LAW

In common parlance, law means a rule that is enforceable through institutions. The study of law crosses the boundaries between the social science and humanities, depending on one's view of research into its objectives and effects.

Many laws are *based on norm* accepted by a community and thus have an ethical foundation. Law is not always enforceable especially in the international relations context. It has been defined as a "system of rules", to achieve justice, as an "authority" to mediate people's interests and even as "the command of a sovereign, backed by the threat of a sanction."

Legal policy incorporates the practical manifestation of thinking from almost every social science and the humanities. Laws are politics, because politicians create them. Law is philosophy, because moral and ethical persuasions shape their ideas. Law tells many of history stories, because statutes, case law and certifications build up over time. And law is economics because any rule about contract, tort, property law, labour law, company law and many more can have long-lasting effects on the distribution of wealth.

The noun *law* derives from the late Old English *lagu*, meaning something laid or fixed and the adjective *legal* comes from the Latin word *lex*.