

THE SPIRIT OF THE GREAT ZIMBABWE

ACT

To repeal and substitute the Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment No. (20) Act 2013 and subsequent amendments thereof, emanating from the 1979 Lancaster House Agreement.

ENACTED by the Spirit Council - Dare reMhepo ©

1 **Short Title**

This Act may be cited as the Chinyakare Zimbabwe Constitution or Mabweadziva or Matonjeni or Motovo or Njerere or Unhu/Ubuntu Constitution Amendment No. 001.

2 **Interpretation**

In this act—

“existing Constitution” means the Constitution of Zimbabwe that came into operation in 2013, and as subsequently amended;

“new Constitution” means the Chinyakare Zimbabwe Constitution set forth in the Schedule.

3 **Repeal of existing Constitution by new Constitution**

(1) Subject to section (2), the existing Constitution is repealed and substituted by the new Constitution;

(2) For the avoidance of doubt, it declared that—

(a) The new Constitution is enacted on the “publication day” as defined in the THIRD and FORTH Schedules to that Constitution, that is to say, on the date on which this Act is signed into law; and

(b) with effect from the day of enactment of the new Constitution as described in (a), the existing Constitution becomes invalid.

4 **Independence or Return or Restoration Day**

(1) The day of enactment of the new Constitution marks the day of total freedom from imperialism that had captured the land and the people for more than five hundred (500) years;

(2) The day of total freedom from imperialism described in subsection (1) and set forth in the THIRD and FORTH SCHEDULES is the ultimate **Independence Day** that returned the land and people back to their roots, traditions and value system or to the ethos of the forbearers; and

(3) The **Independence Day** being the date of ratification or assent of the new Constitution is **12 September 2024** coinciding with one day prior to the hoisting of the imperial flag at Harari Kopje on 13 September 1890.

CHINYAKARE ZIMBABWE CONSTITUTION**ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS**

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PREAMBLE

We the spirits and people of Zimbabwe acknowledge that,

Zimbabwe is born of spirit, is a spirit and led by the spirit,

The forbearers who founded the land in the beginning and fought a myriad of wars physically and spiritually to defend the land, are now spirit or the Spirit Council - Dare reMhepo,

*Zimbabwe is the land of the forbearers passed on to the living and the constitutional theme reflects the Traditions, Ethos, Aspirations and Value System of the forbearers who founded and **OWN** the land,*

The Traditions, Ethos and Value System of the forbearers have brought us here and not the yesterday imperial teachings of the Oppressor; the land belongs to the forbearers, we carry the gene of the forbearers and up until the imperial conquest, we lived peacefully among ourselves, Madzitataguru ndiwo atisvitsa patiri nhasi,

While spiritual leadership is humble, compassionate and generous; human leadership is an admixture or a farrago of ego, greed and malice which places abundant resources on the human leader at the expense of the subjects,

Inherent in human leadership is the desire to dominate, subdue or roughshod over other human peers whereas spiritual leadership, which is a level higher, assures umbrella protection to all people,

The imperial conquest of Zimbabwe destroyed the fundamental Traditions of the land whose return or restoration was the object of the Liberation Struggles,

The Ultimate Zimbabwe Independence comes with the re-establishment of the pre-colonial order and a discontinuation of imperial Roman/English/Dutch order or law of the Oppressor or law of imperialism,

It is now constitutional that Zimbabwean children are set to compete with America, Europe and Asia in every sphere of human development in futuristic technology, own the market or the new oxygen by 100% thereby bringing an avalanche of opportunities and empowerment with the moral values of the good old days,

Due to the inherent human element, democracy is toxic, a source of conflict to the wellbeing of the State, divisive and a threat to peace where many lives have been lost in all corners of the world while implementing it,

Democracy is now monetized and obsolete to the effect that a muppet, clueless on leadership with billions of dollars in campaign budget, can win any election in any corner of the world,

The administration of democracy is at a cost whereas the selection process specified in the new Constitution is at no cost which avails extra resources to people development,

Democracy is a quantitative selection process which may elect candidates with no skills whereas the selection process specified in the new Constitution is a qualitative process which selects only skilled representatives to solve people problems,

Political establishments and administrations are unnecessary exclusive bureaucracies financed by government revenue at the expense of people social and economic development,

Democratic leadership tickets are only accessible to rich citizens who usually lack the intellect and sanctity to lead,

The democratic realm creates antagonistic groups competing not for national or people development but for personal power and wealth,

Up until this Constitution, African leaders were nominated and supported either by the east or the west to govern Africa to the best interest of imperial masters,

In the limitations of the popular democratic realm where pro-abortion manifestos sound popular, politicians promise degenerate liberties to fickle electorate and make unethical, short-sighted and subjective decisions for fear of losing popular vote or power,

Prior to the new Constitution, substantial amounts of resources, dedication and energy were expended towards political partisanship instead of the State,

The marriage institution which is the building block of a nation is under threat of extinction and extra-ordinary measures are hereby being taken to revive it,

There is a serious problem of moral decadence which is a threat to the wellbeing and security of the State which requires extra-ordinary solution,

Adoption of foreign values has brought in unprecedented moral decadence and it is therefore incumbent upon us to return to the African spirit and value system,

The proliferation of preventable diseases emanating from moral decadence is a threat to national security which require eradication,

Youths in old times bore very high moral levels, it is therefore necessary to make adaptations to modernization that bring the youths back to the righteous old days,

Young men and women without premarital relationships have stronger, healthier, more stable and successful marriages,

Pre-marital relationships are toxic, unhealthy and a thorn or negative energy to future marriage and by the time of marriage, partners are exhausted, worn-out, tattered and torn spiritually and physically which cannot sustain a stable marriage and therefore these relationships must be eliminated,

*And, by returning to the good old days of the forbearers under the guidance of the spirit, we overcome many life challenges henceforth and forever, **Hinde!***

CHAPTER 1

GOVERNANCE AUTHORITY PART 1

1 THE SPIRIT OF ZIMBABWE (MHEPO yeZIMBABWE)

Zimbabwe originates from spirit, is a spirit and is led by the spirit.

2 THE SPIRIT COUNCIL (DARE REMHEPO)

There exists the Spirit Council (Dare reMhepo).

3 COMPOSITION OF THE SPIRIT COUNCIL (DARE REMHEPO)

The Spirit Council consists of bona fide spirits of the land.

4 FUNCTIONS OF THE SPIRIT COUNCIL (DARE REMHEPO)

(1) The Spirit Council is the supreme governance authority or Head of State in the land with functions including but not limited to:-

- (a) Provides spiritual guidance to the people;
 - (b) Custodian of traditions, history, value system and ethos of the forbearers;
 - (c) Selects the President or Head of Government from any aspiring citizens using a series of spirit inspired tests which pass only one candidate with the gift/spirit/anointment of leadership similar but not limited to a candidate being required to spend a night in a lion mountain or den and coming back unharmed where the spirits that anoint leaders protect and guide their candidate;
 - (d) Provides oversight over the President or Head of Government, Parliament and people;
 - (e) Declares war or peace when the need arises in collaboration with the President or Head of Government;
 - (f) Summons for trial at spirit level, an erring President or Head of Government and dismiss whenever it is necessary to do so;
 - (g) Certifies death penalty given to a citizen to say that indeed the person convicted of murder is the bona fide murderer that must surely die;
 - (h) Leads and oversees the cleansing of the land and people including exhumation, removal, reburial and repatriation of national or imperial human remains;
 - (i) Regulates and oversees the operations of traditional healers and n'angas or sangomas in order to eliminate all devices of witchcraft (uroyi / urombwa) such as zvikwambo, zvidhoma, mativisi, sandawana, zvitsinga, mheni and zvinamira among other devices of evil intent which are not of Zimbabwe Traditions; and
- (2) There is a Dzimbabwe for each of the spirits of Dare reMhepo with full facilities excluding State security, necessary to host full spiritual and state functions.

5 TIERS OF GOVERNMENT

The tiers of government in Zimbabwe are:-

- (1) The Spirit Council (Dare reMhepo) described in sections (2), (3) and (4) of the schedule;
- (2) The national Government;
- (3) Provincial and Metropolitan Councils; and
- (4) Local authorities:-
 - (a) Rural Councils to represent and manage people affairs in rural areas; and
 - (b) Urban Councils to represent and manage people affairs in urban areas.

PART 2

6 THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

(1) The national Government consists of the President or Head of Government and twelve ministers with no deputies for ministries of the following format: -

- (a) Education, Traditions, and Sports;
- (b) Finance and Economic Development;
- (c) Agriculture, Land and Local Government;
- (d) Health and Nutrition;
- (e) Energy, Transport and Water Development;
- (f) Industry, Mining and Trade;
- (g) Environment, Wildlife and Tourism;
- (h) Defence;
- (i) Justice and Home Security;
- (j) State Security and Information;
- (k) Foreign Affairs; and
- (l) Human Resources, Public Works and Social Welfare.

7 THE PRESIDENT OR HEAD OF GOVERNMENT

The President or Head of Government is selected by the Spirit Council (Dare reMhepo) as described in section (4) of the schedule.

8 DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT OR HEAD OF GOVERNMENT

The President or Head of Government is the Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Forces and has the following duties:-

- (1) Commands the Defence Forces in consultation with the Spirit Council in the event of war declared by the Spirit Council;
- (2) Interacts with other nations on behalf of the Spirit Council to promote and safeguard the interests of the State, international peaceful coexistence, preservation of stable global climate and environment;
- (3) Participates on behalf of the Spirit Council only in organizations which value the equality of all nations including the principal of power of veto for all or veto for none;
- (4) Appoints government ministers from competent citizens through public interviews that select the best candidates on merit;
- (5) Provides oversight over government ministers;
- (6) Protects the natural resources; minerals, land, waters, animals, forests of the State from foreign exploitation failure of which tantamounts to high reason;
- (7) Preserves and protects national monuments, museums, sacred places and shrines from spoliation, disfigurement and defilement or desecration;
- (8) Ensures sustainable use of natural resources for the good of posterity;
- (9) Proclaims state of public emergency in consultation with the Spirit Council;
- (10) Regulates and oversees the work of traditional healers and n'angas in collaboration with the Spirit Council in order to eliminate the proliferation of devices of witchcraft or the devices of malicious and evil intent (urombwa neuroyi); and
- (11) The president draws no remuneration for services rendered other than very basic human needs similar to shelter, transport, health insurance and basic meal in order to keep money mongers a distance from the office of president.

9 QUALIFICATIONS FOR PRESIDENT OR HEAD OF GOVERNMENT

(1) A person qualifies for selection as President or Head of Government if the person:-

- (a) is a Zimbabwean citizen by descent;
- (b) has attained the age of forty (40) years; and
- (c) is ordinarily resident in Zimbabwe.

10 ASSUMPTION OF DUTY/OFFICE BY PRESIDENT OR HEAD OF GOVERNMENT

Person selected as President or Head of Government must take oath on the seventh day after selection before the Spirit Council (Dare reMhepo) at Mabweadziva / Njelele.

11 TERM OF OFFICE FOR PRESIDENT OR HEAD OF GOVERNMENT

The term of office for the President or Head of Government is the prerogative of the Spirit Council guided by performance of the President.

12 REMOVAL OF PRESIDENT OR HEAD OF GOVERNMENT FROM OFFICE

- (1) In the event of an act of misconduct, the president is summoned by the Spirit Council for trial in spirit;
- (2) If found guilty, the President is dismissed;
- (3) Upon dismissal of the President or Head of Government, another befitting citizen is selected; and
- (4) The dismissed President or Head of Government, usually is terminated by Mhondoro for bringing the high office of the Presidency into disrepute similar to a spirit medium that has erred as exemplified by the unnatural death of Chaminuka Pasipamire.

13 PRESIDENTIAL IMMUNITY

- (1) In the event of committing an act of misconduct, the President or Head of Government is not immune from prosecution; and
- (2) The President or Head of Government who commits an act of misconduct is summoned and tried immediately thereafter by the Spirit Council in spirit and not by the normal Justice Delivery System.

14 SUCCESSION OF PRESIDENT IN THE EVENT OF DEATH OR INCAPACITY

- (1) If the President or Head of Government dies in office or is incapacitated:-
- (a) The Spirit Council (Dare reMhepo) selects a President or Head of Government from any aspiring citizens using a series of spirit inspired tests which pass only one candidate with the gift/spirit/anointment of national leadership.

15 APPOINTMENT AND DISMISSAL OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT MINISTERS

- (1) The President or Head of Government appoints twelve (12) national Government ministers from competent citizens through public interviews that select the best candidates on merit;
- (2) National Government ministers are given contracts with targets or accomplishments, performance benchmarks and budgets;
- (3) A national Government minister is deemed automatically dismissed in the event of targets or accomplishments and performance benchmarks falling or underperforming in two (2) consecutive quarters or if convicted of crime;

(4) Upon automatic dismissal of a non-performing national Government minister, a vacancy notice is automatically triggered and broadcasted on public media for willing citizens to apply for the job of national Government minister through an autonomous system; and

(5) A person who is appointed to be a national Government minister cannot be appointed Member of Parliament, city or town clerk, rural council head, councillor, head or board member of any organization and vice versa.

16 TERM OF OFFICE FOR NATIONAL GOVERNMENT MINISTERS

(1) Term of office for national government minister is based on performance; and

(2) A national government minister who continuously satisfies terms and conditions of contract, works until retirement age.

PART 3

17 COUNCILS FOR PROVINCES AND METROPOLITANS

(1) The provinces into which Zimbabwe is divided are:-

- (a) Midlands / Central Province;
- (b) Matabeleland South / South West Province;
- (c) Matabeleland North / Central West Province;
- (d) Masvingo / South East Province;
- (e) Mashonaland West / North West Province;
- (f) Mashonaland East / North East Province;
- (g) Mashonaland Central / North Province;
- (h) Manicaland / East Province;
- (i) Harare Metropolitan / North Metropolitan Province; and
- (j) Bulawayo Metropolitan / South Metropolitan Province.

18 PROVINCIAL COUNCILS

(1) There is a provincial council for each province consisting of:-

- (a) Provincial or Metropolitan Governor;
- (b) Traditional Chiefs and Head persons in that province;
- (c) National Members of Parliament in that province;
- (d) City and town clerks in that province;
- (e) Rural council heads in that province; and
- (f) Rural and urban councillors in that province.

19 FUNCTIONS OF PROVINCIAL AND METROPOLITAN COUNCILS

- (1) Implement social and economic development of the province;
- (2) Promote traditions, value system and ethos of the forbearers;
- (3) Manage and conserve natural resources in the province;
- (4) Develop and promote tourism in the province; and
- (5) Make by-laws and regulations or rules for effective administration of the councils.

20 APPOINTMENT AND DISMISSAL OF PROVINCIAL AND METROPOLITAN GOVERNORS

(1) The President or Head of Government appoints ten (10) Provincial and Metropolitan Governors from citizens competent in provincial and metropolitan administration through public interviews that select the best candidates on merit to administer provincial and

metropolitan councils;

(2) Provincial and Metropolitan Governors are given contracts with targets or accomplishments, performance benchmarks and budgets;

(3) A Provincial or Metropolitan Governor is deemed automatically dismissed in the event of targets or accomplishments and performance benchmarks falling or underperforming in two (2) consecutive quarters or if convicted of crime; and

(4) Upon automatic dismissal of a non-performing provincial or metropolitan governor, a vacancy notice is automatically triggered and broadcasted on public media for willing citizens to apply for the job of national provincial or metropolitan governor through an autonomous system.

21 TERM OF OFFICE FOR PROVINCIAL AND METROPOLITAN GOVERNORS

(1) Term of office for Provincial and Metropolitan governors is based on performance; and

(2) A Provincial or Metropolitan Governor who continuously satisfies terms and conditions of contract works until retirement age.

22 APPOINTMENT AND DISMISSAL OF CITY AND TOWN COUNCIL CLERKS AND RURAL COUNCIL HEADS

(1) The provincial or metropolitan governors appoint city and town clerks, and rural council heads from citizens competent in city and town administration through public interviews that select the best candidates on merit to administer cities, towns and rural councils;

(2) City clerks, town clerks and rural council heads are given contracts with targets or accomplishments, performance benchmarks and budgets;

(3) A city clerk, town clerk or rural council head is deemed automatically dismissed in the event of targets or accomplishments and performance benchmarks falling or underperforming in two (2) consecutive quarters or if convicted of crime; and

(4) Upon automatic dismissal of a non-performing city clerk, town clerk or rural council head, a vacancy notice is automatically triggered and broadcasted on public media for willing citizens to apply for the job of city clerk, town clerk or rural council head through an autonomous system.

23 TERM OF OFFICE FOR CITY AND TOWN COUNCIL CLERKS, AND RURAL COUNCIL HEADS

(1) Term of office for city and town council clerks, and rural council head is based on performance; and

(2) A city clerk, town clerk or rural council head who continuously satisfies terms and conditions of contract works until retirement age.

24 APPOINTMENT AND DISMISSAL OF URBAN AND RURAL COUNCILLORS

(1) The city clerks, town clerks and rural council heads appoint urban and rural councillors from citizens competent in rural and urban planning through public interviews that select the best candidates on merit to administer rural and urban wards;

(2) Urban and rural councillors are given contracts with targets or accomplishments, performance benchmarks and budgets;

(3) An urban or rural councillor is deemed automatically dismissed in the event of targets or accomplishments and performance benchmarks falling or underperforming in two (2) consecutive quarters or if convicted of crime; and

(4) Upon automatic dismissal of a non-performing urban or rural councillor, a vacancy notice is automatically triggered and broadcasted on public media for willing citizens to apply for the job of urban or rural councillor through an autonomous system.

25 TERMS OF OPERATION FOR URBAN AND RURAL COUNCILLORS

- (1) Term of office for urban and rural councillors is based on performance;
- (2) An urban or rural councillor who continuously satisfies terms and conditions of contract works until retirement age;
- (3) Issuance or transfer of deeds is at no cost, necessitated by nullification of role of attorney in the State; and
- (4) There is a Development Committee of residents in every district working in partnership with councillors and rural council heads to develop the district with the target of equalizing rural and urban quality of life;

PART 4

TRADITIONAL LEADERS

26 TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP

- (1) There exists Traditional Leaders of the following categories:-
 - (a) Twelve (12) founding Supreme Chiefs appointed upon the foundation of the State;
 - (b) Chiefs domiciled in rural areas and resuscitated or restored chiefs domiciled in the now urban areas;
 - (c) Head persons (Sadunhu); and
 - (d) Village heads (Sabhuku) appointed by the colonial administration to circumvent, bypass or nullify the bona fide traditional leadership described in articles (a), (b) and (c).

27 FUNCTIONS OF TRADITIONAL LEADERS

- (1) Traditional leaders have the following functions:-
 - (a) Twelve supreme chiefs sit with the Spirit Council as part of Supreme and Constitutional Court;
 - (b) Promote and safeguard the traditions, value system and ethos of the forbearers;
 - (c) Work in collaboration with Provincial Councils for social and economic development of areas falling under their jurisdiction;
 - (e) Resolve disputes among the people in their jurisdiction in courts;
 - (f) Ensure that communal land is not traded as an item of commerce; and
 - (g) Provide workshops to teach educators/teachers/lecturers who teach tradition and associated subjects in schools and colleges.

28 APPOINTMENT OF TRADITIONAL LEADERS

Traditional leaders are appointed by elders through the use of lineage succession rules under the supervision of the Spirit Council.

29 REMOVAL OF TRADITIONAL LEADERS

Traditional leaders are removed from office by the Spirit Council upon committing a misconduct against the constitutional law or Traditions which brings the office of the traditional leader into disrepute.

CHAPTER 2

THE LEGISLATURE

PART 1 LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

30 THE LEGISLATURE

The legislature of Zimbabwe consists of Parliament, the President and the Spirit Council acting in accordance with this chapter.

31 NATURE AND EXTENT OF LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

(1) The legislative authority of Zimbabwe is derived from the people and is vested in and exercised by citizens from among them who are top experts/nyanzvi in every sphere of human development who constitute parliament in accordance with Tradition where leaders are advised by a panel of experts wherein unskilled citizens may partake in the business of parliament in matters relating to kuvhiya mbudzi yeDare or menial works;

(2) Every citizen who has attained to the age of thirty-five years has the right to be member of parliament if they excel in their areas of expertise in which case hard work in career pursuit is the gateway to parliament and not political affiliation; and

(3) The legislative authority confers on the legislature the power:-

- (a) to amend this Constitution; and or
- (b) to make laws in order to solve people problems.

PART 2

PARLIAMENT

32 PARLIAMENT

Parliament is unicameral consisting of the National Assembly or Parliament.

33 COMPOSITION OF PARLIAMENT

(1) Parliament consists of one hundred (100) members who are top experts/nyanzvi in their fields of specialization in order to use their expertise to solve national problems;

(2) A life of hard work and excellence in any field of specialization or expertise and not money is a campaign leading to straight membership of Parliament; and

(3) There is a Clerk of Parliament to perform administrative duties of Parliament.

34 QUALIFICATION AND SELECTION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

(1) One hundred (100) citizens are selected in accordance with the following list of career expertise to become members of parliament:-

- | | |
|--|---------|
| (a) Scientists | Top 7; |
| (b) Inventors / Innovators / technologists | Top 7; |
| (c) Medical Practitioners | Top 7; |
| (d) Engineers / Industrialists | Top 10; |
| (e) Academics and Educators | Top 7; |
| (f) Entrepreneurs | Top 6; |
| (g) Acclaimed Soldiers | Top 6; |
| (h) Artists | Top 5; |

(i) Actors	Top 4;
(j) Farmers	Top 7;
(k) Writers /Authors / Poets	Top 4;
(l) Media Practitioners	Top 5;
(m) Sculptors / Artisans	Top 3;
(n) Bankers	Top 4;
(o) Economists	Top 4;
(p) Sports Persons	Top 6;
(q) Tradition and Value System	Top 8;
<u>Total Members of Parliament</u>	<u>100;</u> and

(2) The selected top experts/nyanzvi in each sphere of expertise constitute Portfolio Committees on Science, Inventions/Innovation, Medicine, Engineering & Industrialization, Academics & Education, Entrepreneurship, Defence and Security, Arts, Theatre, Agriculture, Authorship/Poetry, Media, Sculpture, Banking, Economics, Sports and Tradition & Value System respectively to become a parliament of experts/nyanzvi or skilled persons.

35 SPEAKER AND DEPUTY SPEAKER OF PARLIAMENT

(1) At its first sitting after selection, and before proceeding to any other business, Parliament must select by conscientious, presiding officers to be known as Speaker and Deputy Speaker;

(2) Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of Speaker or Deputy Speaker, Parliament must without delay select the person to fill the vacancy;

(3) A person is qualified for selection as Speaker or Deputy Speaker if the person has been Member of Parliament or if the person is qualified to be selected as Member of Parliament;

(4) Before commencement of duty, Speaker or Deputy Speaker must take oath of loyalty before Chief Justice or the next most senior judge;

(5) A Member of Parliament who is selected as Speaker ceases to be a Member of Parliament and the vacant seat must be filled in accordance with expert rules of selection of Parliament;

(6) The Speaker may resign in person through an announcement to Parliament or by written notice to the Clerk of Parliament;

(7) Upon selection, Speaker of Parliament is given a contract with targets or accomplishments, performance benchmarks and budget;

(8) A Speaker of Parliament is deemed automatically dismissed in the event of targets or accomplishments and performance benchmarks falling or underperforming in two (2) consecutive quarters or if convicted of crime;

(9) Upon automatic dismissal of a non-performing Speaker of Parliament, a vacancy notice is automatically triggered to enable Members of Parliament to select another speaker through an autonomous system; and

(10) A Speaker of Parliament who continuously satisfies terms and conditions of contract works until retirement age.

PART 3

TENURE OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

36 OATH OF MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

Before Member of Parliament commences work, takes oath before the Clerk of Parliament.

37 TENURE OF SEAT OF MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

(1) Upon selection, Member of Parliament is given a contract with targets or accomplishments, performance benchmarks and budget;

(2) A Member of Parliament is deemed automatically dismissed in the event of targets or accomplishments and performance benchmarks falling or underperforming in two (2) consecutive quarters or if convicted of crime;

(3) Upon automatic dismissal of a non-performing Member of Parliament, a vacancy notice is automatically triggered to enable an expert with top most rank in the field of the dismissed Member of Parliament to report for duty as Member of Parliament through an autonomous system; and

(4) A Member of Parliament who continuously satisfies terms and conditions of contract works until retirement age.

38 QUORUM IN PARLIAMENT

Quorum for Parliament to conduct any business is fifty percent (50%).

39 DECISIONS BY CONSCIENTIOUS

All decisions made in Parliament are decided qualitatively by conscientious agreement without the quantitative exercise of a vote.

40 DURATION OF PARLIAMENT

Parliament works continuously without dissolution which assures the stability of the State.

41 RIGHT TO PETITION PARLIAMENT

Every citizen and permanent resident of Zimbabwe has the right to petition Parliament to consider any matter within its authority, including the enactment, amendment and repeal of legislation.

CHAPTER 3

THE JUDICIARY AND MHOSVA INORIPWA / UBADALO SYSTEM

PART 1

THE COURT SYSTEM

42 JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

Judicial authority derives from the people of Zimbabwe and is vested in the courts which comprise:-

(1) Supreme and Constitutional Court made up of:-

(a) Senior Judges;

(b) Twelve (12) Supreme Chiefs; and

(c) The Spirit Council (Dare reMhepo)

(2) High Court made up of:-

(a) Judges and Traditional Chiefs;

(3) Magistrate Court made up of:-

(a) Magistrates; and

(b) Head persons (MaSadunhu); and

- (4) Community Court made up of -
 (a) Village Court; and
 (b) Urban Residential Area Court.

43 THE JUDICIARY

- (1) The judiciary of Zimbabwe consists of:-
 (a) Chief Justice;
 (b) Senior Judges for Supreme and Constitutional Court;
 (c) Supreme Chiefs for Supreme and Constitutional Court;
 (d) Spirit Council for Supreme and Constitutional Court;
 (e) Judges for High Court;
 (f) Traditional Chiefs for High Court;
 (g) Magistrates for Magistrate Court;
 (h) Head persons (MaSadunhu) for Magistrate Court;
 (i) Village Heads (MaSabhuku) for Village or Community Court;
 (j) Urban Elder/Head for Urban Residential Area or Community Court; and
 (2) The Chief Justice is the head of the judiciary selected from senior judges, Supreme Chiefs and the Spirit Council.

44 INDEPENDENCE OF THE JUDICIARY

The courts are independent and are subject only to this Constitution which they must apply impartially, expeditiously and without fear, favour or prejudice.

45 PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION OF THE JUDICIARY / JUSTICE SYSTEM

- (1) The key principle of operation of the judiciary or justice system is restitution (Mhosva Inoripwa, haigarirwi mutirongo), there are no jails to incarcerate the convicted persons;
 (2) Convicted person in any crime other than murder and treason, pay restitution equivalent to double the value of their commission for first crime or double the previous penalty for repeat offenders, for crime is a liability and does not pay or enrich anyone, where one portion pays the complainant and another portion is paid to the State to administer justice;
 (3) A convicted person who fails to pay the total sum of restitution is required to pay in form of instalments from his or her labour earnings;
 (4) There is no official called attorney or lawyer in the judiciary, there is no legal representation whose origin was from the mafia or criminal syndicates in ancient Rome with lots of money to pay attorneys to help them evade their crimes in the courts of law;
 (5) Any accused person is required to stand before a panel of judges to answer questions or to defend self in relation to the charges being laid;
 (6) In crimes where there are no witnesses, citizens with spirit are assigned by the Spirit Council to help the courts identify and convict the bona fide criminal;
 (7) When the complainant is the sole witness, is required to make an oath of death (Mhiko yeRufu), which when made is sufficient to make a conviction;
 (8) In terms of murder, the convict is hanged and the State compensates the departed spirit a lump sum equivalent to Kuripa Ngozi or calming/appeasing the avenging spirit, for the State failed to protect its citizen from unnatural death due to murder which puts to rest the matter of mhosva dzemadzinza;
 (9) Supreme and Constitutional court is the highest court of appeal;
 (10) High Court handles higher crimes including but not limited to murder and treason;
 (11) Labour, Administrative and Small Claims courts are integrated into the Village/Urban Residential Area, Magistrate and High Courts to reduce costly redundancy of courts;

- (12) A cattle herd boy or house maid approaches the Village/Urban Residential Area Court to settle his or her wage problem while a labour union approaches a High Court to settle a labour dispute between workers and a large company or corporation;
- (13) Restored Chiefs in the urban areas and Urban Residential Area Courts remove the criminal shadow areas in urban areas;
- (14) The State awards handsome commissions to informers and witnesses from part of the double penalty portion paid by the convicts in order to expedite the judicial process; and
- (15) There is no cost in filing a petition or application in any court other than payment of a fine when convicted in order to make justice free for all and affordable to every citizen.

46 JUDICIAL SERVICE COMMISSION

(1) There is a Judicial Service Commission consisting of:-

- (a) Chief Justice;
- (b) Senior Judges;
- (c) Supreme Chiefs;
- (d) The Spirit Council;
- (e) Judges; and
- (f) Traditional Chiefs.

47 DUTIES OF THE JUDICIAL SERVICE COMMISSION

The duties of the Judicial Service Commission are:-

- (a) Hire and dismiss where appropriate officers of the Judiciary; and
- (b) Stipulate the conditions of service for members of the Judiciary.

48 GENERAL CRIMINAL LAWS

- (1) It is a punishable offence to insult, degrade or embarrass a fellow citizen or speak inappropriate or obscene language and in the event of reporting an insult without any other witness other than the complainant, the oath of death (Mhiko yeRufu) by the complainant is sufficient to convict the accused person;
- (2) When a married woman divorces and remarries, her father or maiden family cannot receive another bride price/roora/lobola for that is fraud which attracts a double fine; one portion equivalent to the received second bride price/roora/lobola is repaid to the first husband and another portion is paid to the State;
- (3) Abortion at any stage of pregnancy is murder and punishable by death to three parties; the woman in question, a cooperating partner and medical practitioner involved;
- (4) In general, any offence that has the potential to take other people's lives is an act of treason punishable by death;
- (5) By picking a gun to rob a fellow country person, a citizen has effectively signed his death warrant which calls a team of snipers from specialized military forces to come and effect the death shot, for robbing a fellow citizen at gunpoint, is a declaration of war on a part of the State which must be defended;
- (6) Adultery is an offence attracting a double penalty to the man and not the woman; one portion is paid to the husband of the wife involved or family of the woman if she is not married and the second payment is made to the State;
- (7) The offence of rape or sexual assault attracts a double monetary compensation added onto the treatment of male/female gender organ terminal gland to alter the threshold of erection in order to help rapists to manage their sexual excitement, passion or libido;
- (8) Illicit drug trafficking and trade is a treason offence that is punishable by death;
- (9) A consumer of illegal drugs is a victim of drug trade and is penalized by way of a fine;

- (10) Sodomy or same gender marital unions are forbidden and punishable;
- (11) Willingly acquiring witchcraft is a punishable offence;
- (12) The acts of making devices of witchcraft for clients or self such as lightning bolt (mheni), chitsinga, chikwambo/tokoloshi, chidhoma, sandawana, divisi, sari or similar devices of evil intent are treasonous acts which attract severe punishment;
- (13) The acts of making similar devices to those described in subsection 12 but with positive intention similar but not limited to the following may be permitted by the Spirit Council (Dare reMhepo):-
 - (a) Rukawo/Runyoka used to fight against adultery; and
 - (b) Rukwa used to fight against thievery;
- (14) Zimbabwe Traditions forbid the sale of water for a profit;
- (15) Defilement of sacred places (kufumura nzvimbo dzinoera) similar but not limited to shrines, mountains, forests, burial grounds, caves (ninga), water pools (madziva), water fountains or springs (zvisipiti) is a punishable offence; and
- (16) There is a minimum academic qualification including an understanding of the laws of motion and mental aptitude for class one and two driving licenses in order to protect the invaluable lives of passengers.

CHAPTER 4

PRESERVATION OF UNHU/UBUNTU

PART 1

49 PRESERVATION OF MARRIAGE

- (1) There are families in Zimbabwe ideally with a father and mother and are a result of a marriage between man and woman of different paternal and maternal totems in order to nurture stronger progeny;
- (2) Fathers and mothers in families work together to make families easier to sustain;
- (3) The State takes all necessary measures to ensure that both mother and father earn a living in order to comfortably raise up their children;
- (4) Children must be raised ideally under the umbrella of both father and mother unless death takes one or both spouses;
- (5) Families are the building blocks of the State and must be preserved; and
- (6) The state outlaws sex outside the marriage institution or casual mating in order to promote more or higher uptake of stronger marriages.

50 DIVORCE

- (1) Divorce is a brick falling off the State wall and can only be allowed when lives of spouses are under threat and incompatibility issues that are said to develop later in marriages are not basis for divorce;
- (2) When spouses file for divorce, the State provides three (3) months detention of the two parties in isolation to rediscover themselves in special cells known as “We Need Each Other”; and
- (3) The State takes all necessary measures to prevent married spouses from divorce including but not limited to the elimination of Pre-marital Relationships through the Adaptation or Extension of Nhangwa / Gota onto the education and work space for citizens between twelve (12) and forty (40) years of age or the Active Population.

51 ADAPTATION/EXTENSION OF NHANGA/GOTA ONTO THE EDUCATION AND WORK SPACE

- (1) There is Nhanga in Zimbabwe Traditions where girls exclusively sleep, rest and live in the home;
- (2) There is Gota in Zimbabwe Traditions where boys exclusively sleep, rest and live in the home;
- (3) In the early stages of life prior to the understanding of the subject of gender, little boys and girls sleep in one room without Nhanga / Gota gender separation;
- (4) As the children grow up and start discovering their gender, they are separated into Nhanga and Gota in order to prevent mischief similar to unwanted or incestuous pregnancies or relationships and the proliferation of gender infections;
- (5) Prior to the enactment of this Constitution, education and work were modern day spaces where girls or young active females and boys or young active males were over-interacting and causing all sorts of mischief and to that effect Nhanga / Gota separation is adapting onto the education and work space in order to maintain or preserve unhu / ubuntu or traditions from demise;
- (6) Nhanga is extended to a space at school and work where young girls and females of ages between twelve and forty years exclusively work, rest, sleep and or live;
- (7) Gota is extended to a space at school and work where young boys and males of ages between twelve and forty years exclusively work, rest, sleep and or live;
- (8) Nhanga/Gota gender exclusive zones ensure that young and active opposite genders do not interact with each other as a measure to guard against unwanted/immoral/premature mating resulting in incestuous and unwanted pregnancies and relationships, and the proliferation of gender infections;
- (9) Nhanga/Gota separation extends outside the home into the work place, schools, colleges, entertainment places and any other places for the active population age group from twelve (12) to forty (40) years in order to eliminate any form of pre-marital relationships and sexually transmitted infections which were not in existence prior to imperial occupation;
- (10) The State takes all necessary measures to adapt to the new environment brought by modernization where minor children and young adults now go to school and work outside the home, through the extension or adaptation of Nhanga/Gota exclusive zones onto education and work places;
- (11) It is a punishable offence for unrelated citizens of opposite gender between ages of twelve (12) and forty (40) years to be found interacting privately or publicly together verbally or physically;
- (12) Under monitored conditions at school and work, opposite genders between ages of twelve (12) and forty (40) years can be allowed to interact for purposes of work and education assignments for a known period of time, on a specific date and with clear targets or accomplishments;
- (13) There are juvenile officers at school known as class monitors, prefects, head girls and head boys recognized by the justice system through the Judicial Service Commission;
- (14) The juvenile officers described in subsection (13) monitor and report any Nhanga / Gota violations or relationships at school;
- (15) A violation of Nhanga / Gota separation provisions reported by juvenile officers accompanied by an oath is sufficient to make a conviction;
- (16) Juvenile officers and student informers are paid an allowance or commission by the Judicial Service Commission for every conviction as a form of reward and motivation for their moral duty;

- (17) Part or half of the double penalty paid by a person who violates Nhanga / Gota Separation provisions is the reward paid to the informer;
- (18) There are young officers at education colleges and work places known as student representatives, fore personnel and managers recognized by the justice system through the Judicial Service Commission;
- (19) The young officers described in subsection (18) monitor and report any Nhanga / Gota violations or relationships at college and work place;
- (20) Minor children from 12 to 17 years are issued with mini identity cards with a picture and finger print in order to enforce and monitor Nhanga/Gota separation;
- (21) A violation of Nhanga / Gota provisions reported by young officers accompanied by an oath is sufficient to make a conviction;
- (22) Young officers, worker and student informers are paid an allowance or commission by the Judicial Service Commission for every conviction as a form of reward and motivation for their moral duty;
- (23) Breaking the Nhanga/Gota gender separation rules earns a young citizen a criminal record over and above a penalty which is a distraction in a life career;
- (24) There is State control and monitoring of moral levels to reduce spread and prevalence of diseases, and unwanted pregnancies or abortions thereby enhancing national security and development emanating from a healthy population;
- (25) All young girls in their formative years are sent into isolated camps in remote areas in traditional attire under the guidance of grandmothers, machembere where they are instructed Chinyakare and how to be moral children and bond with traditions and the land;
- (26) All young boys in their formative years are sent into isolated camps in remote areas in traditional attire under the guidance of grandfathers, vanaSekuru where they are instructed Chinyakare and how to be moral children and bond with traditions and the land;
- (27) It is a punishable offence for the following in-laws to stay in isolation for a prolonged duration without a third person in attendance or to engage in a conversation exceeding normal greeting for reason of the existence of chemistry between them:-
 - (a) Son-in-law (mukwasha) and mother-in-law (mbuyawasha);
 - (b) Daughter-in-law (muroora) and father-in-law (baba vemurume or tezvara);
 - (c) Elder sister's husband (babamukuru) and the same elder sister's younger sister (mainini); and
- (28) Nhanga / Gota provisions promote a strong marital bond and a higher uptake of the marriage institution where gender indulgency is available only in a marriage.

52 NO RELATIONSHIPS UPTO MARRIAGE

- (1) Adaptation or Extension of Nhanga/Gota gender separation onto the education and work space ensures that young adults enter into marriage without pre-marital relationships;
- (2) A premarital relationship proposal by either boy/young man or girl/young woman is an offence, only munyai and tete are allowed to propose a marriage contract;
- (3) The good moral foundation derived from the adaptation or extension of Nhanga/Gota gender separation onto the work and education space provides for the existence of strong and stable marriages that were under threat from moral decadence;
- (4) A prospecting groom is required only to have a general knowledge about a certain maid that he wants to marry without going into a pre-marital relationship, which is a punishable offence under section 51;
- (5) When roora/lobola sum is ready, a prospecting groom dispatches messengers from his family to the family of the maid of interest and ask for her hand in marriage;
- (6) Upon the consent of the prospecting bride, marriage procedures follow leading to a

marital union of two VIRGINS with zero pre-marital relationships;

(7) In the rare event of marrying an unchaste bride, the groom is given a substantial discount communicated to the in-laws in strict confidentiality;

(8) The State outlaws premarital relationships to ensure that children concentrate on their career development leading to very secure future and stable marriages;

(9) The person who violates the bride's chastity pays double penalty to parents of the bride and the State known as *pwanyaruzhowa* or intrusion into family boundary or family sanctity;

(10) By accepting the bride price/*roora/lobola*, it means the daughter is another man's wife and when the same married daughter divorces and remarries, it is a fraudulent and punishable offence for the father or maiden family to get another bride price/*roora/lobola* from the daughter's second or nth husband, described in section 48 (2); and

(11) Any adult is permitted to objectively and not subjectively caution or discipline on the spot any misbehaving child without the consent of its parents by not sparing the whip in order to avoid spoiling the child.

53 SOCIAL MEDIA MONITORING AND ADULT CONTENT FILTERS ON MEDIA

(1) There are adult content filters on electronic media and internet accessible by finger print password in order to protect minor children; and

(2) Communication and or entertainment gadgets for the active citizens between the ages of twelve to forty years are periodically monitored for any content that suggests the existence of relationships and violations of *Nhanga / Gota* separation provisions to ensure that children begotten by *Vanhu/Abantu* demonstrate traditions of *Unhu/Ubuntu*.

PART 2

NULLIFICATION OF THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL

54 THE NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL

(1) The State ensures that all citizens over the majority age of eighteen (18) years have their right to drink alcohol although alcohol is scientifically proven to alter the mind of the consumer as well as take away the shame of the drinker causing them to perform obscenities similar to urinating in front of children, endangering other citizens and activating the argumentative mood, making them abusive among other effects;

(2) Beer or any alcoholic beverage is therefore consumed in isolated places away from children and non-drinking citizens in order to foster good moral values and order; and

(3) In view of the negative effects caused by alcohol described in subsection (1), the State takes necessary measures to protect both the imbibers of alcohol and sober citizens through the isolation of alcohol consumption areas known as *Gihnom* or *Gehena* Centres.

55 ISOLATED ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AREAS GIHNOM OR GEHENA CENTRES

(1) There are isolated and demarcated areas far from residential or inhabited areas where there are facilities such as bottle stores, beer-holes and night clubs for the purpose of dispensing and consumption of alcohol;

(2) Bottle stores, beer-holes and night clubs which were previously dispensing beer before the enactment of the new Constitution can be used for other purposes other than for alcohol storage, dispensing and consumption;

(3) Previous business operators who specialized in alcohol dispensing in and around

residential neighbourhoods get space in established Gihnom or Gehena Centres to continue their trade;

(4) Alcohol delivery trucks are two stop vehicles; they start at a brewery and stop inside a Gihnom or Gehena Centre and nowhere else;

(5) In rural areas, traditional beer brewed to sell as Ndhari is dispensed in Gihnom or Gehena Centres;

(6) Traditional beer brewed for Bira a few times a year is consumed or offered in normal or usual places of consumption and offering;

(7) In a Gihnom or Gehena Centre, Nhanga/Gota gender separation rules described in section 51 apply;

(8) A citizen who comes to a Gihnom or Gehena Centre drinks as much as he or she likes but has to rest in order to de-intoxicate his or her body before exiting an Alcohol Consumption Centre where an alcohol level test in the blood is carried out which certifies him or her fit to rejoin the other sober citizens outside the Gihnom or Gehena Centres;

(9) Any person found dispensing alcohol outside the Alcohol Consumption Centre loses all the beer stock and is further penalized double the value of his or her beer stock;

(10) Isolated alcohol consumption centres, Gihnom or Gehena Centres, ensure citizens freedom from degrading and inhuman treatment described in section 54 and arising from citizens influenced by alcohol; and

(11) Isolated alcohol consumption centres provide exclusive environment for alcohol imbibers to share their drunken experience with no direct effects to non-drinking citizens similar but not limited to argumentative moods, shamelessness, verbal and physical abuse.

CHINAMATO NEMATARE / SPIRITUALITY

56 CONDITION FOR STANDING BEFORE A CONGREGATION

(1) As a measure to self regulate the spiritual profession using rules of the profession;

(a) In order for a Pope, Bishop, Rabbi, Imam, Prophet, Apostle, Priest, Evangelist, Pastor or any other person to stand before, lead, administer or address a congregation or gathering to preach in person or by electronic, print or other form of information dissemination, must give three (3) signs;

(2) The signs speak of future occurrences which when they come to pass, it means pope, bishop, rabbi, imam, prophet, apostle, priest, evangelist, pastor or any other is inspired by spirit, is not a rogue and can preach or practice issues of spirit;

(3) The three signs can be similar but not limited to:-

(a) The sun rising from west to east;

(b) Mount Kilimanjaro relocating from Tanzania to Japan;

(c) Lake Tanganyika drying up;

(4) Upon fulfilment of such signs, only then can the sign giver stand before any congregation in person, or by electronic, print or other form of information dissemination;

(5) All tithes paid by religious followers and received by religious organizations must be declared to the national revenue authority per quarter; and

(6) The requirement of giving a provable sign before start of spiritual work is a measure by the State to protect citizens from acts of fraud and abuse arising from fake spiritual practitioners.

57 CONDITION FOR START OF MATARE

In order to start matare, homwe yemhepo (Spirit Medium) performs Kubata Masuwo or authentication procedure at specific shrines / madzimbabwe / matendemaro.

CHAPTER 5

PART 1

INDUSTRIALIZATION, NATURAL RESOURCES UTILIZATION AND
ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

58 NATURAL RESOURCES UTILIZATION POLICY

(1) The key theme in industrial development ensures that industrial automation and artificial intelligence do not eliminate natural human intervention, intellectual role and decision making mindful of the fact that due to the introduction of the calculator, very few people can easily compute by head one plus two as a result of a reduction in mental aptitude;

(2) There are finite resources in Zimbabwe which must be exploited and utilized by citizens cautiously;

(3) The State prohibits the exportation of unprocessed natural resources similar but not limited to mineral resources and agricultural products;

(4) Gold and other precious minerals are kept at the central bank and used to support the Zimbabwe monetary currency;

(5) Gold and other precious minerals are not used for buying any foreign currencies which are mere bond paper printed in colourful ink;

(6) Goods and services bear a durable warranty of safety and quality as a precondition for entry on the market;

(7) The State in partnership with its people provides seed capital to form various companies to produce goods and services including but not limited to the following list as a form of people empowerment and own the Zimbabwe and African markets by one hundred (100%) percent to enable Zimbabwe to compete with America, Europe and Asia in every sphere of human development thereby creating millions of jobs instantly:-

(a) Semi-conductor Components and Devices;

(b) Small Vehicles up to 2500cc, Motor Bikes and Bicycles;

(c) Toys and Games;

(d) Zimbabwe Branded Medicine and Drugs;

(e) Mobile and Telecommunication Equipment;

(f) Computers;

(g) Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution Equipment;

(h) Construction Equipment;

(i) High Speed Trains;

(j) Instruments and Sensors;

(k) Industrial Tools and Accessories;

(l) Medical Equipment;

(m) Weather Sensing and Reporting Equipment;

(n) Non-Military Nuclear Equipment and Devices;

(o) Textile Processing Technology;

(p) Small to Medium Trucks (2-7 Tonnes);

(q) Space Science and Technology;

(r) Operating & Application Softwares and Programmable Logic Control;

(s) Passenger Planes and Helicopters or air transport vehicles;

(t) Large Trucks and Buses;

(u) Internet Search Engines and Anti-Viral Software;

- (v) Social Networks and Apps;
 - (w) Banking, Billing, Accounting, Air-Ticketing and Reservations softwares, Data Bases;
 - (x) Aviation Support Equipment;
 - (y) Farm Equipment;
 - (z) Earth Moving Equipment;
 - (ab) Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Equipment;
 - (ac) People Moving Equipment;
 - (ad) Broadcasting Equipment;
 - (ae) Audio-Visual Equipment;
 - (af) Oil Rigging, Refining and Plastic Technology;
 - (ag) Sports Equipment and Accessories;
 - (ah) Batteries;
 - (ai) Tyres;
 - (aj) Glass;
 - (ak) Upholstery;
 - (al) Vehicle Suspension;
 - (am) Lighting Systems; and
 - (an) Ship and Marine Technology
- (8) Artisanal mining (Chikoroza) is environmental degradation which is outlawed and replaced by medium mining companies with capital provided by the State;
- (9) The State allocates on annual basis five (5%) percent of the National Budget for Research and Development;
- (10) The State sponsors research on traditional knowledge systems in order among other things to provide an interface between the physical and metaphysical and understand how rain falls after mukwerere or to enable the transformation of lighting thunder bolts (mheni) into power generation systems and witchcraft winnowing baskets into a convenient mode of transport;
- (11) Money earned in Zimbabwe by citizens must necessarily be invested in Zimbabwe unless if there is need to expand a Zimbabwean business abroad;
- (12) New corporations listed in (7) work in collaboration with Zimbabwe universities seconded to them for finer research and development;
- (13) There are no import restrictions on finished products whose raw materials are not locally available; and
- (14) The dumping of disused or obsolete equipment and vehicles from America, Europe and Asia is disallowed to create manufacturing opportunities in any sphere of human development for the previously economically disenfranchised African youths.

59 ZIMBABWE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE (ZIPATO)

- (1) There is a patent office in Zimbabwe known as Zimbabwe Patent and Trade Mark Office which receives, processes and stores intellectual property for Zimbabwe and African countries in order to foster rapid industrialization of the continent; and
- (2) The processing and storage of intellectual property for all African citizens is a free service performed at no cost to the intellectual property owner.

60 RURAL AND URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE

- (1) Urban housing infrastructure builds upwards to form multi-storey apartments in order to save the finite land resource;
- (2) The cluster multi-storey urban neighbourhoods are served by underground transport

networks;

(3) There is mass public transport system in order to reduce environmental pollution;

(4) There is a model rural shelter or villa that is climate proof;

(5) Natural ecosystem preservation takes precedence over all settlements development;

(6) There is rural infrastructure consisting of electricity, potable water, tarred roads, schools, intensive farming, small scale industries, clinics and a district town centre to facilitate rural people development and entrepreneurship in order to curb rural to urban migration in search of better opportunities; and

(7) There is Zimbabwe Marketing Corporation with the function of identifying markets for small and rural enterprises as well as provide manufacturing, packaging, branding and international pricing standards.

PART 2

EDUCATION

61 EXAMINATION POLICY

Education is biased towards skills/practical/technical training and examinations from junior school through to university are open book examinations where students are tested for creativity, originality and innovation and not how good they can memorize the digestive system, photosynthesis or any other subject. Innovation and creativity are attributes required to bring new phenomenon and solve new challenges of today and future life;

62 LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION

All students from Zimbabwe's ethnic groups are taught all subjects in their ethnic language.

63 AFRICAN BUSINESS LANGUAGE

(1) Zimbabwe coordinates the re-origination of the Vanhu/Bantu Language spoken by the forbearers before they separated and transformed into different African ethnic groups; and
(2) The re-originated Vanhu/Bantu Language is the business language in Africa.

64 ONE CLASS MODEL OF EDUCATION

(1) Primary school education is administered by the State for free or at no cost to learners;

(2) There is a one class model of education in Zimbabwe secondary school which is free to air in order to reduce the cost of education;

(3) Each subject is administered from a central teaching point by a maximum of seventy (70) educators or instructors per subject and broadcasted to all students who may view the lesson on electronic media from home or school of choice;

(4) All private and public schools, colleges and universities are non-profit making organizations periodically audited by the State for compliance;

(5) There is a national study time table for secondary school, Session 1: 1715-1915, Session 2: 1945-2145 for both day and boarding schools where day school study is supervised by parents or guardians;

(6) The provision of education is at no profit to the provider for education is a basic right of every citizen;

(7) Local tertiary institutions are expanded instead of sending students abroad for higher education;

(8) Tertiary education is administered by the State for free or at no cost to learners through

free to air electronic media channels; and

(9) In line with African traditions, minor or under age children are given minor responsibility, work or chores related to their ages as part of grooming, occupying and keeping them away from mischief or from being spoiled children.

65 TRADITIONS, VALUE SYSTEM, SPIRITUALITY AND MUSIC

(1) The education curriculum teaches the entire traditions, value system, spirituality and music to junior and secondary school as an adaptation to urbanization that separated communal existence of the extended family which was the medium of instruction;

(2) Junior school grades 1 to 4 learn to fluency and expert level how to sing, dance, play hosho and ngoma (drum) in traditional genre;

(3) Junior school grades 5 to 7 learn to expert level how to play all types of Mbira or musical instruments of traditional genre including Mbira dzeVadzimu;

(4) Junior school is required to perform a bira ceremony from the preparation of beverages up to spiritual manifestation without the involvement of elders, vana vachitambira Mudzimu, vachiterera zvaunotaura, vozosuma vakuru kana bira rapera kuti pane Mudzimu wakabuda ukataura ichi nechochi;

(5) Secondary school is required to compose and play music in Traditional genre;

(6) Combing of African hair straight to mimic other races which already have straight hair, is not a requirement both at school and work places;

(7) Traditional dress is permissible to wear both at schools and work places;

(8) All schools, colleges and tertiary institutions, public or private, enrol students from different spiritual inclination and have no religious affiliation, to safeguard against religious segregation and indoctrination especially of children or youths in formative years; and

(9) Religious teachings are therefore limited to the home and family.

66 ANTI-CORRUPTION TAUGHT IN EDUCATION

(1) Anti-corruption and good citizenry are key components of the Zimbabwe education curriculum which teaches the evil nature of corruption to children in their formative years defining acts such as jumping queues and copying third party work as corruption; and

(2) There is therefore no Anti-Corruption Commission in Zimbabwe, fraudulent violations are handled by the police in accordance with criminal law described in the Constitution.

67 SPORTS ACADEMIES

There are at least ten (10) national sports academies, at least one (1) in each province fully equipped to train every sport known to humankind.

PART 3

AGRICULTURE

68 AGRICULTURAL LAND TENURE

(1) There is no fixed lease period on all commercial agricultural land A1 and A2 farms;

(2) All land belongs to the State and ninety-nine (99) year leases are replaced by contract farming;

(3) The State leases A1 and A2 farms to trained competent farmers;

(4) Terms and conditions of lease are that the farmers on State land are given farm equipment and working capital to produce agricultural produce for the State, domestic and international markets for a profit;

- (5) Failure by the farmer to produce sufficient and agreed agricultural produce in two seasons without extenuating reason, the farmer loses the farming contract whereupon the State allocates the farm to another trained competent farmer;
- (6) Communal land remains under communal tenure, owned by family and passed onto the children generation after generation in order to preserve Traditions and Value System than administration by title paper deed which undervalues the invaluable communal land;
- (7) Communal land holding tenure qualifies a communal farmer to access agricultural loans to farm on commercial basis or for a profit;
- (8) The trade in Communal land is a punishable offence; and
- (9) A traditional leader / village head who trades or sells communal land loses the title/ office of traditional leader / village head over and above payment of a fine equivalent to double the value of the sale of communal land.

69 GENERAL AGRICULTURAL POLICIES

- (1) Every household in A1, A2 and Communal lands is required to plant twenty (20) fruit trees, indigenous and exotic, for each member of the household around the family plot and home, and along field drains or contour ridges;
- (2) Twenty-five (25%) percent of all arable land in Zimbabwe is required to grow the traditional drought resistant grains of sorghum and millet (mapfunde, mhunga nerukweza);
- (3) Tobacco farming is kept at a minimum to protect health, forests and environment;
- (4) Water harvesting at household level provides water to irrigate at least a garden and a household fishpond;
- (5) Water harvesting at national level allows for the creation of the second agricultural season, August to November by drip irrigation;
- (6) The production of all food items such as poultry, beef, goat, sheep, fish, and crops is by natural means and not by unnatural agriculture nor artificial food synthesis;
- (7) The fattening of livestock and hormonal treatment for rapid and unnatural growth is prohibited and punishable offence;
- (8) The use of herbicides to control weeds is forbidden in order to protect the environment; and
- (9) The marketing of farm produce and basic goods by Zimbabwe Marketing Corporation ensures that there is no middle merchant between the producer and end user in order to give full benefits of production to the producer and end consumers.

PART 4 HEALTH

70 MAHARA / MAHALA FREE HEALTH INSURANCE

- (1) The State encourages citizens to indulge in healthy habits and eat healthy diet to foster good natural health;
- (2) The State promotes the production of Zimbabwe's own branded natural medicine for domestic use and export;
- (3) There is a free health insurance for all citizens who indulge in healthy habits and eat healthy diet known as Mahara / Mahala Free Health Insurance;
- (4) The State collects a medical tariff for every unhealthy habit and unhealthy diet partaken by all citizens to fund a top notch health delivery system with modern medical equipment, large spacious rooms, air ambulances, well-paid and motivated health personnel, well stocked medical drug stores and well funded medical research and development;
- (5) Citizens who indulge in healthy habits and diet do not pay the medical tariffs yet are

still covered by Mahara / Mahala Free Health Insurance which is the origin of the name Mahara / Mahala;

(6) The State through pay as you indulge Mahara / Mahala Free Health Insurance for All, fosters a health conscious citizenry;

(7) The State funds a top notch health delivery system for Zimbabwe by collecting the following medical tariffs including but not limited to:-

(a) Diabetes and cancer tariff on sugar and its derivatives, sweets, chocolates, ice-creams, carbonated beverages, juices and confectionaries;

(b) Liver Cirrhosis tariff on beer and alcoholic beverages;

(c) Obesity tariff on refined carbohydrates, white bread, refined meal, cakes;

(d) Lung cancer tariff on tobacco derivatives;

(e) Hypertension tariff on pork meat, bacon, pork sausage, fat;

(f) Arthritis, colony cancer and gout tariff on red meat and derivatives;

(g) Travel medical tariff upon purchase of a travel ticket;

(h) Automobile medical tariff upon purchase of a private car;

(i) Leisure tv medical tariff on sports, betting and movie channels subscriptions;

(j) Leisure internet medical tariff on sports, movies and adult viewing or social media data downloads purchases; and

(k) Citizens pay as they indulge in unhealthy habits so that when they get ill as a result of their habits, nobody else but themselves pay for their hospitalization, treatment and care.

CHAPTER 6

SECURITY SERVICES

71 DEFENCE FORCES

(1) There are defence forces to defend the State under the command of the President or Head of Government;

(2) Zimbabwe Defence Forces are deployed to war by the Spirit Council in collaboration with the President or Head of Government;

(3) In accordance with traditions, all boys undergo military training after secondary school to form reserve army and upon military graduation they sing Baba naMai ndava mhare yehondo, kuchengetedza nyika yaTateguru; and

(4) Women bear the bigger responsibility of nurturing life or soldiers and are therefore exempt from or not subject to fighting war on the battle ground.

72 INTELLIGENCE SERVICE / VASORI

There is an Intelligence Service known as Vasori which works in close liaison with specialists from the Spirit Council and dedicated to the security of the State.

73 POLICE SERVICE

(1) There is a police service in Zimbabwe that works to enforce the law in liaison with specialists from the Spirit Council in cases where there is no evidence and witnesses;

(2) There is a national DNA database including totem for every citizen collected at every birth;

(3) The national DNA database is used to identify law breakers where residual DNA material is left on crime scene in cases including abortion to indict both father and mother or where human excretion pollutes environment or where suspects leave a trail of DNA or where there is doubt on paternity/maternity of child;

- (4) The Police Service bears an imbedded Prosecution Department; and
- (5) Prison and Correctional Services is nullified by Mhosva Inoripwa Haigarirwi Mutirongo/ Ubadalo Justice System, described in section 45.

74 GREAT ZIMBABWE NAVY

- (1) There is a navy called the Great Zimbabwe Navy
- (2) The Great Zimbabwe Navy is stationed in international waters; and
- (3) The navy monitors the climate and international security.

75 AEROSPACE AGENCY

- (1) There is an aerospace agency to:
 - (a) Make research in space
 - (b) Manufacture space technology; and
 - (c) Defend or secure Zimbabwe space

CHAPTER 7

BILL OF RIGHTS

76 FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

- (1) The right to life precedes any other rights of citizens such as:-
 - (a) The rights to personal liberty; human dignity; personal security; freedom from torture, inhuman or degrading treatment; freedom from slavery or forced labour; non-discrimination; privacy; freedom of assembly and association; freedom of worship; demonstrate and petition; freedom of conscience; freedom of expression and media without violating other citizens' privacy; access to information; language; freedom of profession; trade and occupation; labour rights; freedom of movement and residence; right to justice; property rights; freedom from arbitrary eviction; education; health care; food and water; and marriage rights;
- (2) Any act that takes away another citizen's right to life such as but not limited to armed robbery, murder, abortion or termination of life of the unborn child, formulation of witchcraft devices such as lightning (mheni), chikwambo, chidhoma or chitsinga is punishable by death;
- (3) There is no person deemed to be very important in any sphere of life; all persons are equal and for that reason there are no exclusive facilities deemed for very important persons, and subsequently titles similar to his/her excellence, highness, first lady/gentleman or lord have no application in the State - totemic address is preferred;
- (4) The right to privacy and freedom of assembly and association for active citizens of ages between twelve and forty years are subject to section 51;
- (5) Prostitution or sex work is women abuse, was not in existence prior to imperial occupation and is punishable to all parties involved; and
- (6) Exposure to polluted environment through inhalation of leisure smoke, industrial exhaust smoke or veld fires, body contact, ingestion, radiation and other forms of contamination is a violation of a citizen's right to a clean environment which attracts a compensation and remedy.

77 RIGHTS OF CHILDREN AND THE UNBORN CHILD

- (1) Citizens under the majority age of eighteen (18) years have the rights to:-
 - (a) Love;
 - (b) Family or parental care which makes divorce a selfish and unwise decision for people

who once loved each other for true love lasts forever, in life and in death;

(c) Protection from any form of abuse;

(d) Shelter or home; and

(e) Every child has the right to know their biological mother and father and it is a punishable offence for any parent or persons to withhold that information from the child;

(2) The rights of the unborn child starting from the day of conception are:-

(a) Balanced diet;

(b) Uninterrupted and peaceful gestation period;

(c) Protection during gestation from contaminants or poisons emanating from tobacco, alcohol, unhealthy drugs, abortion and other sources;

(d) Protection from sexually transmitted infections (STIs) where adults are required to treat all gender infections prior to conception; and

(e) The right to be adopted and not aborted in case of conception through an act of rape;

(3) Exposing other citizens to cigarette exhaust is a human health violation and prior to lighting a cigarette, a smoker is required to isolate self from non-smokers in order to smoke or burn alone; and

(4) Individual indulgencies or effects similar to alcoholic imbibing, smoking, perfumes, amplified sound and dress among other lifestyles must not negatively affect others.

78 RIGHTS OF THE ELDERLY

People over the age of seventy years have the right to:-

(a) care and assistance from family and the State;

(b) health care from the State; and

(c) social security and or liveable pension from the State.

79 RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH PHYSICAL IMPAIRMENT

Persons with physical impairment have the right to:-

(a) a friendly infrastructure that makes life better;

(b) empowerment opportunities;

(c) social inclusivity; and

(d) each family made up of both physically impaired parents or single headed physically impaired parent is entitled to a minimum Poverty Datum Line social welfare income.

80 RIGHTS OF THE DECEASED AND INHERITANCE

(1) A deceased person has the right to a proper burial and associated rituals including kurobwa guva irregardless of the preferences of surviving next of kin, processes which enable navigation to the spirit realm as safeguard against proliferation of stray spirits; dzimudzangara, zvikwambo, zvidhoma;

(2) The State prohibits the mutilation, desecration and abuse of dead bodies;

(3) The State prohibits desecration of graves and unwarranted exhumation;

(4) Deceased estate belongs to surviving spouse/s and children; and

(5) When the surviving spouse elects to remarry, the new partner has no inheritance in the deceased estate.

81 ZIMBABWE CITIZENSHIP

(1) Persons are Zimbabwean citizens by descent, birth and registration;

(2) All licensed maternal clinics and hospitals are affiliated to the Registrar General's Office to issue instant birth registration certificates upon birth and require names and details of bona fide father and mother; and

(3) All licensed hospitals and clinics are affiliated to the Registrar General's Office to issue instant certificates of death upon the expiry of their patients.

82 LANGUAGES AND DRESS

(1) The official languages of Zimbabwe are Chewa; Karanga consisting of Barwe, Kalanga, Korekore, Ndau and Zezuru (informally derived from The Zulu); Khoisan; Nambya, Ndebele, Shangani, Sign, Sotho, Tonga, Tswana, Venda, Xhosa; and

(2) Ethnic traditional dresses are official dresses recognized by the State.

CHAPTER 8

CIVIL SERVICE

83 CIVIL SERVICE

There is a Civil Service responsible for the administration of Zimbabwe.

84 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

(1) There is a Civil Service Commission responsible for:-

- (a) Appoints qualified personnel to the Civil Service;
- (b) Regulates the conditions of service for the Civil Service;
- (c) Guarantees a liveable wage to workers and stipulates to pension funds a pension of not less than fifty percent of the pensioner's last gross salary; and
- (d) Ensuring that every woman is entitled to a paid maternity leave including a government paid salary in case of complications that require extension of normal maternity leave in order to remove barriers to motherhood through musikana or the procreator.

CHAPTER 9 PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

85 PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

The national public holidays are:-

- (a) Weekly day of rest or no work (Chisingarimwi) for all operations including industrial activity except for large scale industrial continuous processes similar to electric power generation and metal blast furnace smelting;
- (b) New Year Day corresponding to the first day of sighting of the new moon coinciding with the growth of new foliage (pfumvuti/pfumvudza), or in the neighbourhood of the spring solar equinox in September;
- (c) Rain Offering Day/s, Mukwerere;
- (d) Pre-planting Thanksgiving Bira;
- (e) First Fruit of Harvest Thanksgiving before the consumption of ripe farm produce;
- (f) Post Harvest Thanksgiving Bira; and
- (g) Independence or Return or Restoration Day coinciding with the day of enactment of the new Constitution described in this schedule, Schedule 3 and Schedule 4.

CHAPTER 10

INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS

86 HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

There is a human rights commission to foster and monitor the following but no limited to:-

- (a) Media rights;

- (b) Gender rights;
- (c) Peace and Reconciliation; and
- (d) Human and animal rights.

87 TENDER EVALUATION COMMITTEE

- (1) There is an all inclusive Tender Evaluation Committee consisting of volunteer specialists resident in Zimbabwe and abroad;
- (2) Volunteer specialists must be Zimbabwean citizens;
- (3) Tender Evaluation Committee derives its earnings from commissions awarded after each tender evaluation;
- (4) Functions of Tender Evaluation Committee are:-
 - (a) Formulate tender evaluation criteria based on specific tender specifications upon receipt of tender and bid documents in Electronic Form;
 - (c) Evaluate tender/bids; and
 - (d) Communicate best bid to the State.

CHAPTER 11

FINANCE

PART 1

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

88 CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

- (1) There is a Consolidated Revenue Fund into which must be paid all fees, taxes, borrowings and all other revenues of government;
- (2) The maximum tax threshold charged by the State on pay as you earn, corporate tax, sales tax, capital gains tax and any other tax excluding import duty or environment tax must not exceed fifteen (15%) percent; and
- (3) In all financial payment systems for services rendered, there is no time based expiry of a payment if not used in a certain time period as long as the tendered currency did not devalue to zero value.

PART 2

AUDITOR GENERAL

89 AUDITOR GENERAL

- (1) There is an Auditor General whose office is public but not part of the Civil Service;
- (2) The functions of Auditor General are:-
 - (a) to audit the accounts, financial systems and financial management of all departments, institutions and agencies of government, all provincial and metropolitan councils and all local authorities;
 - (b) at the request of Government, to carry out special audits of the accounts of any statutory body, or Government controlled entity; and
 - (c) to order the taking of measures to rectify any defects in the management and safeguarding of public funds and public property.

PART 3

NATIONAL REVENUE AUTHORITY

90 NATIONAL REVENUE AUTHORITY

- (1) There is a National Revenue Authority responsible for the collection of State revenue; and
- (2) There is a trade tariff levied by the State in collaboration with the African Union and non-nuclear nations, on goods and services produced by nations with commissions of racism and stockists of nuclear warheads as a measure to fight against racism and the proliferation of nuclear war devices at global level.

PART 4

CENTRAL BANK

91 BANK OF ZIMBABWE (BOZ)

- (1) There is a new Central Bank known as the Bank of Zimbabwe;
- (2) The Bank of Zimbabwe has the following functions:-
 - (a) formulate a Zimbabwean monetary policy to support a strong monetary currency;
 - (b) formulate a robust and resilient monetary policy;
 - (c) superintend and monitor international pricing policy of all goods and services produced in Zimbabwe;
 - (d) regulate the monetary system; and
- (3) The banking system under the supervision the Bank of Zimbabwe adds value or interest to any deposits.

CHAPTER 12

GENERAL PROVISIONS

92 GUNLESS SOCIETY

- (1) Zimbabwe is a gun-less society except for soldiers on national duty of defending the State where people are safer as a collective without guns than if some of them were licensed to own guns;
- (2) Diplomatic missions, banks with cash in transit, private security companies or any other bodies other than security forces on national duty will not carry or own guns or any form of weapons; and
- (3) Protection of any person or organization or diplomat in the State of Zimbabwe is the responsibility of State Security.

93 DEATH PENALTY AND SETTLEMENT OF AVENGING SPIRIT (KURIPA NGOZI)

- (1) There is death penalty for citizens who commit murder, abortion acknowledging that life starts on day one at conception, treason, drug trafficking or trade, or any act which causes death or threatens the life of other people;
- (2) A person who intentionally takes away the life of another or others lacks the attributes of humanity and is not worth a life, is similar to an animal that gores a human being and naturally the lack of horns in the human head dictates the need to solve disputes amicably;
- (3) A person who has no regard of the sanctity of human life is not worthy a life and must

surely die;

(4) The State compensates or settles the dues to the murdered deceased life for losing life on account of the State failing to protect its citizen from acts of murder;

(5) The State adopts or invests resources in the upkeep of the orphaned children and widow of the victim of murder and has no budget for the upkeep of a convicted murderer on life sentence in a jail or any space of confinement on free food and amenities; and

(6) Upon the settlement of blood guilt by the State, Kuripa Ngozi, the deceased family under the supervision of the Spirit Council, instructs the spirit of the deceased person to rest in peace, putting to an end to the problem of Mhosva/Mhaka dzeMadzinza;

94 EXHUMATION, BURIAL AND COMPENSATION OF CITIZENS FALLEN IN CONFLICT

(1) The State under the supervision of the Spirit Council is responsible for exhumation, identification, burial and compensation of citizens fallen in conflict in collaboration with families of departed citizens; and

(2) Remains of deceased persons are interred at family burial grounds for citizens whereas others are exported to home soil.

95 CLEANSING OF THE LAND

The State under the supervision of the Spirit Council, cleanses the land at all points that require cleansing in accordance with Tradition.

96 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

(1) There is an Environmental Protection Agency;

(2) The Environmental Protection Agency has the following duties:

(a) Monitors the natural thriving of the environment;

(b) Proposes laws and regulations for the protection of the environment;

(c) Ensures that the environment is restored to near pristine state and free from metallic debris, broken bottles/glasses, chemicals, radioactive substances or any other pollutants or contaminants to enable especially spirit mediums to walk bare footed and children to play safely or walk bare footed without harm;

(d) Monitors any violations of environmental protection laws and regulations;

(e) Protects wildlife by among other policies, disallowing the savage uncivilized killing of wild animals in the name of sport hunting which is a violation of traditions of the land;

(3) The use of technology that promotes unmanageable environmental pollution is prohibited;

(4) The use of fragile or untreated glass against shutter in industrial, commercial and domestic applications is prohibited;

(5) All industrial, commercial and domestic glass is temper treated;

(6) The State promotes the use of environmentally friendly clay as substitute for glass and metal in domestic and industrial utensils;

(7) The use of chemicals, fertilizers, drugs, gases, substances and reagents that destroy the environment is prohibited; and

(8) There is a trade tariff in collaboration with the African Union, on goods and services produced by nations whose carbon dioxide emissions or any pollution exceeds carbon dioxide sinking or environmental de-pollution in order to reduce environmental pollution at global level.

97 LIST OF PUNISHABLE CRIMES

(1) Environmental punishable crimes include similar or equivalent to killing wild animals; overfishing; overgrazing; failure to dip livestock; keeping especially wild animals in cages or restricted spaces; cutting down trees; causing veld fires; destruction of flora and fauna; stream bank cultivation; destruction or disturbance of wetlands; environmental pollution/degradation; improper waste management or handling; improper waste disposal; dumping litter in undesignated places; use of herbicides to control weeds or any other function; noise pollution; air pollution; water pollution; chemical spillage on the environment.

(2) General punishable crimes include similar or equivalent to fraud; theft; assault; bribery; kidnapping; money laundering; extortion; foreign currency exchange outside the banking system; exchange rate manipulation; robbery; rape; child abuse or molestation; deliberate or negligent infection with pathogen; drinking alcohol while pregnant; smoking tobacco or any unhealthy substance near pregnant woman or while pregnant; drinking alcohol on the home and public space outside alcohol consumption centres; drunken driving; producing illegal alcoholic beverages; human trafficking; culpable homicide; smuggling; tax evasion; border jumping; arson; destruction of property; unlawful entry; incest; adultery; nudity; singing or producing songs or videos with obscene language or message; sedition; using hate language; dissemination of hateful, obscene and divisive or alienating information; cyber crime; espionage; perjury; forgery; copyright violation; trading on undesignated place; use of unjust or mis-calibrated weights; subverting the State; insurgency; banditry; sabotage; terrorism; possession of arms or dangerous weapons; failure to report any breach or violation of law; production, use, dispensing and trade in devices of witchcraft; violence; disturbing peace or natural order; racial intolerance; intimidation, threatening or bullying; torture; bestiality; public indecency; pornography; deliberate infection with disease or poison; damage to property; hijacking; unlawful computer access; impersonating; false testimony; obstructing the course of justice or any other crime unwritten in the Constitution on the understanding that crime, written or unwritten speaks and is very obvious in offending or prejudicing others or the state where naturally there is understanding to say an object is not good;

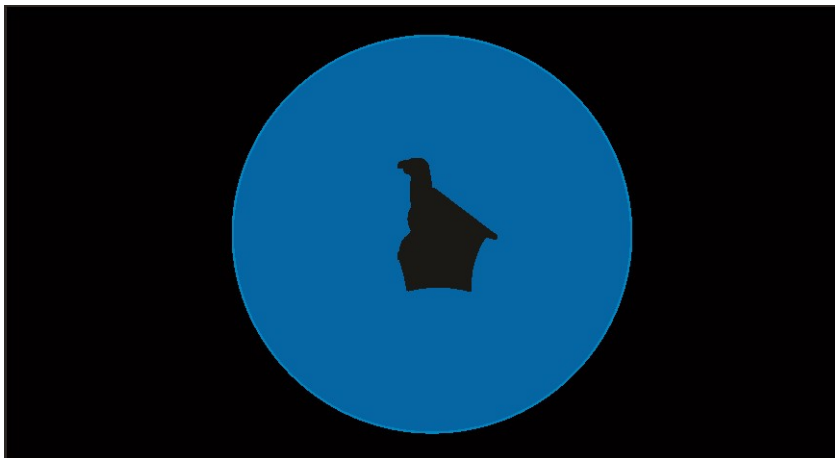
(3) There is a law called repetitive offence penalized by payment of a penalty double the previous penalty paid for the previous similar or equivalent offence.

FIRST SCHEDULE

NATIONAL FLAG, COAT OF ARMS, ANTHEM AND PUBLIC SEAL

PART 1

NATIONAL FLAG



1 The features of the National Flag symbolize the following:-

- (a) The Zimbabwe Bird represents the spirit (mhupo) or spiritual guidance;
- (b) Black colour represents the existence of the non-physical or metaphysical realm that cannot be seen or touched and all phenomenon not clearly defined or understood; and
- (c) Blue colour represents the existence of the physical realm that can be seen or touched and understood.

PART 2

COAT OF ARMS



ZIMBABWE

1. Symbolism of features of Coat of Arms are:-

- (a) Zimbabwe Bird - the Spirit (mhupo) or Spiritual Guidance all the time;
- (b) Conical Tower - Oneness of the People;
- (c) Mortarless Stone Architecture Wall - Timeless State of the Art Technology;
- (d) Trees - Rich vegetation and environment;
- (e) Ground - Abundant natural resources;
- (f) Black - The sophisticated vast metaphysical realm;
- (g) Blue sky - Visible physicality

PART 3

NATIONAL ANTHEM

1 The new National Anthem must:-

- (a) show spiritual definition or origins of Zimbabwe;
- (b) show that Zimbabwe is a spirit which is invincible and lasts forever;
- (c) show that Zimbabwe is led by the spirit;
- (d) show that the traditions, ethos and aspirations of the forbearers have brought us here to this milestone;
- (e) be played in traditional instruments, hosho, mbira nengoma;
- (f) be produced in Mbira dzeVadzimu or Nhemamusasa genre or other Zimbabwe traditional genres; and
- (g) be played in dancing stance as opposed to standing upright with the possibility of bringing spirit to manifest (kubuda kweMudzimu) every time that the anthem is solemnly played. If anthem is played just before a sports, contest or war event, spirit can manifest to tell winning formations.

PART 4

PUBLIC SEAL

(In Blue Colour)

SECOND SCHEDULE

OATHS AND AFFIRMATIONS

1 OATH OR AFFIRMATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

I swear or solemnly affirm by my life and death that the evidence that I am availing in person or affidavit is true to word, deed and spirit. May any falsehood or malice I testify pierce my heart like this sword in front of me.

2 OATH OR AFFIRMATION OF OFFICE BEARER

I swear or solemnly affirm
by my life and death that I will faithfully perform my duties in the capacity of
.....to the best interest of Zimbabwe.

Note: The oath or affirmation of death is a spiritual vow to say that may spirit strike dead or bring an everlasting curse upon the head of a person making a false or insincere oath and is performed by a person holding a treated sword or spear (bakatwa rakagadzirwa) pointing at self or to say that if the person gives a false testimony, is a good as killing self.

THIRD SCHEDULE

1 COMMENCEMENT OF THIS CONSTITUTION

The former constitution is repealed with effect from the effective date of the new Constitution set out in the FORTH SCHEDULE - RATIFICATION / ASSENT OF NEW CONSTITUTION BY THE SPIRIT COUNCIL (DARE reMHEPO) full quorum.

FORTH SCHEDULE

RATIFICATION / ASSENT OF NEW CONSTITUTION BY THE SPIRIT COUNCIL
(DARE reMHEPO)

Signed into law at Mabweadziva/ Matonjeni/ Matovo/ Njerere/ Njelele by the Spirit Council full quorum this **12th Day of SEPTEMBER 2024**. In witness whereof we have subscribed our spiritual identities, affirmations and seals .

SPIRIT / TOTEM IDENTITY & SEAL

Bonga / Chibwa		Gumbo		Gwayi / Tshuma		Hove / Siziba / Mhlanga	
Humba / Ngulube		Hungwe / Nyoni		Ingwe / Simboti / Nhewa		Ishwa / Beta	
Mbeva / Musoni		Mbizi / Dube		Mhara		Shato / Mheta	
Mhofu / Mpofu / Shava		Moyo		Gushungo / Ngwenya / Tsivo		Nungu / Maposa / Ngara	
Nyati / Nyathi		Nzou / Ndlovu		Shumba / Sibanda		Soko / Ncube	
Twiza / Ndoro / Nhari		OTHER					

THE GREAT ZIMBABWE IS A SPIRIT WHICH ABIDES FOREVER. HINDE!

2 HIERARCHY OF THE STATE



- 2.1 Spirit Council / Dare reMhepo
 - (a) Protects the people and abides on the outer boundary of the State Hierarchy
 - (b) Selects the Leader
 - (c) Guides both the people and the leader.
- 2.2 The Leader
 - (a) Leads the people under the guidance of the Spirit Council / Dare reMhepo
 - (b) Communicates with both the people and the Spirit Council / Dare reMhepo
 - (c) Is at the centre of the State Hierarchy.
- 2.3 Vanhu / Abantu
 - (a) Abide in the outer Centre of the State Hierarchy
 - (b) Communicate with both the leader and the Spirit Council / Dare re Mhepo
 - (c) Follow the leader on the advice of the Spirit Council / Dare reMhepo.