

## جلسه اول

### Session 1: What is Public Law?

Text (English):

Public law is the branch of law that deals with the relationship between the government and individuals. It defines how the government exercises its power and how citizens can protect their rights against the government.

Public law includes constitutional law, administrative law, and criminal law.

Constitutional law explains how the government is organized and how each branch of power - the legislature, the executive, and the judiciary - works.

Administrative law controls the actions of government officials and public institutions. Criminal law defines crimes and sets punishments for people who break the law.

The main purpose of public law is to make sure that the government uses its power fairly and does not abuse it. It also helps citizens understand their rights and duties in society. Public law protects the balance between authority and freedom.

## جلسه دوم

### Session 2: The Constitution and the Rule of Law

Text (English):

The Constitution is the highest law of a country. It sets out the basic principles and rules by which the state is organized and governed. The constitution defines the powers of the government, the rights of citizens, and the limits of authority.

Every law and action of the government must follow the constitution.

One of the most important principles of constitutional law is the Rule of Law. This principle means that no one is above the law - not even the government. All people, including public officials, must obey the law. The rule of law also means that laws must be clear, fair, and applied equally to everyone.

When the government acts outside the constitution or violates the rule of law, courts have the power to review its actions and declare them invalid. This helps to protect citizens' rights and maintain justice in society.

## جلسه سوم

### Session 3: Separation of Powers

Text (English):

The principle of separation of powers is one of the main ideas of public law. It means that the power of the state is divided among three branches: the legislative, the executive, and the judiciary. Each branch has its own duties and responsibilities.

The legislative branch (usually the parliament) makes the laws.

The executive branch (the government) enforces the laws and manages public affairs.

The judiciary (the courts) interprets the laws and makes sure they are applied correctly.

The purpose of this separation is to prevent the concentration of power in one branch or person. If one branch had all the power, it could easily become tyrannical or abuse its authority. By dividing powers, each branch can check and balance the others.

This system helps to protect democracy, individual rights, and the rule of law.

## جلسه چہارم

### Session 4: The Legislature

Text (English):

The legislature is the branch of government that makes the laws. In most countries, it is called the parliament or national assembly. Members of the legislature are usually elected by the people to represent their interests.

The main functions of the legislature are to make new laws, amend existing laws, and approve the government's budget. Legislators also have the duty to supervise the executive branch and question government officials.

A democratic legislature works through debate, discussion, and voting. Every member has the right to express opinions and participate in decision-making. The legislature plays a key role in protecting democracy and ensuring that the government acts according to the will of the people.

## جلسه پنجم

### Session 5: The Executive

#### Text (English):

The executive branch is responsible for implementing and enforcing the laws made by the legislature. It includes the head of state, the head of government ministers, and public officials.

The executive manages national policies, directs public administration, and ensures public order and security. It also represents the country in international affairs.

The power of the executive must be limited by law. In democratic systems, the executive is accountable to the legislature and to the people. If it abuses its power or violates the law, it can be questioned or even removed from office.

A responsible executive ensures that government functions effectively and serves the public interest.

## جلسه ششم

### Session 6: The Judiciary and Judicial Review

Text (English):

The judiciary is the branch of government that interprets and applies the law. Courts ensure that justice is done and that the rights of individuals are protected.

Judges must be independent and impartial. They should make decisions only according to the law, not under pressure from the government or other groups.

Judicial review is the power of courts to examine government actions and decide whether they are lawful. If an act of government violates the constitution or basic rights, the court can declare it invalid.

An independent judiciary is essential for maintaining the rule of law and public trust in the legal system.

## جلسه هفتم

# Session 7: Fundamental Rights and Freedoms

Text (English):

Fundamental rights and freedoms are the basic rights that every person has simply because they are human. These rights are usually protected by the constitution and international law.

Examples of fundamental rights include the right to life, freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and the right to equality before the law. Governments must respect and protect these rights.

When the government violates fundamental rights, citizens can go to court to defend themselves. The protection of human rights is a key part of democracy and the rule of law.

## جلسه هشتم

### Session 8: Public Administration and Accountability

Text (English):

Public administration refers to the organization and management of government activities. It includes ministries, agencies, and local authorities that provide public services such as education, health, and transportation. Public officials must act lawfully, efficiently, and in the public interest. They are responsible for using public resources properly and honestly.

Accountability means that government officials must explain their actions and accept the consequences of their decisions. Transparent and accountable administration builds trust between the government and the people.

Good public administration is essential for effective governance and social development.