORK" AND 2 "SUBJECT TO COMPLYING WITH THE SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR DESIRED JOB"
Art.41.- (2) Persoanele care își desfășoară activitatea în temeiul unui raport de muncă au drepturi la măsuri de protecție socială. Acestea privesc securitatea și sănătatea în muncă, regimul de muncă al femeilor și tinerilor, instituirea salariului minim brut pe țară, repausul săptămânal, concediul de odihnă plătit, prestarea muncii în condiții deosebite sau speciale, formarea profesională, . . . , 1 , precum și alte situații specifice, stabilite prin lege, . 2 D A AND NP II: ADD: (1) , "PERIODIC KNOWLEDGE UPGRADING" ; 2. "SUBJECT TO OBSERVING THEIR CORRESPONDING DUTIES"
Nemodificat 41 (3) DIMENSIONAL AND SECOND N.'s P. SUGESTION: TO BE PRECISED HOW IT IS DEFINED THE BASE OF THE "AVERAGE" COMMENT: ? YEAR (AS IN AGRICULTURE, CIVIL BUILDINGS INDUSTRY), MONTH (AS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSRY) , WEEK (AS IN ADMINISTRATION OFFICES)?
Art.41.- (4) La muncă egală, femeile primesc remunerație egală cu bărbații. NP III : O. K.
Nemodificat 42 (2) Forced labour does not include: . . . E.G. DIMENSIONAL AND SECOND N.'s P. SUGGESTION: TO BE ADDED: „(F) AS THE COMPULSORY PERIODIC UPGRADING OF THEIR PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE" .
Art.44.- (1) Dreptul de proprietate, precum și creanțele împotriva statului, sunt garantate. <i>Creanțele împotriva statului au același regim juridic ca și contribuțiile fiscale, în condițiile legii.</i> III rd N.'s P.: O. K.
47 2 (2) . . . Citizens have the right to social assistance, according to the law. Nemodificat . . . (1) . . . DIMENSIONAL AND SECOND N.'s P. SUGGESTION: TO BE ADDED: (1) "SUBJECT TO THE FULFILMENT BY THEM OF THEIR SOCIAL DUTIES".
48 1 Nemodificat The family is founded on the freely consented marriage of the spouses, their full equality, as well as the right and duty of the parents to ensure the . . 1 . . . upbringing, education and instruction of their children. COMMENT: D A, THE DIMENSION "PROCREATION" (ENSURING THE NEXT GENERATIONS OF THE HUMAN

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SOCIETY) MAKE THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TRADITIONAL "FAMILY" AND OTHER DIFFERENT CIVIL UNIONS, UNIONS UNABLE OF PROCREATING AND OF ENSURING THE FUTURE OF THE HUMAN SOCIETY, WHICH, BY THEMSELVES, CONSTITUTE A TERMINAL STAGE OF THE PRESENT HUMAN SOCIETY. THERE IS NECESSARY TO ADD: 1 "GIVE BIRTH" AND TO INTRODUCE A SPECIFIC PROVISION FOR SUCH CIVIL UNIONS, NOT BEING ABLE OF PROCREATION. THEY MUST NOT BE NEGLECTED BY CONSTITUTION.
Nemodificat 49 (1) Children and young people shall enjoy special protection and assistance in the pursuit of their rights. . . 1 . . . NP III SUGGESTION: TO BE ADDED: (1) "AND OF THEIR DUTIES"
50 Protecția persoanelor cu dizabilități
Art.50.- Persoanele cu dizabilități se bucură de toate drepturile și libertățile fundamentale ale omului, în condiții de egalitate de șanse. Statul asigură realizarea unei politici naționale (SEE 1) de egalitate a șanselor și de incluziune, prevenire și tratament în vederea participării efective a persoanelor cu dizabilități în viața comunității, respectând drepturile. . și îndatoririle ce revin . . . 2 . . . " părinților și tutorilor. DIMENSIONAL AND SECOND N.'s P. SUGGESTIONS 1.: REPLACE WITH , " AT NATIONAL LEVEL" 2. NP III SUGGESTS TO BE ADDED : , "OF THE PERSONS WITH DISABILIRIES , " . . 3. NP III SUGGESTS TO ADD PROVISIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF OVERGIFTED PERSONS, STARTING WITH THEIR CHILDHOOD.
ART. 51¹.- Dreptul la o bună administrare <i>Orice persoană are dreptul de a beneficia, în raporturile sale cu administrația publică, de un tratament imparțial, echitabil și într-un termen rezonabil</i> . 1 . . ." DIMENSIONAL AND III rd N.'s P. SUGGESTION: TO BE ADDED . (1) . , "AND THE OBLIGATION TO OBSERVE ITS CORRESPONDING DUTIES" . . .
Art.52.- (1) Persoana vatamata intr-un drept al sau ori intr-un interes legitim, de o autoritate publica, printr-un act administrativ sau prin nesoluționarea în termenul legal a unei cereri, este îndreptățită să obțină recunoașterea dreptului pretins sau a interesului legitim, anularea actului și repararea prejudiciului printr-o despăgubire echitabilă. " . 1 . . . " . . . , 2 . , DIMENSIONAL, II AND III rd N.'s P. SUGGESTION: TO BE ADDED: . . (1) , "IN CHARGE OF THE RESPECTIVE AUTHORITY" . . and (2) , "Statul exercită dreptul de regres, în condițiile legii" (EN – "STATE EXERCISE THE RIGHT OF REGRESS, SUBJECT TO THE PERTINENT LAW", SEE PAR. 52 (3)) .
Art.52.- (3) Statul răspunde patrimonial pentru prejudiciile cauzate prin erorile judiciare. Răspunderea statului este stabilită în condițiile legii, inclusiv în ceea ce privește magistrații care și-au exercitat funcția cu rea-credință sau prin gravă neglijență. Statul exercită dreptul de regres, în condițiile legii. COMMENT: D A, NP II AND ART 54 (2) SUGGEST THAT THERE ARE TO BE CONSIDERED IN THE CONSTITUTION THE PREJUDICES GENERATED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE PARLIAMENT AND BY THE MINISTERS, DUE TO THE SAME REASONS.
Art.53.- (2) Restrângerea poate fi dispusă numai dacă este necesară într-o societate democratică. Măsura trebuie să fie proporțională cu situația care a determinat-o, să fie aplicată în mod nediscriminatoriu, pentru o perioadă limitată și fără a aduce atingere existenței dreptului sau a libertății. NP II : O. K.
Art.55.- (4) România este stat membru al Organizației Tratatului Atlanticului de Nord. D A , NP II AND NP III: ART 55 (4) be moved as 1 (3) AND MENTIONED IN 10 (3'). THE MEMBERSHIP IN NATO IS A GUARANTEE OF THE PROVISIONS OF 1 (1) AND 10 (1)
CAP IV Nemodificat
Art.58.- (1) Avocatul Poporului este instituția autonomă, cu rol în protejarea și promovarea drepturilor omului, în raport cu autoritățile publice. . . . 1 . . . ,

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COMMENT: "OMBUDESMAN" IS TO BE DEFINED AS AN OTHER AUTONOMOUS POWER, IN THE 1ST CHAP., EVENTUALLY AS 1 (4') <u>DIMENSIONAL AND III rd N.'s P. SUGGESTION: TO BE ADDED: .I. "SUBJECT TO COMPLYING BY THE PETITIONER WITH THE FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES"</u> <u>(1¹) Avocatul Poporului este numit pe o durată de 5 ani. Adjuncții Avocatului Poporului sunt specializați pe domenii de activitate.</u> <u>DIMENSIONALa. AND SECOND N.'s P. SUGGESTION: TO ADD HERE THE LEGAL CONDITIONS TO COMPLY WITH OF THE ADVOCATE OF THE PEOPLE AND OF ITS ADJOINTS</u>
Art.61.- (1) Parlamentul este organul reprezentativ al poporului român, <u>forul suprem . . . , " . I . , "</u> de dezbatere și de decizie al națiunii și <u>unica</u> autoritate legiuitoare a țării. COMMENTS: THE CONDITIONS OF BALANCE AND CHECKS OF POWERS NO DO NOT PERMIT SUCH A "SUPREMACY" FOR ONE OF THE THREE MAIN POWERS. SUGGESTION: TO BE DELETED : "SUPREME" THE EQUILIBRIUM MODEL SUGGESTION: TO TAKE CARE, HERE AND IN THE NEXT NOT TO DESTROY THE BALANCE OF POWERS BY FAVORING A POWER, BY INCREASING ITS COMPETENCES AND UNFAVOURING OTHER POWERS.
61 2 <u>Nemodificat</u> (2) The Parliament consists of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate <u>D A, NP II AND THE RESULTS OF THE VALID REFERENDUM OF 2009 REQUIRE THAT THE REVISED CONSTITUTION DO ONLY PROVIDE FOR A ONE-CHAMBER PARLIAMENT WITH 300 MEMBERS, THAT MEANING FOR THE AUTHORS, NOT TO DISCUSS, IN THIS PAPER, THE SPECIFIC PROVISIONS OF THE DRAFT LAW, CONCERNING THE SENATE AND THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, SEPARATELY AND THEIR RELATIONSHIPS.</u>
62 (2) <u>Nemodificat</u> Organizations of citizens belonging to national . 1. minorities, . 2. . . , which fail to obtain the number of votes for representation in Parliament, have the right to one Deputy seat each, under the terms of the electoral law, . . 3. . . <u>DIMENSIONAL AND SECOND N.'s P. SUGGESTION: TO BE PRECISED</u> <u>ADD: 1 "ETHNICAL"</u> <u>2 " HAVING A NUMBER OF MEMBERS OVER . . . % OF TOTAL POPULATION,"</u> <u>3 „IF THERE IS NO OTHER DEPUTY BELONGING TO THAT ETHNICAL MINORITY"</u>
Art.62.- (3) Numărul deputaților nu poate fi mai mare de 300. <u>La acest număr se . . I . . adaugă reprezentanții minorităților naționale (I).</u> <u>D A – HIERARCHICLA AND TIME PRIORITY DIMENSIONS SUGGESTS TO BE MODIFIED DUE TO (THE REFERENDUM OF 2009), BY REPLACING THE UNDERLINED WORDS (TO WHICH ARE ADDED) WITH:: "THIS NUMBER INCLUDING THE ,".</u>
Art.63.- (1 ¹) <u>Statutul juridic al deputaților și senatorilor se stabilește prin lege specială.</u> <u>DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS COMMENT: THERE IS NOT THE MEMBERS OF THE PARLIAMENT TO ESTABLISH A LAW CONCERNING THEMSELVES.</u> THEIR STATUTE IS TO BE ESTABLISHED BY THE CONSTITUTION ITSELF (AS BEING AT THE SUPERIOR HIERARCHIC LEVEL) OR BY THE OTHER POWERS IN THE STATE.
<u>Nemodificat</u> 64 (1) The organization and functioning of each Chamber shall be regulated by its own Standing Orders. Financial resources of the Chambers shall be provided for in the budgets approved by them, <u>DIMENSIONAL AND SECOND N.'s P. SUGGESTION: TO BE PRECISED : "NOT BEING LARGER THEN . . . % OF THE CONSOLIDATED STATE BUDGET"</u>
Art.64.- (3) Deputații și senatorii se pot organiza în grupuri parlamentare, potrivit regulamentului fiecărei Camere. <u>La începutul legislaturii se constituie grupurile parlamentare ale partidelor politice sau formațiunilor politice care au participat la alegeri. Pe</u>

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<u>parcursul legislaturii nu se pot constitui grupuri parlamentare noi.</u> <u>SECOND N.'s P. SUGGESTION : DELETE THE LAST PROVISION.</u> <u>THERE IS NOT POSSIBLE TO RESTRICT THE RIGHT OF DECISION (TO AN INITIAL SITUATION), BECAUSE THE MANDATE OF MP IS NOT AN IMPERATIVE ONE (PAR. 69 (1), 69 (2), 72 (1)).</u>
Art.64.- (4') <u>Orice persoană de drept public, orice persoană juridică privată și orice persoană fizică are obligația de a se prezenta, direct sau prin reprezentant legal, după caz, în fața unei comisii parlamentare, în urma invitației scrise.."</u> . . I . . . , " <u>primite din partea acesteia, cu respectarea principiului separației puterilor în stat . . 2 . . " . . Activitatea comisiei parlamentare nu se poate substitui organelor judiciare.</u> <u>DIMENSIONAL AND SECOND N.'s P. SUGGESTION: TO ADD: (1) "EXPLICITLY MOTIVATED BY THAT COMMISSION";</u> <u>(2) "AND SUBJECT TO STRUCTURAL HIERARCHICAL LEVELS"</u> COMMENT: NP III REQUIRES A RIGHT CORRESPONDING TO THIS NEW DUTY . IT WOULD NOT BE TOO MUCH FOR THE PARLIAMENT TASKS?
Art.64.- (5) Birourile permanente și comisiile parlamentare se alcătuiesc potrivit configurației politice a fiecărei Camere <u>rezultate din alegeri. I :</u> <u>DIMENSIONAL AND SECOND N.'s P. SUGGESTION: TO BE REPLACED BY: 1 "CORRESPONDING TO THE CONFIGURATION AT THE INSTANT OF THE ACTION"</u> COMMENT: THE POLITICAL CONFIGURATION IS A DYNAMIC ONE. IT IS NECESSARY TO HAVE A REAL TIME REPRESENTATION IN THE PARLIAMENT'S BODIES. THE MP MANDATE COULD NOT BE AN IMPERATIVE ONE (ART 69 AND 72).
<u>Nemodificat</u> Art.65.- (1) Camera Deputaților și Senatul lucrează " . . 1 . . " în ședințe separate. <u>DIMENSIONALa. AND SECOND N.'s P. SUGGESTION: TO ADD : "USUALLY"</u>
La alin.(2) al art.65, după lit.b), se introduc trei litere noi, lit.b ¹), b ²), b ³), cu următorul cuprins: <u>b¹) acordarea votului de încredere Guvernului;</u> <u>b²) dezbaterea moțiunii simple prevăzute la art.112 alin.(3);</u> <u>b³) dezbaterea și votarea moțiunilor de cenzură;</u> <u>f) aprobarea strategiei naționale de securitate a țării;</u> <u>g) examinarea rapoartelor Consiliului Național de Securitate;</u> <u>i) numirea " . . I . . , " Avocatului Poporului, <u>președintelui 3 Curții de Conturi a României, președintelui Autorității de Supraveghere Financiară, președintelui . . 2 . . televiziunii și . . 2 . . radioului naționale;</u></u> <u>Gramma (NP II)r, D A AND SECOND N.'s P. SUGGESTION: 1. TO ADD: "AS PROPOSED BY THE PRESIDENT OF ROMANIA"</u> <u>2. ATTENTION TO THE OBSERVANCE OF ROMANIAN LANGUAGE GRAMMAR RULES!</u> <u>3. BETTER TO BE REPLACED BY "PRESIDENTS" AND THEREFORE, DELETE 2.</u>
Atribuții în domeniul afacerilor europene Art.67 ¹ .- (1) Camera Deputaților și Senatul verifică... . I . . respectarea principiilor subsidiarității și proporționalității în cadrul Uniunii Europene în conformitate cu tratatele constitutive ale Uniunii Europene, în condițiile stabilite prin lege organică. <u>DIMENSIONALa. AND SECOND N.'s P. SUGGESTION: TO ADD : (1) "IN ROMANIA"</u> <u>(2) Camera Deputaților și Senatul sunt implicate în formularea pozițiilor României în cadrul procesului decizional la nivelul Uniunii Europene.</u> <u>DIMENSIONALa. AND SECOND N.'s P. SUGGESTION: TO REPLACE WITH :</u> <u>"MAKE PROPOSALS"</u> <u>(3) În scopul îndeplinirii atribuțiilor prevăzute la alineatele (1) și (2), Camera Deputaților și Senatul adoptă hotărâri, cu votul majorității membrilor prezenți . . I . .</u> <u>DIMENSIONALa. AND SECOND N.'s P. SUGGESTION: TO BE DELETED: 1 "PREZENTI".</u>
68 (1) <u>Nemodificat</u>

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The sittings of both Chambers shall be public. SECOND N's P. AND ART. 68(2) : TO BE ADDED: "USUALLY"
69 (1) Nemodificat In the exercise of their mandate Deputies and Senators shall be in the service of the people.
69 (2) Nemodificat Any imperative mandate shall be null. . . 1. . . D A AND NPII SUGGESTION. TO ADD: 1. "MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT BEAR FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THEIR ACTIVITY".
Art.70.- (2) Calitatea de deputat sau de senator încetează: a) la data întrunirii legale a Camerelor nou alese; b) în caz de demisie; c) în caz de pierdere a drepturilor electorale, d) în caz de incompatibilitate; e) la data demisiei din partidul politic sau formațiunea politică din partea căreia a fost ales sau la data înscrierii acestuia într-un alt partid politic sau o altă formațiune politică; NPI AND ART. 69 SUGGESTION : ART 70 (2) E IS TO BE DELETED, IT CONTRADICTING ART. 69:
71 (2) Nemodificat (2) The capacity as a Deputy or Senator is incompatible with the exercise of any public office in authority, with the exception of Government membership. D A. AND SECOND N.'s P. SUGGESTION: TO BE ADDED, A PROVISION SIMILAR TO Art.58.- (2) referring to the Advocate of the People and his/her deputy ies „The members of he Parliament shall not perform any other private office except for teaching positions in higher education”.
72 (1) Nemodificat No Deputy or Senator shall be held judicially accountable for the votes cast or the political opinions expressed while exercising their office. NP II AND D A SUGESTS TO ADD A PROVISION LIKE FOR THE RESPONSIBILITY OF JUDGES
Art.72.- (2) Deputații și senatorii pot fi urmăriți și trimiși în judecată penală pentru fapte care nu au legătură cu voturile sau cu opiniile politice exprimate în exercitarea mandatului. Deputații și senatorii nu pot fi percheziționați, reținuți sau arestați fără încuviințarea Camerei din care fac parte, după ascultarea lor. D A HIERARCHIC LEVEL SUGGESTION: TO OBSERVE THE HIERARCHIC LEVEL WHEN A COURT BE COMPETENT IN JUDGING A MP
Nemodificat 73 (2) Constitutional laws shall be pertaining to the revision of the Constitution... 1. . . DIMENSIONALa. AND SECOND N.'s P. SUGGESTION: TO BE ADDED: 1 THEY MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THE REFERENDUM OF THE PEOPLE
73 (3) e) organizarea Guvernului și a Consiliului Național de Securitate; La alin.(3) al art.73, după lit.i) se introduc trei noi litere, lit.i ¹⁾ i ²⁾ și i ³⁾ , cu următorul cuprins: i ¹⁾ statutul profesiiilor juridice; i ²⁾ statutul Băncii Naționale a României; i ³⁾ organizarea și funcționarea Curții Constituționale; COMMENT: TO BE PAID ATTENTION TO THE RIGHT OF AUTONOMY OF THE MENTIONED INSTITUTIONS
Art.74.- (1) Inițiativa legislativă aparține, după caz, Guvernului, deputaților, senatorilor sau unui număr de cel puțin 75.000 de cetățeni cu drept de vot. Cetățenii care își manifestă dreptul la inițiativă legislativă trebuie să provină din . . 1. . . , cel puțin un sfert din județele țării, iar în fiecare din aceste județe, respectiv în municipiul București, trebuie să fie înregistrate cel puțin 5.000 de semnături în sprijinul acestei inițiative. COMMENT: THE ROLE OF REGIONS IS IGNORED. SUGGESTION. TO ADD: 1 "FROM ALL REGIONS"
Art.74.- (6) Proiectele legislative, indiferent de inițiator, parcurg aceeași procedură legislativă. NP II: O.K.!
Art.75.- (1) Se supun spre dezbateră și adoptare Camerei

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Deputaților, ca primă Cameră sesizată, proiectele de legi și propunerile legislative pentru ratificarea tratatelor sau a altor acorduri internaționale, a măsurilor legislative ce rezultă din aplicarea acestor tratate sau acorduri și a măsurilor legislative privind relațiile externe și afacerile europene, precum și proiectele legilor organice prevăzute la articolul 31 alineatul (5), articolul 40 alineatul (3), articolul 55 alineatul (2), articolul 58 alineatul (3), articolul 73 alineatul (3) literele e), i¹⁾ i²⁾ i³⁾, k), l), n), o), articolul 79 alineatul (2), articolul 102 alineatul (3), articolul 105 alineatul (2), articolul 117 alineatul (3), articolul 118 alineatele (2) și (3), articolul 120 alineatul (2), articolul 126 alineatele (4) și (5) și articolul 142 alineatul (5). Celelalte proiecte de legi sau propuneri legislative se supun dezbaterii și adoptării, ca primă Cameră sesizată, Senatului.
Art.75.- (2) Prima Cameră sesizată se pronunță în termen de 30 de zile. Pentru coduri și proiectele de legi de complexitate deosebită, termenul este de 45 de zile. În cazul depășirii acestor termene se consideră că proiectele de legi sau propunerile legislative au fost adoptate.
Art.75.- (2¹) Senatul numește sau alege, după caz, în condițiile stabilite prin lege sau prin regulamentul propriu de organizare și funcționare: a) președintele și vicepreședinții Consiliului Legislativ; b) consilierii Curții de Conturi; c) președintele Consiliului Economic și Social; d) președintele Autorității Electorale Permanente; e) reprezentanții oricărei alte autorități sau instituții publice aflate sub control parlamentar sau, care potrivit legii, prezintă Senatului rapoarte sau alte dări de seamă privind propria activitate. (2²) Parlamentul numește sau alege, după caz, în condițiile stabilite prin lege sau prin regulamentul propriu de organizare și funcționare: a) Avocatul Poporului; b) directorul Serviciului Român de Informații și directorul Serviciului de Informații Externe. D A NP I AND II: (2²) TO BE DELETED. IT CONTRADICTS OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION. THIS COMPETENCE DO BELONG TO OTHER HIERARCHICAL LEVELS OR BODIES. THOSE FUNCTIONS COULD NOT BE UNDER THE POLITICAL PARTIES CONTROL.
Alin.(4) al art.75 se abrogă.
Alin.(5) al art.75 se abrogă.
După alin.(3) al art.75 se introduce un alineat nou, alin.(4), cu următorul cuprins: (4) În cazul inițiativelor legislative ce intră în dezbateră ședințelor comune ale Camerei Deputaților și Senatului, precum și în cazul aprobării strategiei naționale de securitate, Parlamentul se pronunță în termen de maxim 6 luni de la sesizare. COMMENT: TO BE REDUCED THE PERIOD (CORRESPONDING TO THE EXISTENCE OF ONLY ONE CHAMBER, FOR SPEEDING THE PROCEDURE)
Art.76.- (1) Legile organice, legile prin care este restrâns exercițiul unor drepturi sau al unor libertăți, în condițiile art.53, precum și . . . “. 1. “. hotărârile privind regulamentele Camerelor se adoptă cu votul majorității membrilor fiecărei Camere. DIMENSIONALANALYSIS , FIRST AND SECOND N.'s P. SUGGESTION: (2) TO BE ADDES: "LAWS INTRODUCING NEW DUTIES" COMMENT: THERE IS NOT MENTIONED THE PROCEDURE OF PASSING THE CONSTITUTIONAL LAWS! TO BE INTRODUCED HERE.
Art.76.- (2¹) Intervențiile legislative asupra legilor organice nu se pot realiza prin acte normative de nivel inferior.
Art.78.- (2) Accesul la varianta electronică a Monitorului Oficial este gratuit și nu poate fi îngrădit.
Art.80.- (1) Președintele României este șeful statului, reprezintă statul român și este garantul independenței naționale, al unității și al integrității teritoriale a țării . . 1. . . O. K.! THIS IS AN IMPORTANT SOCIO-PHYSICS PROVISION. THE "PRESIDENT" CORRESPONDS TO THE "CENTER OF MASS" IN THE PROPOSED PHYSICAL MODEL OF

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EQUILIBRIUM. <i>D A AND NP I SUGGESTION. TO BE ADDED: 1 "AND OF THE BALANCE OF POWERS"</i>
Art.83.- (1) Mandatul Președintelui României este de 4 ani și se exercită de la data depunerii jurământului. <i>D A, NP I AND NP II SUGGESTION: TO BE MAINTAINED THE PRESENT PROVISION (5 YEARS) WHICH ENSURES A DIMENSIONAL TIME PERIOD DIFFERENCE WITH RESPECT TO THE LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL POWERS</i>
Art.85.- (2) În caz de remaniere guvernamentală sau de vacanță a postului, Președintele revocă și numește, la propunerea primului-ministru, după <u>audierea candidatului în comisiile de specialitate ale Parlamentului</u> , pe unii membri ai Guvernului.
La articolul 85, după alineatul (3) se introduce un alineat nou, alin.(3 ¹), cu următorul cuprins: <i>Art.85.- (3¹) <u>Președintele României nu poate refuza propunerea primului-ministru de revocare și numire a unor membri ai Guvernului.</u></i> <i>DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS, FIRST AND SECOND N.'s P. SUGGESTION: (3¹) TO BE DELETED. IT DOES NOT CORRESPOND TO THE HIERARCHICAL DIMENSIONS OF THOSE IMPLIED.</i>
Art.89.- (1) După consultarea președinților celor două Camere și a <u>președinților partidelor, formațiunilor sau alianțelor politice parlamentare</u> . <u>1.</u> Președintele României <u>dizolvă</u> Parlamentul, dacă acesta nu a acordat votul de încredere pentru investitura Guvernului, în termen de 30 de zile de la prima solicitare și numai după respingerea cel puțin a unei solicitări de investitură. <i>DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS, FIRST AND SECOND N.'s P. SUGGESTION: 1 THE UNDELINED TEXT IN 89 (1) IS TO BE DELETED.</i> <i>THE PARTIES IN THE PARLIAMENT ARE REPRESENTED BY THE LEADERS OF THE PARLIAMENTARY'S GROUPS, BUT NOT BY THE PRESIDENTS OF THE REPRESENTED PARTIES!</i>
<i>Art.89.- (1¹) <u>Președintele dizolvă Parlamentul dacă o hotărâre în acest sens este adoptată cu votul a două treimi dintre membrii fiecărei Camere.</u></i> <i>D A, NP II AND NP III. SUGGESTION: (1¹) TO BE DELETED. THERE T IS NOT POSSIBLE THE MP TO DECIDE ABOUT THEMSELVES!</i>
Art.90.- (1) <u>Președintele României sau cel puțin 250.000 de cetățeni cu drept de vot pot cere poporului să-și exprime voința, prin referendum, cu privire la probleme de interes național, cu excepția celor referitoare la revizuirea Constituției. Inițierea referendumului se aprobă de Parlament, prin hotărâre, cu votul majorității membrilor săi.</u> <i>D A, FIRST AND SECOND N.'s P. SUGGESTION: TO BE DELETED THE UNDELINED TEXT</i> <i>IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO DECIDE ABOUT A SUPERIOR HIERARCHIC LEVEL DECISION</i> (2) Cetățenii care inițiază organizarea referendumului trebuie să provină din , .1 . , cel puțin jumătate din județele țării, iar în fiecare din aceste județe sau în municipiul București trebuie să fie înregistrate cel puțin 10.000 de semnături în sprijinul acestei inițiative. <i>D A AND NP II SUGGESTION SUGGESTION. TO ADD: 1 "FROM ALL REGIONS"</i> (1) Referendumul este valabil dacă la acesta participă cel puțin 30 % din numărul persoanelor înscrise în listele electorale. <i>D A AND NP II SUGGESTION COMMENT: TO BE OBSERVED THE DECISION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT (30 % OR 50 %) DEPENDING OF THE DATE OF THE REFERENDUM</i>
Nemodificat Art.91.- (1 ¹) <u>Președintele reprezintă România la reuniunile Uniunii Europene având ca temă relațiile externe ale Uniunii Europene, politica de securitate comună, modificarea sau completarea tratatelor constitutive ale Uniunii Europene.</u> <i>D A, NP I AND NP II SUGGESTION: TO BE DELETED. IT CONTRADICTS THE PREVIOUS PARAGRAPH 92 (1), BY RESTRICTING ITS CONTENT TO CONSTITUTIVE TREATIES, ONLY</i>

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Art.92.- Atribuții în domeniul securității naționale
Art.92.- (1) Președintele României este comandantul forțelor armate și îndeplinește funcția de președinte al <u>Consiliului Național de Securitate</u> .
<i>Art.92.- (5) <u>Președintele propune Parlamentului candidații pentru funcția de director al Serviciului Român de Informații și director al Serviciului de Informații Externe.</u></i> <i>D A, NP I AND NP II SUGGESTION:</i> <i>92 (5) TO BE DELETED. IT CONTRADICTS THE ART 94 (c) AND THE POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE OF THE TWO SERVICES IMPLIED PREVIOUS PARAGRAPH BY RESTRICTING ITS CONTENT.</i> <i>THE PRESIDENT IS INDEPENDENT OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES, BUT NOT THE PARLIAMENT</i> (6) <u>Președintele numește șeful Statului Major General, la propunerea ministrului Apărării, cu avizul primului-ministru.</u> (7) <u>În maxim 6 luni de la depunerea jurământului, președintele înaintează Parlamentului Strategia Națională de Securitate.</u> (8) <u>Președintele prezintă anual Parlamentului, reunit în ședință comună, un mesaj privind starea securității naționale.</u>
Art.95.- (4) <u>Dacă referendumul de demitere din funcție este valid, dar propunerea de demitere nu întrunește o majoritate de 50% plus unu din voturile valabil exprimate, Parlamentul va fi dizolvat, urmând ca în termen de 45 de zile calendaristice să se organizeze alegeri parlamentare anticipate.</u> <i>NP II AND NP III : O. K.</i>
Art.102.- (1) Guvernul, potrivit programului său de guvernare <u>aprobat</u> de Parlament, asigură realizarea politicii interne și externe a țării și exercită conducerea generală a administrației publice. <i>Art.102.- (4) <u>Guvernul asigură reprezentarea României la reuniunile Uniunii Europene, 1 . .cu excepția celor prevăzute la art.91 alin.(2).</u></i> <i>D A, NP I AND NP II SUGGESTION: REPLACE THE UNDELINED TEXT WITH: 1"DURING THE NEGOCIATION OF INTERNATIONAL TREATIES"</i> (5) <u>În cazurile prevăzute la art.91 alin.(2), reprezentarea se poate face doar în baza unui mandat dat de Președintele României.</u> <i>D A , NP I AND NP II SUGGESTION: REPLACE 102 (5) WITH "IN OTHER SITUATIONS, THERE IS COMPULSORY A SPECIFIC MANDATE ISSUED BY THE PRESIDENT OF ROMANIA"</i>
100 (1) <i>D A SUGGESTION: TO BE PRECISED THE MAXIMUM DELAY IN PRINTING THE SIGNED DOCUMENTS IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE.</i>
Art.103.- (1) Președintele îl desemnează drept <u>candidat pentru funcția de prim-ministru pe reprezentantul propus de partidul politic, respectiv de alianța politică care a participat la alegeri, care a obținut cel mai mare număr de mandate parlamentare, potrivit rezultatului oficial al alegerilor. În cazul în care există mai multe formațiuni politice care au participat la alegeri și care au obținut același număr de mandate, Președintele îl desemnează drept candidat pentru funcția de prim-ministru pe reprezentantul propus de partidul politic, respectiv alianța politică care a participat la alegeri, care a obținut cel mai mare număr de voturi, potrivit rezultatului oficial al alegerilor.</u> <i>ART 80 (2), EQUILIBRIUM MODEL, NP II AND D A SUGGESTION: DELETE THIS NEW PROVISION BECAUSE IT REPLACES THE ROLE OF MEDIATOR OF THE PRESIDENT WITH AN AD HOC SOLUTION WHICH MAY NOT BE THE BEST ONE FOR THE STATE AND DO EXCLUDE NEW POST-ELCTORAL ALLIANCES</i>
Art.103.- (4) <u>În cazul în care candidatul pentru funcția de prim-ministru își depune mandatul, nu se prezintă în fața Parlamentului pentru acordarea votului de încredere în termenul prevăzut sau nu obține votul de încredere, Președintele îl desemnează drept candidat pentru funcția de prim-ministru pe reprezentantul propus de partidul politic, respectiv alianța politică care a participat la alegeri, care a obținut al doilea cel mai mare număr de mandate parlamentare, potrivit rezultatului oficial al alegerilor.</u> <i>ART 80 (2), EQUILIBRIUM MODEL, NP II AND D A SUGGESTION: DELETE THIS NEW PROVISION BECAUSE IT REPLACES THE ROLE OF MEDIATOR OF THE PRESIDENT WITH AN AD HOC SOLUTION WHICH MAY NOT BE THE BEST ONE FOR THE STATE AND EXCLUDE</i>

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NEW POST-ELECTORAL ALLIANCES
Art.103.- (5) În cazul în care cel de-al doilea candidat la funcția de prim-ministru își depune mandatul, nu se prezintă în fața Parlamentului pentru acordarea votului de încredere în termenul prevăzut sau nu obține votul de încredere, Președintele îl desemnează drept candidat pentru funcția de prim-ministru pe reprezentantul propus de o coaliție de formațiuni politice parlamentare, care însumează majoritatea absolută a mandatelor parlamentare, potrivit rezultatului oficial al alegerilor. ART 80 (2), EQUILIBRIUM MODEL, NP II AND D A SUGGESTION: DELETE THIS NEW PROVISION BECAUSE IT REPLACES THE ROLE OF MEDIATOR OF THE PRESIDENT WITH AN AD HOC SOLUTION WHICH MAY NOT BE EASILY FIIND AND MAY NOT BE THE BEST ONE FOR THE STATE
Art.103.- (6) În cazul în care cel de-al treilea candidat la funcția de prim-ministru își depune mandatul, nu se prezintă în fața Parlamentului pentru acordarea votului de încredere în termenul prevăzut sau nu obține votul de încredere, Președintele va <u>disolva Parlamentul</u> . SEE PREVIOUS THREE ITEMS.
Art.107.- Atribuții în domeniul securității naționale Art.107.- Primul-ministru este vicepreședinte al Consiliului Național de Securitate.
Art.109.- (2) Parlamentul, în ședință comună a celor două Camere, are dreptul exclusiv de a cere urmărirea penală a primului-ministru și a membrilor Guvernului, pentru faptele săvârșite în exercițiul funcției lor. În cazul aprobării cererii de urmărire penală a membrilor Guvernului, primul-ministru va înainta Președinților celor două Camere ale Parlamentului, o cerere motivată de suspendare din funcție a acestora. Suspendarea din funcție, se va decide în ședința comună a celor două Camere. Trimiterea în judecată a unui membru al Guvernului atrage suspendarea lui de drept din funcție. Competența de judecată aparține Înaltei Curți de Casație și Justiție. EQUILIBRIUM MODEL, D A, NP I AND NP II SUGGESTIONS: 1 THE JUDICIARY POWER AND THE PRESIDENT MUST HAVE EQUAL RIGHTS WITH THE PARLIAMENT. TO BE DELETED "EXCLUSIVE" AND ADDED IN THE TEXT THE OTHER POWERS HIERARCHICALY EQUAL TO THE PARLIAMENT 2. TO BE DIFERENCIATED THE PROCEDURES FOR THE DIFFERENT HIERARCHIC LEVELS – PRIME MINISTER AND RESPECTIVELY MINISTER.
Art.112.- (3) Ministrul a cărui revocare a fost solicitată prin intermediul unei moțiuni simple, adoptate de către cele două Camere ale Parlamentului, <u>este revocat din funcție la propunerea primului-ministru</u> . NP II AND D A SUGGESTION: 112 (3) BE DELETED, A SIMPLE MOTION BEING AN INTEROGATION OF THE PARLIAMENT NOT A DECISION (LIKE IS A THE "MOTION OF CENSURE")
Art.113.- (1) Camera Deputaților și Senatul, în ședință comună, pot retrage încrederea acordată Guvernului prin adoptarea unei moțiuni de cenzură, cu votul majorității deputaților și senatorilor. <u>Prin moțiunea de cenzură semnatarii propun o persoană drept candidat pentru funcția de prim-ministru, iar aceasta va fi însărcinată de către Președinte cu formarea noului Guvern în cazul în care moțiunea de cenzură este adoptată</u> . ART 80 (2), EQUILIBRIUM MODEL, NP II AND D A SUGGESTION: THE ADDED TEXT IS NOT NECESSARY. THE PROCEDURE IS PROVIDED BY ART. 103
Art.114.- (1) Guvernul își poate angaja, o singură dată într-o sesiune parlamentară, răspunderea în fața Camerei Deputaților și a Senatului, în ședință comună, asupra unui program, a unei declarații de politică generală sau a unui proiect de lege. DIMENSIONALANALYSIS, FIRST AND SECOND d N. 's P. : O. K.
Art.115.- (6) Ordonanțele de urgență nu pot fi adoptate în domeniul legilor constituționale ori privind regimul infracțiunilor, pedepselor și al executării acestora, nu pot afecta regimul instituțiilor

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fundamentale ale statului, drepturile, libertățile și îndatoririle prevăzute de Constituție, drepturile electorale și nu pot viza măsuri de trecere silită a unor bunuri în proprietate publică. DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS, FIRST AND SECOND N.'s P. : O. K.
Art.117.- (2) Organele de specialitate ale administrației publice centrale – autonome, aflate sub control parlamentar, în subordinea ministerelor sau în subordinea Parlamentului, pot fi înființate numai prin lege. D A, NP I AND NP II SUGGESTION: TO BE PRECISED THE COMPETENCES, WHEN CONSIDERING THE LEVEL OF THE SUBORDINATED INSTITUTIONS AND BODIES.
ARTICLE 118 (1) Under the law and the . . . 1. . . international treaties Romania is a party to, the Army shall contribute to the collective defence in military alliance systems, and participate in peace keeping or peace restoring missions. D A, NP I AND NP II AND ART. 1 SUGGESTION. TO BE ADDED: "NATO, UE AND OTHER. . . .".
Art.119.- Consiliul Național de Securitate Art.119.- (1) Consiliul Național de Securitate organizează și coordonează unitar activitățile care privesc securitatea națională, participarea la menținerea securității internaționale și la apărarea colectivă în sistemele de alianță militară, precum și la acțiuni de menținere sau de restabilire a păcii. (2) Consiliul Național de Securitate emite hotărâri care sunt obligatorii pentru autoritățile administrației publice și instituțiile publice. (3) Consiliul Național de Securitate prezintă anual sau oricând este solicitat rapoarte de activitate Parlamentului.
Denumirea secțiunii a 2-a se modifică și va avea următorul cuprins: <u>SECȚIUNEA 2 Administrația publică centrală în teritoriu</u> 1. NOTHING ABOUT REGIONS? ? 2. PAY ATTENTION :
După art.119 se introduce un articol nou, art.119 ¹ , cu următorul cuprins: <u>Art.119¹.- Prefectul și subprefectul</u> COMMENT: THIS NEW ARTICLE 119 (1) MUST BECOME 123). ALL THE PARAGRAPHS (1) TO (5) HAVE TO BE MOVED IN Art. 123 PAY ATTENTION: ART. 119 IN THE DRAFT LAW IS CONNECTED WITH NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL!
Art.119 ¹ .- (1) Guvernul numește, în unitățile administrativ-teritoriale, . . . 1. . . prefecți și subprefecți, în condițiile legii. D A, NP I AND NP II SUGGESTION: 1 TO BE PRECISED THE LEVEL : COUNTY OR REGION LEVELS. TO BE CHANGED THE NUMBERS OF THE PARAGRAPHS. (2) Prefectul și subprefectul sunt reprezentanții Guvernului pe plan local și conduc serviciile publice deconcentrate ale ministerelor și ale celorlalte organe ale administrației publice centrale din unitățile administrativ-teritoriale. (3) Atribuțiile prefectului și ale subprefectului se stabilesc prin lege. (4) Între prefecți și subprefecți, pe de o parte, consiliile locale, primari, consiliile județene și președinții acestora, precum și consiliile regionale și președinții acestora, pe de altă parte, nu există raporturi de subordonare. (5) Prefectul poate ataca, în fața instanței de contencios administrativ, un act al consiliului regional, județean sau local, al președintelui consiliului județean, al președintelui consiliului regional sau al primarului, în cazul în care consideră actul ilegal. Actul atacat poate fi suspendat numai de instanța competentă, potrivit legii.
<u>SECȚIUNEA 2</u> <u>Administrația publică locală</u>
Art.120.- (1) Administrația publică din unitățile administrativ-teritoriale se întemeiază pe principiile descentralizării, autonomiei locale și deconcentrării serviciilor publice. <u>Descenzalizarea serviciilor publice se realizează, cu respectarea principiului subsidiarității, prin asigurarea integrală a resurselor financiare necesare pentru exercitarea, în bune condiții, a competențelor transferate. . . 1. . .</u> D A, NP I AND NP II SUGGESTION :1 TO BE PRECISED THE ORIGINS OF THE FINANCIAL RESOURCES Nemodificat

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<p>Art. 122.- Autorități județene și regionale <i>D A, NP I AND NP II SUGGESTION: TO BE SEPARATELY APPROCHED THE REGIONS AS NEW STRUCTURES AND THE COUNTIES AS OLD AND PRESERVED STRUCTURES</i></p> <p>(1) Consiliul județean și președintele acestuia reprezintă autoritatea administrației publice pentru coordonarea activității consiliilor comunale și orașenești, în vederea realizării serviciilor publice de interes județean.</p> <p>(2) Consiliul regional și președintele acestuia reprezintă autoritatea administrației publice pentru coordonarea activității consiliilor județene, în vederea realizării serviciilor publice de interes regional.</p> <p>(3) Consiliul județean și consiliul regional sunt alese și funcționează în condițiile legii.</p> <p>(4) Președintele consiliului județean și președintele consiliului regional sunt aleși și îndeplinesc atribuții în condițiile legii.</p> <p>SUGGESTION: HERE HAS TO BE INTRODUCED THE PROPOSED NEW art.119¹, TO REPLACE THE PARAGRAPHS OF THE PRESENT ART. 123: <u>Art.119¹.- Prefectul și subprefectul</u> <u>ALL THE PARAGRAPHS (1) TO (5) HAVE TO BECOME PARAGRAPHS OF ART 123</u></p> <p>Art.123¹.- (1) Guvernul numește, în unitățile administrativ-teritoriale, . . . I. . . <u>prefecți și subprefecți, în condițiile legii.</u> <i>D A, NP I AND NP II SUGGESTION: 1 TO BE PRECISED THE LEVEL : COUNTY OR REGION LEVELS. TO BE CHANGED THE NUMBER OF THE PARAGRAPH.</i></p> <p>(2) Prefectul și subprefectul sunt reprezentanții Guvernului pe plan local și conduc serviciile publice deconcentrate ale ministerelor și ale celorlalte organe ale administrației publice centrale din unitățile administrativ-teritoriale.</p> <p>(3) Atribuțiile prefectului și ale subprefectului se stabilesc prin lege.</p> <p>(4) <u>Între prefecți și subprefecți, pe de o parte, consiliile locale, primarii, consiliile județene și președinții acestora, precum și consiliile regionale și președinții acestora, pe de altă parte, nu există raporturi de subordonare.</u></p> <p>(5) Prefectul poate ataca, în fața instanței de contencios administrativ, un act al consiliului regional, județean sau local, al președintelui consiliului județean, al președintelui consiliului regional sau al primarului, în cazul în care consideră actul ilegal. Actul atacat poate fi suspendat numai de instanța competentă, potrivit legii.</p> <p>ARTICLE 128 (1) The legal procedure shall be conducted in Romanian. <i>D A, NP II AND NP III SUGGESTION: IF AN OTHER LANGUAGE IS DEMANDED, THE APPLICANT MUST SIGN A BINDING WRITTEN DECLARATION THAT HE OR SHE DO NOT SPEAK ROMANIAN.</i></p> <p><u>Art.133.- (2) Consiliul Superior al Magistraturii este alcătuit din 21 membri, din care:</u> <u>b) 4 reprezentanți ai societății civile, specialiști în domeniul dreptului, care se bucură de înaltă reputație profesională și morală, aleși de Senat; aceștia participă numai la lucrările în plen;</u></p> <p>Art.133.- (3) Președintele Consiliului Superior al Magistraturii este ales pentru un mandat de un an, ce nu poate fi reînnoit, dintre judecătorii prevăzuți la alineatul (2) litera a).</p> <p><u>Art.133.- (4) Durata mandatului membrilor Consiliului Superior al Magistraturii este de 4 ani.</u> <i>D A, NP I AND NP II SUGGESTION: TO BE MAINTAINED THE PRESENT PROVISION OF 6 YEARS, WHICH ENSURES A DIMENSIONAL TIME PERIOD DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL POWERS</i></p> <p>Art.133.- (4¹) Magistrații aleși membri ai Consiliului Superior al Magistraturii sunt revocați din funcție de adunările generale de la nivelul. . . I. . . instanțelor sau parchetelor pe care le reprezintă, potrivit legii special de organizare și funcționare. <i>DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS (DISSMISAL IS POSSIBLE UNDER STIFFER CONDITIONS, ONLY), FIRST AND SECOND N.'s P. SUGGESTION: TO BE ADDED (1) "SUPERIOR TO..."</i></p> <p>ART 134 (1) <i>Secțiile</i> Consiliului Superior al Magistraturii propun Președintelui României numirea în funcție a judecătorilor respectiv a</p>
<p>DRAFT LAW 429/B; PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSION AMENDMENTS. SOCIO-PHYSICS' SUGGESTIONS AND COMMENTS</p> <p>procurorilor, cu excepția celor stagiați, în condițiile legii. <i>Secția de judecători a Consiliului Superior al Magistraturii gestionează în mod exclusiv cariera profesională a judecătorilor, iar Secția de procurori a Consiliului Superior al Magistraturii gestionează în mod exclusiv cariera profesională a procurorilor. Hotărârile secțiilor se atacă direct la Înalta Curte de Casație și Justiție.</i> Nemodificat</p> <p>135 (2) Statul <u>garantează și promovează creșterea competitivității economiei românești prin:</u></p> <p>a) libertatea activităților economice, protecția concurenței loiale, <u>protecția consumatorilor, . . I. . .</u> crearea cadrului favorabil pentru valorificarea tuturor factorilor de producție; <i>D A, NP II AND NP III SUGGESTION. TO BE ADDED: 1 PROTECTION OF THE PRODUCERS . .</i></p> <p>d) <u>exploatarea resurselor de producție în condiții de maximă eficiență economică. . . I. . . și cu acordarea accesului nediscriminatoriu tuturor celor interesați ;</u> <i>POSTULATE OF CONSERVATION, DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS, FIRST AND SECOND N.'s P.: TO BE ADDED: 1 "SUBJECT TO THE SAVING OF NON AND LOW REGENERATIVE NATURAL RESOURCES . THE MAXIMAL PERCENTS OF ESPLOITATION MUST BE: 0.5 % YEARLY FOR NONREGENERATIVE RESOURCES AND HALF OF THE RHYTMUS FOR NEWLY FOUND RESOURCES" AND PROVISIONS FOR SLOWLY REGENERATIVE RESOURCES.</i></p> <p>e) dezvoltarea economică în condițiile ocrotirii mediului înconjurător și menținerii echilibrului ecologic. . . I. . . ; <i>D A, NP I AND NP II SUGGESTION: TO BE ADDED: "IN THE LONG RUN, TOO"</i></p> <p>g) aplicarea politicilor de dezvoltare regională în concordanță cu obiectivele Uniunii Europene. <i>D A, CONTROL OF ERRORS, NP II. SUGGESTION :TO BE ADDED THE PROVISION</i></p> <p>132 (5) H „THE STATE ESTABLISH LIMITS TO RELATIE VALUE ALTERATIONS BY THE DIRECT NEGOCIATIONS OF CONTRACTS AFTER THE AUCTION PROCESS IS FINISHED „THE PARTIES MAY ESTABLISH A MAXIMUM RELATIVE INCREASE OF THE AGREED VALUE BY HALF OF THE DIFFERENCE TO THE NEXT VALUE OFFERED IN THE AUCTION”</p> <p><i>Articolul 137¹ Moneda națională și banca centrală</i> <u>(1) Banca Națională a României este banca centrală a statului român, autoritate publică autonomă, ale cărei prerogative, administrare și funcționare se reglementează prin lege, în conformitate cu normele de drept internațional care decurg din tratatele la care România este parte.</u> <u>(2) În exercitarea prerogativelor sale, Banca Națională a României nu poate solicita sau primi instrucțiuni de la nici o autoritate sau instituție a statului.</u> <i>DIMENSIONALANALYSIS, FIRST AND SECOND N.'s P. COMMENT : THERE IS INTRODUCED A NEW FUNDAMENTAL POWER (AND DIMENSION): THE NATIONAL BANK (THE FINANCIAL POWER)! SUGGESTION: THIS NEW FEATURE, THE AUTONOMY OF THE NATIONAL BANK HAS TO MENTIONED IN THE BEGINNING OF THE CONSTITUTION, TOO.</i> <u>(3) Banca centrală are dreptul să emită însemne monetare pe teritoriul României.</u> <u>(4) În conformitate cu tratatele constitutive și actele legislative ale Uniunii Europene, prin lege organică se pot reglementa:</u> a) transferul de prerogative ale Băncii Naționale a României la Banca Centrală Europeană; b) recunoașterea circulației și înlocuirea monedei naționale cu moneda euro.</p> <p>Art.138.- (1) Bugetul public național cuprinde bugetul de stat, bugetul asigurărilor sociale de stat și bugetele locale ale comunelor, ale orașelor, ale județelor și ale regiunilor. <i>I DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS, DATA PROCESSING POSTULATES, FIRST AND II SECOND N.'s P SUGGESTIONS: TO BE DEFINED AND INCLUDED A BUDGET CONTAINING PROVISIONS REGARDING THE ABSORPTION OF THE EUROPEAN FUNDS ALLOTTED TO ROMANIA.</i></p>

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<p>2. TO BE INCLUDED A SUPERIOR LIMIT TO THE STATE BUDGET DEFICIT OF 0.5% OF THE STATE YEARLY INCOME (F.E.) Art.138.- (2) Guvernul elaborează anual <i>sau multianual</i> proiectul bugetului de stat și pe cel al asigurărilor sociale de stat, <i>pe care le transmite instituțiilor Uniunii Europene, după informarea prealabilă a Parlamentului asupra conținutului acestora.</i> . . .(3) . . . DIMENSIONALANALYSIS, FIRST AND SECOND N.'s P.: TO BE ADDED: ART. 138 (3) THE BUDGETS OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES ARE FORWARDED TO THE SUPERIOR BODIES, AFTER INFORMING THE LOCAL COUNCILS.</p>
<p>Art.140.- (4) Consilierii de conturi sunt numiți de <i>Senat</i> pentru un mandat de 9 ani, care nu poate fi prelungit sau înnoit. Membrii Curții de Conturi sunt independenți în exercitarea mandatului lor și inamovibili pe toată durata acestuia. Ei sunt supuși incompatibilităților prevăzute de lege pentru judecători. (5) Curtea de Conturi se înnoiește cu o treime din consilierii de conturi numiți de <i>Senat</i>, din 3 în 3 ani, în condițiile prevăzute de legea organică a Curții. (6) Revocarea membrilor Curții de Conturi se face de către <i>Senat</i>, în cazurile și condițiile prevăzute de lege. DIMENSIONALANALYSIS, FIRST AND SECOND N.'s P.: ART 140 (4) (5) AND (6) CONTRADICTS THE PROVISIONS OF THE REFERENDUM OF 2009. TO BE REPLACED "SENATE" WITH "PARLIAMENT".</p>
<p>146 b) se pronunță asupra constituționalității tratatelor sau altor acorduri internaționale, <i>din oficiu sau</i> la sesizarea . . .1. . . unuia dintre președinții celor două Camere, a unui număr de cel puțin 50 de deputați sau de cel puțin 25 de senatori; DIMENSIONALANALYSIS, FIRST AND SECOND N.'s P.: TO BE ADDED: . . ."OF THE SPEAKER OF THE PARLIAMENT " Lit.l) al art.146 se abrogă. DA: O. K</p>
<p>TITLUL VI Apartenența României la Uniunea Europeană și la Organizația Tratatului Atlanticului de Nord</p>
<p>Art.148.- (1) <i>Ratificarea tratatelor prin care sunt modificate sau completate tratatele constitutive ale Uniunii Europene, precum și tratatele prin care este modificat sau completat Tratatul Atlanticului de Nord, se face printr-o lege adoptată în ședință comună a Camerei Deputaților și Senatului, cu votul a două treimi din numărul deputaților și senatorilor.</i> Art.148.- (2) <i>România asigură respectarea, în cadrul ordinii juridice naționale, a dreptului Uniunii Europene, conform obligațiilor asumate prin actul de aderare și prin celelalte tratate semnate în cadrul Uniunii.</i> DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS, NEWTON's POSTULATES AND ART.1 : NEW CONTENT OF ART. 148 (1) AND (2) : O.K. SUGGESTION: TO BE MENTIONED THE BODIES COMPETENT TO DEAL WITH SUBSIDIARITY BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN UNION AND THE ROMANIAN LEVELS.</p>
<p>Art.149 se abrogă. DIMENSIONALANALYSIS, NEWTON's POSTULATES AND ART.1 : O.K.</p>
<p>Art.153.- Intrarea în vigoare Prezenta Constituție intră în vigoare la data aprobării ei prin referendum. DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS, FIRST AND SECOND N.'s P.: O. K.</p>
<p>(2) Consiliul Legislativ, în termen de 3 luni de la data intrării în vigoare a legii <i>de revizuire a Constituției</i>, va examina conformitatea legislației cu prezenta Constituție și va face Parlamentului sau, după caz, Guvernului, propuneri corespunzătoare DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS, FIRST AND SECOND N.'s P.: O. K.</p>
<p>Alin.(4) - (6) ale art.155 se abrogă. DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS, FIRST AND SECOND N.'s P.: O. K.</p>

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