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critical to define what constitutes a secular state in today's society and the process by which one is drafted. Having a constitution that protects the rights of citizens as well as the rights of governments is an essential function of a constitution. A secular state's goal is to maintain the separation of Church and state as a neutral foundation for developing the state's power structure.

For a secular state to even exist, this separation is required. A secular state is no longer possible

(Chakrabarty, 2018). To keep religion and religious supporters from interfering in the operations of the state in which they are a part, secular states have emerged. Secularism, on the other hand, holds that the government has no business interfering in religious matters.

The following organizations play critical roles in society and can therefore bring about the necessary changes to address the problems associated with the modern secular state. Political, economic, and cultural programs and processes are all part of these organizations. Both have advantages and disadvantages in a secular state (Khan, 2022). Whether a state is secular, its political institutions serve as its foundation. A country's whole economic structure is made up of financial institutions. Anyone involved in founding and developing a business is included in this category.

To construct a workable constitution, the modern secular state must be considered, and the challenges it produces must be addressed. Some researchers and citizens believe that the benefits of a secular state outweigh the drawbacks (Landau, 2021). Institutions have advantages and disadvantages, and the consequences of not taking the necessary steps to address the harmful effects can be disastrous. Because the number and percentage of Americans identifying as secular have risen rapidly in recent years, these issues must be addressed.

These terms need to be properly defined or the result is a state that prohibits religion and its worship. This is dicabatorial, not secular.

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What are they? Define. Disjointed

Some believe that

Political Institutions:

To ensure that checks and balances can be used and flourish among the three arms of government, the political institution must be mandated with clearly defined sections: The judicial, executive, and legislative branches of government all fall under one umbrella term. These three will work together to ensure that the government grows while preventing anyone from gaining too much power.

branches

How separate these two branches of government since they serve two constituting constituencies within the federal government. The House of Representatives is responsible for representing local concerns, while the Senate is in charge of representing the entire state's interests. The

one not Constitution places all of these powers in the hands of the legislative branch of government, and the only body that has the authority to use them is Congress.

separate The President of the United States serves as the chief executive officer of the United States and is the leader of the executive branch of government. The President is responsible for choosing ambassadors and department heads and finding the means to implement and enforce legislation that Congress has established. As a member of the Executive Branch, the Vice President is responsible for severing relations within the Senate interacting with the heads of state of other countries, and filling in for the President in the event of an emergency.

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Not The judiciary branch includes the Supreme Court and all lower federal courts in the United States. It is the only body with authority to interpret and apply the law and assess whether

relevant

Government grows is not the purpose of checks - and balances.

Congress is the legislative branch.

Shakespeare.

it is constitutional. Aside from being impartial judges in all impeachment proceedings, the Supreme Court acts as a boundary-setter in certain restricted circumstances.

Each arm of government in a secular state will have its own set of issues to contend with. These issues are beginning to show themselves here in the United States. These issues include centralization of authority, executive branch abuse, and judicial branch overreach of constitutional supervision. These issues can be easily remedied if constitutional safeguards are put in place to limit the negative consequences of a secular state. The simplest method to avoid these issues is to clearly define what each branch can and cannot accomplish. In allowing the legislative and executive parts of government to compete for power, the Constitution also provided an opening for the judiciary to assert its authority.

Economic Institutions:

Regarding economic significance, the two institutions that hold the most weight in the United States are the market and the banking system. Except for these two institutions, the federal government is allowed to exert influence or control over the bulk of economic institutions in the country. Because it affects interest rates on loans and decides the total amount of money accessible on the market, banking policy has the most significant influence on the government (Bhatnari, 2020). Due to this control, the government will have greater control over inflation and stagnation, and it will be easier to avoid predatory banking schemes. Nevertheless, each of these systems suffers from significant flaws.

The banking industry is profoundly influenced by the activities and policies of the federal government. Because of the continuing meddling of the government in the operations of banks, the banking industry is constantly evolving. This volatility can also cause the market to start

USC
How is this relevant to secularism?

Debt

"volatility" is not necessarily the same as "volatility".

fluctuating, bringing instability inside the economic institution and a disaster for the American people (Bhartnari, 2020). The most straightforward approach to solving this issue would be to restrict the federal government's authority over the financial system. This makes it possible to evaluate the country's success in terms of its development that is more open to interpretation and objective.

Cultural Institutions:

Cultural institutions may be considered one of the most essential to broad and all-encompassing groupings. This is because cultural trends and the development of culture have a significant influence on political and market institutions. This category includes a wide range of institutions, some of the most fundamental of which include educational institutions, libraries, cultural centers, and museums (Roberts, 2020). These organizations play a role in a nation's cultural identity becoming uniquely its own. This is another factor that can be used to characterize the morals of a government organization. According to Maclure, one of the most fundamental challenges that current or modern nations have is managing the moral and religious variety that exists within their populations. The dissolution of traditional family units, the depletion of social capital, and an inability to accommodate a diverse population are universally acknowledged as the three most significant drawbacks of modern secular states.

According to Maclure, the cultural institution faces the most serious concerns, but he also points out that the issues affect the other two institutions in the long run. The economic structure in the United States would collapse without the typical American family model, and our political institutions' morality would also crumble (Roberts, 2020). Since the Church has the most significant influence on this institution, resolving these issues will be the most difficult inside the secular system. As a result, secularism is doomed to failure over the long haul. People's values

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not in the list of references.

are becoming increasingly fragmented due to a lack of exposure to the Church, which has far-reaching consequences for the entire system. If the Church could control the cultural institution, it would also give it influence over the other two institutions. But that would be a simple remedy.

Conclusion

Even while each institution can be improved apart from the influence of the Church, an effort to transition to a more secular society will almost certainly fail in a nation that does not have a non-secular past to draw upon (in its history). It will lead to internal warfare between those individuals who want change and those who do not wish to change. The war of ideas between these institutions will only get worse as new concepts, morals, and cultures begin to increase in a nation that is becoming increasingly secular. Romans 13:3 makes it quite evident that the Bible has much to say regarding the topic: "Because those who are good should not be afraid of those in authority, but those who are deficient should be afraid. Is it something you wish you could do more of in your life? As long as we continue to do our work within the bounds of the government, we do not need to be afraid of it because God permitted the growth of these governments. If it turns out to be essential, God will cause the state to transform into one that is more secular or nonsecular."

The past did not seem to be of concern, in this work.

Differences in values are more fundamental. More does this quiet not what is its concern for the topic at hand?

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