

Yumei Duan

Sol Price School of USC

vduan2021@gmail.com

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Realization of citizens' constitutional rights

The Constitution stipulates that the civil rights of a country are inviolable and protected by law. The constitution exists as a fundamental law in the national legal system. Almost every country's constitution stipulates that citizens' basic rights such as the right to survival and the right to life are protected by the constitution. This is almost a necessary legal form for a civilized modern country. Whether the constitution exists or not and whether the constitutional text is gorgeous or not are the standards to measure the development level of the constitution. If the constitution is not effectively maintained, it will lose its value like waste paper. The degree of implementation of the Constitution can better explain the level of constitutional development and the civilization of civil society in different countries.

As a developed democratic country, the United States has had a group of honest and talented elites Since the founding of the people's Republic of China. They have designed a set of wise power mechanisms for the long-term development of American society, so that the legislative power, executive power, and judicial power are independent of each other. The purpose of this is to disperse and check and balance the public power that poses the greatest threat to citizens' rights. This fundamentally avoids the emergence of authoritarian power caused by the excessive concentration of public power, to fundamentally ensure the effective

implementation of the constitution. Therefore, the protection of civil rights in the U.S.

Constitution is deeply related to the structure of the U.S. political system. The existence of the constitutional spirit of the United States is not only reflected in the clarification of how to protect civil rights in the constitution but also because there is a set of deep-rooted and exquisite design of the system behind the constitution so that the constitutional spirit can be realized without being a mere piece of paper.

This emphasis on the protection of constitutional rights by the organizational structure of the political system is because the Constitution can be amended. Without strong checks and balances and guarantees of public power, the constitution may also become a doll under the power struggle and a sharp weapon to harm civil rights. This happens from time to time in countries with authoritarian systems. Either the constitution has become a dead letter without executive power, or it has become an explicit provision that binds citizens' rights. Therefore, the evaluation of a country's constitutional development level is inseparable from the evaluation of the guarantee mechanism of constitutional implementation.

The separation of powers in the United States is closely related to the belief that the United States advocates individualistic values. Americans' attention to and protection of citizens' rights are mainly reflected in that citizens are born equal, personal property is sacred and inviolable, and citizens enjoy the freedom of speech and political rights to participate in and discuss politics. In the so-called democracy, the most important thing is that the above basic rights of citizens are substantially protected by the Constitution and law. As citizens, they need equal rights to life, the need for their hard-earned material wealth to be protected by the government and the law, the need to freely express their political demands and vote for

political representatives who can represent their interests. Only by fully protecting the rights of the above individuals can effectively ensure the implementation of the Constitution and safeguard the authority of the constitution. It can show that the system of this country pays enough attention to and protects civil rights. Therefore, individualist democracy is more likely to consolidate the model of small government and large society, such as the decentralized design of public power and legalization of individual rights. Finally, we will realize the benign operation of the democratic system.

In contrast, the implementation of the constitution under totalitarian rule and the democratic system is illusory and unstable, which is closely related to its collectivist values. First of all, the values of centralized countries pay more attention to collective interests than individual rights, which will lead to unconditional concessions of individual rights on the grounds of collective interests, usually without legal protection. If the Constitution stipulates that collective interests take precedence over personal interests, the Constitution can not protect citizens' rights but has become a shackle for citizens to realize their rights. Another inevitable result that collective interests are higher than individual interests is the social management model of large government and small society. Such a country is often rich and strong, and the country has a strong position, but the cases of threats and violations of individual rights are common. Therefore, the development of civil rights in a collectivist society is limited.

It can be seen from the above discussion that the realization of citizens' constitutional rights is the result of the joint action of three dimensions: citizens' awareness of individual rights, the structural design of state power, and the degree of attention to the constitutional

spirit. The group value orientation of individual rights consciousness is reflected in the local cultural background, the structure design of state power is reflected in the difference between large government and small government, and the attention to the constitutional spirit is reflected in the ideological differences. Only when the interaction of the three becomes a complete operating mechanism to ensure the implementation of the Constitution can people finally realize citizens' constitutional rights.