Theory of law

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#### Meaning of Law

The state has laid down some rules and regulations to keep the society at peace.

The set of rules and regulations is going to be. In this, when man started his organized and cohesive social life, due to the contradiction in human nature, quarrels started to arise among themselves. It was a natural thing, but in spite of these conflicts, the people of the society could not even imagine a life without social life because everyone needs the help of other people to deal with their various actions. The state has also failed to meet the needs of the members of the society and to keep their relations peaceful. And set the rules. These rules and regulations were acceptable to all, so they became law. Now if anyone disobeys these laws. If there are additional bills. However, the city is still. The light of cooperation and light is created in the mutual relations of the unarmed citizens of the law

## Definition of Law

Various jurists have defined law in the following ways.

##### Holland:

The law is a force in the hands of a supreme authority that is able to control the specific movements of individuals and can only be formed by a specific individual.

According to the Netherlands,

the law regulates only the outward actions of man, while the law is responsible for his inward actions.

##### T. H. Greene: S

| Laws are a set of rules and regulations governed by the state of Austin. Is enforced by "Law is the command of the sovereign.

##### " Aristotle:

Any law enforcing the ruling party is called law. "Whatsoever the ruling party of the state shall enact is called law." "Law is a 0, amai ac issued by a superior to an inferior." V is an organized system whose rules govern the attitudes of cities or political figures. Statement also controls relationships.

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There is a term in law and also a profession which consists of customs, customs and accepted principles of society, the obedience of which and the general public considers it their duty. Laws can be enacted from the above points, but the light of rules and regulations is called me by the

government which has set the law in vain and then punishes the violators. The law only covers the outward actions of man

## Types of Law

##### National Law:

A careful analysis of the law reveals the following types:

A set of laws that the state enacts to enforce on its citizens. Within the state, Hatim's institutions of jurisdiction and I are subject to national law. The state enforces laws within its prescribed limits through its high values. National law is also called municipal law.

##### Constitutional Law:

Constitutional laws are the most important laws in any state. They also state the organization and duties of the Legislature and the Executive. Constitutional laws are above every law. There are different types of constitutions in different states. Constitutional laws are often written in most states. Most of the UK's constitution is uncodified because most of the UK's constitutional laws are in force.

##### Ordinary Law:

All laws that are not part of the Constitution are Ordinary Law. . There is a difference between ordinary law and constitutional law. Constitutional law describes the structure of the state, while general law describes the interrelationships of citizens living in the state and the relationship between these institutions.

It can be further divided into three types

* 1. private law 2) Public Law Packs are laws and regulations that define the relationship between state citizens and different state departments. These are the rights of citizens. The state cannot infringe on the rights of citizens under the Public law. Some jurists would also include the constitutional law in the Public law.

A law is divided into two more parts. Is enforced in some countries, especially in France, where there are administrative courts that make decisions under administrative law. Separate laws for officers and separate laws for the public.This law may be made in the General Law: Procedure. The law defines the relationship between the state and the citizen. It has nothing to do with law and criminal.

3)Private Law:

Private Law is also a branch of Ordinary Law. These are cases in which the parties are citizens. The law defines the rights and duties of citizens. Minorities are often allowed to live in accordance with the constitution. This law applies to Owl Law and its various branches, including inheritance laws and property transfer laws.

##### Criminal Law and Procedure:

Establishing law and order in the state is the first responsibility of the state. Therefore, if there is a violent attack on a person, the state considers the attack on itself. If a person attacks another person's freedom and property, the state considers him as its own because such attacks by Saif cause harm to the state. Therefore, it is a punishment under the military law. The manner in which he is punished under the law is called Criminal Procedure.

##### Civil Law and Procedure:

The Civil Law protects the civil rights of the members of the society, including cases of property, debt, inheritance, marriage, etc. The way civil rights are protected is called the Civil Procedure.

##### Statute Law:

Each state has a legislature called the Legislature. The members of this body are elected by the people in the general elections. It has enacted legislation to streamline the affairs of the legislature. Such laws are called statute laws. In the UK and Pakistan, Parliament makes Statute lags. The US Congress conducts the e-mail.

##### Ordinance:

Ordinances are rules that the administration enforces rather than unanimously. These are short- lived practices. After that the B disappears automatically. If the ordinance is passed in the assembly, it becomes law. Ordinances are usually enforced in emergencies.

##### Common Law:

Re-laws are very important in the UK and there is a lot of importance given to public customs, so the laws are a regular part of the British constitution and the courts of law Just like the general rules.

##### International law:

All states abide by the agreements reached with each other. According to international law, all international law is based on ethics because American superpowers sometimes ignore international law.

##### Adjudication of the Judiciary:

The previous judgments of the judiciary are made by the judges from time to time. They are sometimes used as legal references. Even in the light of past judgments, judges deliver judgments. In this way, special laws are explained up to explain, which proves to be a very big part of the law.