

Role and functions of law

Law, Common Law



Role and Functions of Law LAW 421 Role and Functions of Law The role and functions are all based on its purpose; the purposes of law begin when domination and power of higher authority had no consideration for the rights of individuals (Melvin). The United States has created laws to help justice in society from many angles, in this case education and the workplace, and promoting good faith dealing among businesses. There are four sources (primary sources) of law that have federal and state levels; Constitutional Law, Statutory Law, Administrative Law, and Common Law. These laws can work together or independently. Constitutional law functions as a structure for federal and state governments for rules amending the constitution it also grants specific power for different branches of government; and providing procedural protections for citizens in wrongful government actions. It is also a source of permanence and preemption. Statutory Law is approved and disapproved by exclusive legislative body. On the federal level a president can sign or veto a bill making it a statute, and on the state level the governor can sign into law which gives statutes at the local level (ordinances) to regulate issues. Administrative Law gives the power of authority by an executive branch or independent agency, on the federal end the statutes have broad powers to impose regulations, make policy, and enforce the law. Common Law is made by the courts, and uses precedent on cases, this law also establishes principles based on the cases to help standardize the courts system in case the same issue happens again. Reference Melvin, S. P. (2011) The legal environment of business: A managerial approach: Theory to practice. New, NY: McGraw-Hill/Irwin