

## **Basic concepts of law**

### **Fields of law**

Law is not a homogeneous body of rules. In fact; it consists of many fields of law that sometimes exhibit large differences. Such as property law; constitutional law; international law; and criminal law this section deals with the fields of international law in a more general way. In particular; it focuses upon two major divisions within the law; namely the divisions between public and private law between substantive and procedural law .although both divisions are clear in principal; there are many legal fields on the boundaries which will not be discussed here.

### **Public law and private law**

One major division between fields of law is the division between public and private law in this division the role of the government plays a central role. Simply stated: public law is that part of the law in which the government as such play a role; while private is that part of the law in which the government as such not play a role. The above characteristics refer to the government “as such” because the government can act as a private party. One example of this is that police owns a number of police cars. This is not different from ownership by a private person.

### **Private law:**

Private law deals with the mutual relations between citizens, both property law and contract law are major branches of private law; which regulates things such as sales, ownership, and mortgages. a third branch of private law istort law, which deals with the compensation for damage that occurs , when there is no account . Again other branches of private law are family law (marriage, adaptation, and right to name) and the law of commerce which regulates, for instance, the transport of goods. A special branch is private international law,

which determines which are applicable if a case is connected to the law of more than jurisdiction, for instance, it determines which family law governs the divorce of persons with different nationalities.