جمهورية العراق

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

كلية شط العرب الجامعة

قسم القانون

(The concept of law)

تقرير دراسي مقدم الى قسم القانون في كلية شط العرب الجامعة كجزء من متطلبات الامتحان النهائي في مادة(اللغة الإنجليزية) من ضمن مواد المرحلة(المرحلة الاولى) للسنة الدراسية 2019-2020 الدور الأول

من قبل الطال ب

(حسن مجيد نعيم)

(المرحلة الاولى /الصباحي /أ)

اشراف الاستاذ

(حسين محمد)

2020-2019

Law is commonly understood as a
System of rules that are created
And enforced through social or
Governmental institutions to
Regulate conduct,although its
Precise definition is a matter of
Longstanding debate. It has been
Variously described as a scienceand
The art of justice. State-enforced
Laws can be made by a collective
,Legislature or by a single legislator
Resulting in statutes, by the
Executive through decrees and
Regulations, or established by
,Judges through precedent
Normally in common law
Jurisdictions. Private individuals
Can create legally binding contracts, including arbitration
Agreements that may elect to

Accept alternative arbitration to the normal court process. The formation of laws themselves may ,be influenced by a constitution written or tacit, and the rights encoded therein. The law shapes politics, economics, history and society in various ways and serves as a mediator of relations between people.

Legal systems vary between countries, with their differences analysed in comparative law. In civil law jurisdictions, a legislature or other central body codifies and consolidates the law. In common law systems, judges make binding case law through precedent,although on occasion case law may be overturned by a higher court or the

legislature.Historically, religious law influenced secular matters,and is still used in some religious communities.Sharia law based on Islamic principles is used as the primary legal system in several countries, including Iran and Saudi Arabia.

Law's scope can be divided into two domains. Public law concerns government and society, including constitutional law, administrative law, and criminal law. Private law deals with legal disputes between individuals and/or organisations in ,areas such as contracts, property torts/delicts and commercial law.[18] This distinction is stronger in civil law countries, particularly those with a separate system of administrative courts;[19][20] by contrast, the public-private law

divide is less pronounced in common law jurisdictions.

Law provides a source of scholarly inquiry into legal history,philosophy, economic analysis and sociology.Law also raises important and complex ,issues concerning equality fairness, and justice.