

### The definition of Public law and Private law

Law usually is classified into great classes; Public law and Private law. This classification is based upon a distinction between the public or private characteristics of the persons concerned.

**1- Public Law:** a general classification of law concerned with the political and sovereign capacity of the state. It is that area of constitutional, administrative, criminal and International Law that focuses on the organization of the government, the relation between the state and its citizens, the responsibilities of the government officials, and the relations between states. It is concerned with political matters, including the power, rights, capacities and duties of various levels of government and government officials.

**2- Private Law:** that portion of the law that defines, regulates, enforces and administers relationships between individuals, associations and corporations. As used in distinction to public law, the term means that part of the law is administered between a citizen and another citizen, or that is concerned with the definition, regulation and enforcement of rights in cases where both the person in whom the right inheres and the person upon whom the obligation rests are private individuals. The classification of Law according to the public or Private Law criteria.

#### 1- Public Law comprises for examples:

Constitutional Law, Administrative Law, Tax Law And Criminal Law.

#### 2- Private Law comprises as an example:

Civil Law, Family Law, Labour Law And Commercial.

#### The difference between Public and Private Law

The key difference between the branches of Law lays in where the state/ government's position in its relationship with other legal persons, if it is practicing its power with high authority we are dealing with laws that belong to public Law, if otherwise it is Private Law.

Translate the underlined words in ARABIC .