

## Two Main Types of Property:

### 1. Real Property (Real Estate)

- Land and anything permanently attached to it (houses, buildings, trees, etc.)
- Governed by laws regarding:
  - Ownership (title)
  - Leasing and renting
  - Easements (rights of access)
  - Zoning and land use
  - Mortgages and property taxes

### 2. Personal Property (Movable property)

- **Tangible:** cars, jewelry, furniture
  - **Intangible:** stocks, patents, copyrights
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## What Property Law Covers:

- **Ownership rights:** Who owns what?
  - **Transfer of property:** Buying, selling, gifting
  - **Possession:** Who controls or occupies the property
  - **Leases and Rentals:** Rights and duties of landlords/tenants
  - **Inheritance:** Who gets property when someone dies
  - **Easements:** Right to use another's land (like roads or utilities)
  - **Zoning and land use:** Government control over how land is used
  - **Intellectual property:** Laws governing non-physical creations (in a different legal domain)
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## Example:

- If you buy land, **property law** ensures your ownership is legally recognized, and it defines how you can sell or use it.
  - If someone builds a house on your land, property law determines your rights to remove them or seek compensation.
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Let me know if you want:

- An example specific to **Nepal** or your country
- A comparison between **real** and **intellectual property**
- Legal case examples or common disputes under property law