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## **ETHNIC CHAMBER OF THE TRICHAMBER PARLIAMENT**

**Abstract.** The scheme of a trichamber parliament, consisting of party, territorial and ethnic chambers, is given. The creation and functioning of a separate ethnic (national) chamber of parliament is considered in order to separate interethnic issues from economic and political ones. The creation and functioning of a separate ethnic (national) chamber of parliament is considered in order to separate interethnic issues from economic and political ones. The benefit of the country from having a tricameral parliament and a national chamber is described.

**Keywords:** *parliament, parliamentarism, ethnos, nation, elections, responsibility, interethnic relations, interethnic conflicts*

### ***Scheme of a trichamber parliament***

Party chamber - legislators are elected to it exclusively on party lists.

Territorial, or regional, or regional chamber - legislators are elected to it exclusively from single-mandate territorial districts.

Ethnic or national chamber - legislators are elected to it exclusively on a national basis.

### ***Scheme of elections to the ethnic chamber of parliament***

1. The minimum possible number of an ethnic or union of ethnic groups is determined so that it can be represented in parliament (estimated - this may be about 1% of the total population of the country).

2. Those ethnoses or unions of ethnoses, the number of which is higher than specified in paragraph 1, receive two or three seats in the national chamber of parliament, regardless of their number. Two or three seats should be given, not just one, so that in difficult cases representatives of one ethnic group or a coalition of ethnic groups could vote differently.

3. Those ethnic groups, the number of which is below the number specified in paragraph 1, cannot get a seat in the national chamber of parliament on their own, but they can form alliances with other ethnic groups in order to get their representation there - thus, for all, even for very small ethnic groups there is an opportunity to defend their interests at the legislative level.

4. To elect deputies to the national chamber, each ethnic group of the country that will be represented there must form its own national body that unites all representatives of this ethnic group - and this national body at its general meeting has the right and will be obliged to regularly elect and re-elect deputies to the ethnic chamber parliament.

**The ethnic chamber of the parliament does not deal with any financial matters.**

**The purpose of the work of the ethnic chamber of parliament is to resolve interethnic conflicts with elements of collective responsibility for all representatives of this ethnic group.**

Example 1. The first ethnic group wants to build some kind of cultural or religious building in this place, and the second ethnic group is against it. Representatives of both ethnic groups can independently agree among themselves, and if they fail to do this, then the issue must be resolved by voting in the national chamber of parliament, and the decision is made by a simple majority of votes.

Example 2. The state follows the path of war: the majority of its ethnic groups (including the largest in numbers) support the war, while individual ethnic groups vote against it. The ethnic groups that voted against the war must bear responsibility for their choice, and the measure of responsibility must be determined by the national chamber of parliament.

The elements of responsibility for ethnic groups that do not want to fight can be, for example:

- A. They may be required to pay for the participation of other ethnic groups in the war.
- B. They may be deprived of all or some of the government's financial benefits for a specified period.
- C. They may be completely or partially deprived of a share of future contributions.
- D. Representatives of ethnic groups that do not support this war may not go to it: they may not be mobilized, and those who already serve in the army may be forcibly demobilized from service.

***Benefits to the state from the presence of an ethnic chamber in parliament:***

- 1. The severity of interethnic issues is decreasing.
- 2. A state-ethnic mechanism appears to resolve inter-ethnic disputes.
- 3. Ethnic groups are real integrities and therefore will have to bear responsibility as a whole, without shifting it to the territorial, political and economic structures of the country.
- 4. Ethnic groups receive a platform for broad interaction in order to establish horizontal friendly ties.

***Benefits to the country from a trichamber parliament:***

- 1. More complete satisfaction of all legitimate interests of the citizens of the country.
- 2. A clearer division of spheres - party, territorial and ethnic.
- 3. Increasing the country's resilience to destructive inter-ethnic conflicts.

**References:**

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