

Exercises: Branches of Law

Exercise 1: Public or Private Law?

-Classify each situation as **PUBLIC LAW** or **PRIVATE LAW**:

1. Ahmed sues his neighbor for property damage _____
2. Tax authority audits a company's accounts _____
3. Two companies sign supply contract _____
4. Police arrest drug dealer _____
5. Employee sues employer for unpaid wages _____
6. Municipality expropriates land for highway _____
7. Husband and wife divorce _____
8. University expels student for cheating _____
9. Bank lends money to individual _____
10. Ministry issues decree on public holidays _____

Exercise 2: Identify the Specific Branch

For each situation, identify the **SPECIFIC** branch of law:

1* Parliament passes law on elections

Branch: _____

2* Factory pollutes river with chemicals

Branch: _____

3* Employer dismisses pregnant employee

Branch: _____

4* Person steals car

Branch: _____

5* Brothers dispute inheritance shares

Branch: _____

6* Company forms new subsidiary

Branch: _____

7* Citizen challenges municipal decision

Branch: _____

8* Person sells house to another person

Branch: _____

9* Government adopts annual budget

Branch: _____

10* Worker injured at workplace

Branch: _____

Exercise 3: Substantive or Procedural?

Mark each rule as *SUBSTANTIVE (S)* or *PROCEDURAL (P)*:

1. ___ "Theft is punishable by 1-5 years imprisonment" (Criminal Code)
2. ___ "Appeal must be filed within 30 days" (Civil Procedure Code)
3. ___ "Buyer must pay the price" (Civil Code Article 367)
4. ___ "Witness testimony must be under oath" (Procedure Code)
5. ___ "Working time is 40 hours per week" (Labour Law)
6. ___ "Complaint must be filed in court of defendant's domicile"
(Procedure)
7. ___ "Murder is a crime" (Criminal Code)
8. ___ "Judgment must contain reasons" (Procedure Code)

Exercise 4: Multiple Choice

Choose the correct answer:

1. Which is NOT a branch of public law?

- a) Constitutional Law
- b) Contract Law
- c) Administrative Law
- d) Criminal Law

2. Labour law is considered:

- a) Pure public law
- b) Pure private law
- c) Hybrid with both elements
- d) Part of criminal law

3. Procedural law deals with:

- a) Rights and duties
- b) How to enforce rights
- c) Criminal penalties
- d) Contract formation

4. Which statement is correct about private law?

- a) State always acts as authority
- b) Parties are on equal footing
- c) Rules are always mandatory
- d) No freedom of contract

5. Environmental Law is primarily:

- a) Private law
- b) Public law
- c) Commercial law
- d) Family law

6. The principle "Contract is law of the parties" comes from:

- a) Criminal Code
- b) Constitution
- c) Civil Code Article 106
- d) Procedure Code

7. Which court handles administrative disputes?

- a) Civil Court

- b) Criminal Court
- c) Administrative Court
- d) Commercial Court

8. Contract Law is found in:

- a) Separate Contract Code
- b) Civil Code Book 3
- c) Commercial Code
- d) Administrative Code

9. Which is a characteristic of public law?

- a) Equality of parties
- b) Freedom of contract
- c) State as authority
- d) Private interests

10. The "polluter pays" principle belongs to:

- a) Criminal Law
- b) Civil Law
- c) Environmental Law
- d) Labour Law

11. Employment contract requires all EXCEPT:

- a) Work
- b) Remuneration
- c) Subordination
- d) Writing (can be oral)

12. Substantive law is found mainly in:

- a) Procedure Codes
- b) Civil and Criminal Codes

- c) Court rules
- d) Judicial decisions

Exercise 5: Case Study 1

Read carefully and answer:

Scenario:

"A factory dumps toxic waste into a river. Local residents suffer health problems. Environmental NGO wants to take action."

Questions:

- 1-Public or private law (or both)?
- 2-Which branches?
- 3-What types of legal action possible?
- 4-Which courts?

Exercise 6: Case Study 2

Read and analyze:

Scenario:

The Ministry of Higher Education issues Decree No. 200: "All universities must start academic year on September 15."

University of Algiers adopts internal regulation: "Students must attend 80% of classes."

Student Sara attended only 70% due to caring for sick mother. University Dean issues individual decision expelling Sara.

Questions:

a) Classify each act:

- Decree No. 200: Public or Private? _____ Specific branch? _____
- University regulation: Public or Private? _____
- Sara's expulsion: Public or Private? _____

b) Which acts are:

- Regulatory decision: _____

- Individual decision: _____

c) Who can challenge each act?

- Decree No. 200: _____
- University regulation: _____
- Sara's expulsion: _____

d) If Sara challenges her expulsion:

- Which court? _____
- Within what time limit? _____
- Is this substantive or procedural question? _____

e) What arguments can Sara make?

Exercise 7: True or False

Mark T (True) or F (False):

1. ___ Public law always involves the state as a party
2. ___ In private law, parties can freely negotiate all contract terms
3. ___ Procedural law can be applied retroactively
4. ___ Labour law is purely private law
5. ___ Environmental law protects only private interests
6. ___ Contract law is a separate code in Algeria
7. ___ Administrative courts handle criminal cases
8. ___ Substantive law defines what rights are
9. ___ Family law in Algeria is based on Islamic Sharia
10. ___ Commercial law applies only to companies

Exercise 8: Matching

Match the situation with the correct branch:

Situations:

- 1* Company bankruptcy
- 2* Presidential election rules
- 3* Water pollution
- 4* Dismissal of employee
- 5* Murder

6* Sale of land

7* Tax evasion

8* Divorce

9* Building permit

10* Commercial lease between merchants

Branches:

A. Constitutional Law

B. Criminal Law

C. Administrative Law

D. Civil Law

E. Commercial Law

F. Family Law

G. Environmental Law

H. Labour Law

I. Financial Law

Your Answers:

1- ___ 2- ___ 3- ___ 4- ___ 5- ___ 6- ___ 7- ___ 8- ___ 9- ___ 10- ___

Exercise 9: Short Answer

Answer briefly (2-3 lines each):

- ✓ Explain the difference between public law and private law in one sentence:
- ✓ Give one example where the same facts involve both public and private law:
- ✓ Why is labour law considered "hybrid"?
- ✓ What does "contract is law of the parties" mean?
- ✓ What is the main difference between substantive and procedural law?

Good luck! 🎓

ANSWER KEY -Branches of Law

Exercise 1: Public or Private Law?

1. Ahmed sues his neighbor for property damage → PRIVATE LAW
2. Tax authority audits a company's accounts → PUBLIC LAW
3. Two companies sign supply contract → PRIVATE LAW
4. Police arrest drug dealer → PUBLIC LAW
5. Employee sues employer for unpaid wages → PRIVATE LAW (Labour Law - hybrid)
6. Municipality expropriates land for highway → PUBLIC LAW
7. Husband and wife divorce → PRIVATE LAW
8. University expels student for cheating → PUBLIC LAW
9. Bank lends money to individual → PRIVATE LAW
10. Ministry issues decree on public holidays → PUBLIC LAW

Exercise 2: Identify the Specific Branch

- 1* Parliament passes law on elections → Constitutional Law
- 2* Factory pollutes river with chemicals → Environmental Law
- 3* Employer dismisses pregnant employee → Labour Law
- 4* Person steals car → Criminal Law
- 5* Brothers dispute inheritance shares → Family Law
- 6* Company forms new subsidiary → Commercial Law
- 7* Citizen challenges municipal decision → Administrative Law
- 8* Person sells house to another person → Civil Law (Contract Law)
- 9* Government adopts annual budget → Financial Law
- 10* Worker injured at workplace → Labour Law (also Civil Law for damages)

Exercise 3: Substantive or Procedural?

- S - "Theft is punishable by 1-5 years imprisonment" (Substantive)
- P - "Appeal must be filed within 30 days" (Procedural)
- S - "Buyer must pay the price" (Substantive)

P - "Witness testimony must be under oath" (Procedural)

S - "Working time is 40 hours per week" (Substantive)

P - "Complaint must be filed in court of defendant's domicile" (Procedural)

S - "Murder is a crime" (Substantive)

P - "Judgment must contain reasons" (Procedural)

Exercise 4: Multiple Choice)

- b) Contract Law
- c) Hybrid with both elements
- b) How to enforce rights
- b) Parties are on equal footing
- b) Public law
- c) Civil Code Article 106
- c) Administrative Court
- b) Civil Code Book 3
- c) State as authority
- c) Environmental Law
- d) Writing (can be oral)
- b) Civil and Criminal Codes

Exercise 5: Case Study

Scenario:

"A factory dumps toxic waste into a river. Local residents suffer health problems. Environmental NGO wants to take action."

Questions:

- Public or private law (or both)?
- Which branches?
- What types of legal action possible?

-Which courts?

Answers:

-BOTH Public and Private Law!

-Multiple branches:

- ✓ Environmental Law (primary)
- ✓ Administrative Law (state enforcement)
- ✓ Criminal Law (environmental crime)
- ✓ Civil Law (tort - compensation for damages)

-Legal actions possible:

A) Administrative:

- Environmental inspectors investigate
- Order factory to stop dumping
- Administrative fine
- Suspension of operating license

B) Criminal:

- Public prosecutor charges factory owner
- Crime: illegal dumping toxic waste (Law 03-10)
- Penalty: imprisonment + fine

C) Civil:

- Residents sue for damages (health problems)
- NGO can file public interest lawsuit
- Demand compensation
- Injunction to stop pollution

-Courts:

- Administrative violations → Administrative Court
- Criminal charges → Criminal Court
- Damages claims → Civil Court

This shows: One situation can involve multiple branches!

Exercise 6: Case Study 2

a) Classification

* Decree No. 200: Public Law, Administrative Law

* University regulation: Public Law

* Sara's expulsion: Public Law

b) Type of acts (3 points):

* Regulatory decision: Decree No. 200 and University regulation

* Individual decision: Sara's expulsion

c) Who can challenge :

* Decree No. 200: Any affected university

* University regulation: Any affected student

* Sara's expulsion: Only Sara (and parents)

d) If Sara challenges:

* Which court? Administrative Court

* Time limit? 60 days from notification

* Substantive or procedural? Procedural (time limit)

e) Sara's arguments (3 points):

* Extenuating circumstances (sick mother with medical proof)

* Violation of right to education (Article 65 Constitution)

* Proportionality principle - automatic exclusion too harsh

* Right to be heard - no opportunity to explain

* Request reconsideration with evidence

Exercise 7: True or False

T - Public law always involves the state

F - Must respect public order and mandatory provisions

T - Procedural law can be retroactive

F - Labour law is hybrid

F - Environmental law protects public/collective interests

F - Contract law is part of Civil Code Book 3

F - Criminal courts handle criminal cases

T - Substantive law defines rights

T - Family law based on Islamic Sharia

F - Commercial law applies to merchants and commercial acts

Exercise 8: Matching

1-E (Commercial Law)

2-A (Constitutional Law)

3-G (Environmental Law)

4-H (Labour Law)

5-B (Criminal Law)

6-D (Civil Law)

7-I (Financial Law)

8-F (Family Law)

9-C (Administrative Law)

10-E (Commercial Law)

Exercise 9: Short Answer

1. Difference between public and private law:

"Public law governs relationships where the state acts as sovereign authority with superior position, while private law governs relationships between equal parties based on freedom of contract."

2. Same facts involving both:

"Traffic accident: Criminal prosecution by state (public law) + victim sues driver for damages (private law - tort)."

3. Why labour law is hybrid:

"Labour law is hybrid because employment contract is between private parties (private law), but state heavily intervenes with mandatory protections for workers and social policy (public law)."

4. "Contract is law of the parties":

"Contracts bind parties like law - must execute in good faith, cannot change unilaterally, breach leads to liability (Civil Code Article 106)."

5. Main difference substantive vs procedural:

"Substantive law defines WHAT rights and obligations are (content), while procedural law defines HOW to enforce those rights (process)."