

**University of Jijel**  
**Faculty of Law and Political Sciences**  
**Departement of Law**

**First Year Master classes**

**Module Legal Terminology**

**Path Public Law**

**Groups 1.2.3.4**

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**Lecture 02 The state الدولة**

**Part 01**

**1-definition**

**2- characteristics of a state**

**3- pillars of a state**

**the state** : « a country considered as an organized political community controlled by one government »

**sate / country** :

1-state = country

2-county= people+elected government + land **while** state means only government

**political community** :

1-community : « a group of people living in a particular local area , »

people =foreigners + natives,

« a group of people having ethnic or cultural or religious characteristics in common ,»

2- political community = legal entity

**control** = govern, regulate

**government** : « a group of people who are responsible for controlling a country, »

## Characteristics of a state : خصائص الدولة

There are 8 characteristics of a state :

### 1-Population :

there are no state without a population , population is a key element of any state , it refers to the number of people within a state,

### 2- Territory :

there can't be a state that that has no territory , which is separated from other states, the boundries between states should be guarded well to prevent international interfrance and keep the states sovereign , territories of states have precise boundries on a map,

### 3- Government :

is a body or system that's called to establish and maintain the peace and safety og the population , and also to rule the stately affaires, the body is required to regulate the normal life ofthe population in order to make everybody obey the existing laws , protect the people's rights , prevent crimes, ensure the people's safety, provide basic amenities , manage the state's economy and defend its territory,

### 4-Permanence

The state is always permanent, no matter what the government is and how it changes with time. Permanence is the factor that helps the state develop in its own independent way.

### 5-Recognition

The territory that's called a state should be recognized by other states and all the existing international organizations. The international recognition prevents the breaking out of wars, violation of boundaries, and other interference in the life of the state.

### 6-Sovereignty

Is one of the essential factors that make a state a real legal state. This is the ability of a state to keep all the territories it possesses under full control, without any external influence. Without sovereignty, a state is only a colony and nothing more.

### 7-Taxation

Historically, taxes were collected by the more powerful from the less powerful within a society. The ones who possess the power used to take whatever they wanted from their subdued ones whenever they wished. As a rule, this was done in return for some

formal services like protection and so on. In the modern society, taxation in a state is a system of funding of governmental organs with funds from the people. In return for the taxation, the state protects the citizens and provides them with the things they need.

### 8-The system of laws

The system of laws is a system of norms established and accepted by the state.

Terminology	
State , country	الدولة
nation	الامة
population	الشعب
natives	السكان الاصليون
inhabitans	السكان
citizens	المواطنون
individuals	الافراد
person	الشخص
political community	المجتمع السياسي
ethnic	العرق
legal entity	كيان قانوني
territory	الاقليم
boundries, borders	الحدود
permanence	الاستمرارية
body	هيئة
recognition	الاعتراف
sovereignty	السيادة
power, authority	السلطة
resposability, liability	المسؤولية

