

### Definition of some legal terms

#### **The Two Branches of Law**

**I Public Law:** it is that class of law, which regulates the constitution of the supreme and the subordinate authorities of the State whether legislative, executive or judicial.

**1- Constitutional law: A-** the constitutional law is concerned with the political organization of the State.

**B-** Constitutional law defines the form of the State, determines the organs of its government and fixes the limits of the powers accorded to each.

**C-** The organs of the government in the State are usually three in number; the legislative branch which issues the laws, the executive branch, which executes and applies these laws and the judicial branch, which settles the disputes arising under the law.

**2- Administrative law: A-** administrative law shows us how the State actually carries on the government of the country.

**B-** Its methods include the rules relating to:

- 1- The organization of the police.
- 2- The management of the state property.
- 3- The collection of revenue.
- 4- The control of the trade and public establishment.
- 5- The organization of education and public health.

**\*The principle of separation powers.**

**A-** It is held to involve the freedom of the administration from the judicial interference.

**B-** It follows that a person, who wishes to institute a claim against the administration or its representatives in respect of administrative acts done by them in breach of his rights, cannot prosecute his suit before ordinary courts.

**C-** To permit recourse to the courts would subject the administration to the control of the judicial authorities.

**D-** The civil rights and liabilities of private citizens in their dealings with officials as representatives of the States are thus determined not with the ordinary courts but with

the administrative tribunal.

**Read the text very carefully and see what you can understand, then translate it .**