

First Axis:

First: the definition of the law

Law is a set of binding legal rules that govern the behavior of individuals within society, imposed by the competent authority to regulate the behavior of individuals and determine the appropriate punishment for those who violate them. The legal rule is the unit that constitutes the law.

Second: Characteristics of the legal rule

The characteristics of the legal rule are:

1*Social behavior rule:

The law is considered necessary to maintain the security and stability of society and create reassurance among individuals. In order for the individual to perform his function in society, a letter must be addressed to him to regulate his behavior according to the legal rule.

2*General and abstract rule:

Abstraction means that the legal rule does not relate to or address a particular person in person (that is, his name is not mentioned), nor a specific incident in itself, but rather relates to the conditions that must be met in the incident to which it applies, and the descriptions that must be present in the person to whom it is addressed.

As for the generality of the legal rule, it is the application of the rule to all persons who meet the characteristic or conditions. The legal rule is abstract when it is created and general when it is applied.

3*A binding rule coupled with a penalty:

In order for the legal rule to be a tool for correcting individuals within society, this rule must be binding and

accompanied by a penalty. Obligation and penalty are linked to each other. Punishment is what imposes the prestige of the law, because obligation without punishment becomes ineffective.

The penalty has several characteristics, namely that it is immediate, tangible, and is signed by the competent public authority.

Types of legal rules:

First: peremptory rules

These are the rules under which individuals may not agree to violate their provisions or evade their content, given that the peremptory rule regulates basic and fundamental interests for society and its continuity. These are the rules that order or forbid doing a thing or behavior, and individuals may not agree to violate them. Therefore, they must be followed, such as the rules that prohibit beating, killing, and stealing.

Second: Complementary or interpretive rules

These are the rules that individuals may not agree to violate, because they relate to their own interests, as the legislator left the management of these matters to them, even if it was in a way that contradicts the complementary rule, and here the person is faced with two situations:

- Either he agrees to violate the complementary rule, meaning here the agreement is binding between them.
- Or it is not agreed to violate it, in this case the complementary rule is binding.

Meaning that the complementary rule is not binding on both parties if they agree to violate it.