

GENERAL NATURE OF LAW

- **Law**
 - Any rule of action or any system of uniformity
- **General Divisions**
 1. Law which is promulgated and enforced by the state
 2. Law which is not promulgated and enforced by the state

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Kinds of Laws

- **Divine Law**
 - Law of religion and faith which concerns itself with the concept of sin and salvation
- **Natural Law**
 - Divine inspiration in man of sense of justice, fairness and righteousness, not by direct revelation or formal promulgation but by internal dictates of reason alone
- **Moral Law**
 - Totality of the norms of good and right conduct growing out of the collective sense of right and wrong of every community
- **Physical Law**
 - Uniformities of actions sequence of physical phenomena that we sense and feel

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State Law

- **State Law**
 - Enforced by the state and if necessary, is aided with physical force
- **Characteristic of Law**
 - It is rule of conduct
 - It is obligatory
 - It is promulgated by legitimate authority
 - It is of common observance and benefit
- **Sources of Law**
 - Constitution
 - Legislation
 - Administrative or executive order
 - Judicial decisions or jurisprudence
 - Custom

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Organization of Courts

- Under the constitution, the power to decide cases involving the interpretation and application of laws is vested in one Supreme Court and in such lower courts established by law
 - **Regular courts**
 - **Special courts**
 - **Quasi-judicial agencies**
 - Administrative bodies under the executive branch performing quasi-judicial functions like the NLRC, SEC, LTFRB, and the independent Constitutional Commissions

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Classification of Law

- **As to its purpose**
 - a. **Substantive Law** – portion of the body of the law creating and defining rights and duties which may be private or public in character
 - b. **Adjective Law** – portion of the body of the law prescribing the manner by which rights may be enforced or their violations redressed
- **As to its subject matter**
 - a. **Public Law** – body of legal rules which regulates the rights and duties arising from the relationship of the state to the people
 - b. **Private Law** – body of rules which regulates the relations of individuals with one another for purely private ends

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Law of Obligation and Contracts

“Body of rules which deals with the nature and sources of obligations and the rights and duties arising from agreements and particular contracts.”

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Civil Code of the Philippines

- The law of obligations and contracts is found in Republic Act No. 386, otherwise known as the Civil Code of the Philippines. It was approved as RA386 on June 18, 1949 and took effect August 10, 1950.
- **Divisions of the Civil Code**
 1. Title I, Obligations, Articles 1156-1304, Civil Code
 2. Title II, Contracts, Articles 1305-1422, Civil Code
 3. Title III, Natural obligations, Articles 1423-1430, Civil Code