

PRIVATE (CIVIL) LAW:

- This is concerned with the rights and obligations of individuals and corporations in their dealings with **each other**.
- It determines a person's legal rights and obligations in many kinds of activities that involve other people.
- Private Law can be divided into Six Major branches:-
 - **Contract And Commercial Law**
 - **Tort Law**
 - **Property Law**
 - **Inheritance Law**
 - **Family Law**
 - **Company Law**

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Contract / Commercial Law

This deals with rights and obligations of people who make legally enforceable agreements which include a wide variety of **business activities**. A business firm makes contracts both with:-

- Other Firms such as **Suppliers** and **Transporters**.
- Private Persons like **customers** and **employers**.

Tort Law

This deals with any **wrong** or **injury** that a person suffers because of someone's else action.

The action may cause:-

- Bodily Harm.
- Damage a person's property, business or reputation.
- Unauthorised use of person's property.

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International Law

This deals with the relationship among Nations/States both in War and Peace.

It is concerned with

- Trade
- Boundary Disputes,
- Communications,
- Methods of Warfare
- Use of Oceans and Sky

International Law regulates international relations have been developed over centuries by **Customs** and **Treaties**

NOTE: International Law is difficult to Enforce.

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CHANGING OF LAW

- Social conditions are continually changing and so the Law must also change or it will become outdated. Every society changes its laws in the manner that their political systems prescribe.
- In Democratic countries like Tanzania, normally Four main methods of changing law have been developed:-
 - **BY COURT DECISION.**
 - **BY LEGISLATION.**
 - **BY ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION**
 - **BY DIRECT ACTION OF THE PEOPLE**

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