



Abbas Laghrou University, Khenchela



Faculty of Law and Political Sciences

Lessons of The First Semester

Level: Master 1 : State and Institutions

1. **Concept of the State (دولة):**

In legal and political contexts, the "state" refers to a sovereign entity with defined borders and governing authority over its people. It possesses the power to create and enforce laws, maintain order, and make decisions on behalf of the community. The state often consists of a government, legal system, and institutions that collectively manage and regulate societal affairs.

2. **Institutions (المؤسسات):**

Institutions refer to established structures, organizations, or systems within a society that fulfill specific functions and roles. These can include formal entities like government bodies, legal systems, and educational establishments, as well as informal customs, traditions, and social practices. Institutions collectively shape the behavior, interactions, and relationships of individuals within a community. They provide a framework for governance, regulate societal norms, and contribute to the stability and functionality of a society.

- **Role and Functions of Institutions within the State:**

Institutions within the state are organized structures that play specific roles in governing society. These can include legislative bodies, executive agencies, judicial systems, and various organizations. Their functions encompass creating and implementing laws, resolving disputes, providing public services, and upholding social order. Institutions work collaboratively to ensure the smooth functioning of the state and address the diverse needs of its citizens.

- **Relationship Between the State and Institutions:**

The relationship between the state and institutions is one of interdependence. Institutions operate within the framework established by the state, adhering to its

laws and policies. The state, in turn, relies on institutions to carry out essential functions, such as education, justice, and administration. This symbiotic relationship ensures the effective governance of the state, with institutions acting as vital components that contribute to its stability, development, and the well-being of its citizens.

Key Terms in State and Institutions:

1. State - دولة
2. Sovereignty - سيادة
3. Government - حكومة
4. Legal System - النظام القانوني
5. Authority - سلطة
6. Borders - حدود
7. Citizenship - الجنسية
8. Public Policy - سياسة عامة
9. Governance - الحوكمة
10. Constitution - دستور
11. Nation - أمة
12. Rule of Law - سيادة القانون
13. Democracy - الديمقراطية
14. Legislature - البرلمان
15. Executive - التنفيذي
16. Judiciary - القضاء
17. Civil Liberties - الحريات المدنية
18. Diplomacy - الدبلوماسية
19. National Security - الأمن الوطني
20. Political System - النظام السياسي
21. Institutions - مؤسسات
22. Legislative Body - هيئة تشريعية
23. Executive Agency - وكالة تنفيذية

24. Judicial System - النظام القضائي
25. Public Services - الخدمات العامة
26. Administration - إدارة
27. Law Enforcement - إنفاذ القانون
28. Regulatory Body - هيئة تنظيمية
29. Civic Organizations - منظمات مدنية
30. Social Institutions - مؤسسات اجتماعية

Key Definitions in State and Institutions:

1. Sovereignty (سيادة): The supreme and independent authority of a state to govern itself and make decisions without interference from external sources.
2. Government (حكومة): The organized system or body that exercises political authority and administers public policies and services on behalf of the state.
3. Legal System (النظام القانوني): The framework of laws, rules, and institutions that establish and enforce legal norms within a society.
4. Authority (سلطة): The legitimate power to command and enforce obedience, often vested in government institutions.
5. Borders (حدود): Geographical boundaries that define the territorial limits of a state.
6. Citizenship (الجنسية): Membership in a state, typically with associated rights, duties, and legal protections.
7. Public Policy (سياسة عامة): The government's approach to addressing societal issues through laws, regulations, and programs.
8. Governance (الحكومة): The process and mechanisms by which a state manages its affairs and exercises authority.
9. Constitution (دستور): The fundamental legal document that establishes the framework for government, outlines citizens' rights, and defines the state's structure.
10. Institutions (مؤسسات): Organized structures that perform specific functions within the state, such as legislative, executive, and judicial institutions.

11. Legislative Body (هيئة تشريعية): The branch of government responsible for creating laws, often referred to as the parliament or congress.
12. Executive Agency (وكالة تنفيذية): An organization within the government responsible for implementing and enforcing laws and policies.
13. Judicial System (النظام القضائي): The branch of government tasked with interpreting laws, settling disputes, and administering justice.
14. Public Services (الخدمات العامة): Essential services provided by the government to the public, such as education, healthcare, and infrastructure.
15. Administration (إدارة): The organization and management of government affairs, including planning, decision-making, and implementation.
16. Law Enforcement (إنفاذ القانون): Agencies responsible for upholding and enforcing laws to maintain public order and safety.
17. Regulatory Body (هيئة تنظيمية): An organization that oversees and regulates specific industries or sectors to ensure compliance with laws and standards.
18. Civic Organizations (منظمات مدنية): Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that operate independently of the government, often focusing on social or civic issues.
19. Social Institutions (مؤسسات اجتماعية): Structures within society, beyond the government, that shape social interactions and relationships, such as family, education, and religion.

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1. **International Law (القانون الدولي):**

International law is like the rules that countries follow when they interact with each other. It helps keep peace and fairness between nations.

2. **Administrative Law (القانون الإداري):**

Administrative law deals with the rules and decisions made by government agencies. It ensures they act fairly and follow the law when making decisions.

3. **Environmental Law (قانون البيئة):**

Environmental law is about making rules to protect the Earth. It covers things like pollution, wildlife, and using natural resources responsibly.

4. **Private Law (القانون الخاص):**

Private law is the set of rules that govern relationships between individuals. This includes things like contracts, property, and personal issues.

5. **Public Law (القانون العام):**

Public law is about the government's relationship with its citizens. It includes constitutional law, administrative law, and criminal law.

6. **Constitutional Law (القانون الدستوري):**

Constitutional law deals with the rules that set up a government. It defines the powers of different branches and protects the rights of citizens.

7. **Criminal Law (القانون الجنائي):**

Criminal law is about crimes and punishment. It sets rules for what is considered a crime and how the legal system deals with those who break the rules.