**Law**

Law follows certain practices and customs in order to deal with crime, business, social relationships, property, finance, etc. The Law is controlled and enforced by the controlling authority. Let us explore the various definitions of law by different authors in detail.

**Historical Law Definition**

Friedrich Karl Von Savigny gave the historical law definition. His law definition states the following theories.

* Law is a matter of unconscious and organic growth.
* The nature of law is not universal. Just like language, it varies with people and age.
* Custom not only precedes legislation but it is superior to it. Law should always conform to the popular consciousness because of customs.
* Law has its source in the common consciousness (Volkgeist) of the people.
* The legislation is the last stage of lawmaking, and, therefore, the lawyer or the jurist is more important than the legislator.

**Sociological Definition of Law**

Leon Duguit states that law as “essentially and exclusively as a social fact.”

Rudolph Von Ihering’s law definition. – “The form of the guarantee of conditions of life of society, assured by State’s power of constraint.”

This definition has three important parts. One, the law is a means of social control. Two, the law is to serve the purposes of the society. Three, law due to its nature, is coercive.

Roscoe Pound studied the term law and thus came up with his own law definition. He considered the law to be predominantly a tool of social engineering.

Where conflicting pulls of political philosophy, economic interests, and ethical values constantly struggled for recognition.

Against a background of history, tradition and legal technique. Social wants are satisfied by law acting which is acting as a social institution.