

The Role and Functions of Law in Contemporary Society the Law – a Plurilateral Developed Social Science

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Abstract

The process of creating and developing a science of Law has always had at its base a significant social, humanistic side, reflected by the way in which the individual is positioned in society and in relation to the society in which he lives. Man's conduct within a society created over time by his own physical forces was guided and balanced by the creation of rules, basic principles and current legal norms. The way society evolved over time, the role of history, politics, social and economic conditions, and state organization, represented and represents the premises for the development of a Science of Law that has the social obligation to adapt rapidly to the new conditions and needs of the contemporary state, part of a State Union and of a World order. The task of highlighting and promoting the multidisciplinary character of Law rests mainly in the hands of theorists and practitioners of law, those who can progressively analyze its characters and functions and draw new useful and current tasks for the rule of law.

Keywords: law, society, role, contemporary, evolution.

Introduction

The Science of Law is one of the most important human social sciences because of its social role in the society and because it represents the faith of the people worldwide in a force greater than the common features of the daily social interactions. The Law creates, directs and corrects human and social behaviors. A science about society, the Law is a pure social human social science. The Science of Law studies the laws of the existence and development of the state and of the Law, the political and legal institutions, their pure historical forms, the

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connections with the other components of the social system, the way in which the legal and political institutions influence the society and also how these institutions receive the social influence (Popa, 2008, p. 2).

The Law, as any other social science, represents a generalization of the human experience in a certain section of activity and contains a series of data verified and systematized, a number of notions, categories, concepts and principles, but also a methodological set than can be used in order to study and investigate the social phenomenon that is essential for creating the rule of law (Popa, 2008, p. 3).

The Law is a pure deductive Science, this feature can be observed both in the theory of law and in the legal practice, thanks to the power of the legal reasoning.

According to the Greek philosopher Epicur, the Law forms and must form according to the interests of every era, it is a law always changing and always with relative authority (Culic, Stroe, 1994, p. 81).

The word “right” can be used in several meanings, depending on the context. At its origin is the Latin *directus*, from *dirigo* = straight (in the sense of horizontal or vertical), direction, straight line. In Latin, the word *jus* was used to name the set of state rules (right in the legal sense, laws).

The Law represents the objective ethics, while the Moral represents the subjective ethics, and this is why for the right legal thinking it is important to combine the two.

For the Law to remain a force in the eyes of the people that are at the same time a part of communities, organizations and international order, it is necessary to remind them that the law has very strong roots and it is based on high Principles that will keep the Rule of Law alive and standing straight in the face of any armed conflict, economic crises or negative effects of the Artificial Intelligence.

It is in the nature of the Law to recreate and reshape itself when facing new social challenges, but it is also true that it is in the hands of the human legislators to access all the sources of the legal system in order for the Science of Law to be kept active, formative and naturally useful.

We can briefly define the etymological legal concept of Law as the general rule of mandatory human behavior (Tănăsescu, 2010, p. 37).

The Grounds of Legal thinking: Legal Philosophy – Analytical Jurisprudence – Sociological Theories

The Role of the LAW from the beginnings. The Law has its roots in the genuine ways of thinking of the ancient people, it was created by the need of understanding and applying a form of necessary natural behavior in the heart of communities, in order to prevent and punish certain conducts of people that harm the interests of others and fail to understand that there is a common good that needs to be respected by all individuals.

Man's reflections on his position in the community and in the Universe are the basis of the Legal Philosophy that is nowadays so valuable for the rule of law.

Starting with the Greek Philosophers like Aristotle and Plato and continuing with Hegel's philosophic system, the philosophic way of thinking regarding the world as God created it and the Gods protected it, represents without any doubt the basis of the entire Legal system as we know it worldwide.

The Legal philosophy has naturally received among time an influence of the Political Ideology that was characteristic for specific period of times, and when these two great forces started fighting for what is Just, the social need for separation of powers inside the communities became a priority.

When the Judicial power took form as a system that was given the role of applying the rule of law in different cases that needed to be analyzed in the sense of punishment and future prevention, the Judicial behavior came to light.

This judicial behavior, achieved with the interpretation of the law by a magistrate, even if it was or not influenced by political actors, has set the grounds for the Analytical Jurisprudence that is now found in any legal system and that has the important role of source of law.

According to the Greek Philosopher *Aristotle*, Laws are something different from what regulates and expresses the form of the Constitution; it is their office to direct the conduct of the Magistrate in the execution of his office and the punishment of the offenders (Friedmann, 1967, p. 11).

This way of looking at the rule of law – as a tool created not only for setting the rules for conducting individual behavior but also for conducting the role of the magistrate in the judicial system, is a very important key for understanding how a legal act of justice should take place in any civilized form of judicial act. I dare to say that it is the most important judicial truth that can help the judicial system become fair and moral, because it emphasizes the importance of the

moral truth in relation with the subjective moral beliefs of the human – magistrate.

The idea of what is *Just* is also a very sensitive philosophical subject, related to the idea of truth and morality, and in order to give a proper and fair sense of the rule of law it is important to know and take into consideration in any legal thinking or act just the moral principles that were thought and created in the ancient times, when the Society was not as much disturbed by subjective needs as it happens nowadays.

Talking about Society and about the actual needs of the individuals that form the society and life in it, takes us to the third important aspect of the Law, the Law as a *social fact*, the way the French sociologist Durkheim named it.

The Law is not only the reflection of the philosophy and political ideologies, and the order set by the judicial behavior, but is it also a social product, and this important feature is very strong related with the idealistic idea of rule of law.

The way that society evolves in time is strongly connected with the way the rule of law must take care of the proper and secure development of the human needs and rights.

For the reasons above, the Sociological theories are the third most important components of the legal thinking.

The Law cannot be separated by the society, it is created and developed to sustain and conduct the human behavior inside the society and in public relations between states, it has the role of shaping the conduct of a society according to the actual development of all its branches – economical, political, etc.

For creating the rule of law it is essential to analyze the human behavior inside the Society in each period of time relevant in the history of mankind because the individual behavior will always be directly influenced by the social reality as a whole, by economic development or regression, by the changes in the political area and by the changes in the world climate.

It is the major duty of the Law to create special rules in special cases and to shape the general rules in order to apply to a wide category of social facts that can have dangerous consequences if left to develop without a proper legal framework.

The fact that the Law can be defined and considered to be a common language all over the world, it is not only because of the strong principles born

in the ancient philosophy, but also because the law is considered to be the form of expression of the major social needs.

For the reasons above, the Science of law is strongly related to the Sociological sciences, and we can even talk about the science of Legal Sociology.

The Legal Sociology as a science, it is situated between the Sociology Science with its two components – General Sociology and Special, Technical Sociology, and the Science of Law, and it has the same role as the Law Discipline – General Theory of Law (Popa, 1989, p. 84).

It is very important to say that the whole three components of the Legal thinking mentioned and described above – the Legal Philosophy, the Analytical Jurisprudence and the Sociological Theories, must be always in connection when it comes to create, develop and apply The Rule of Law in any modern legal system, in order to have a just and complete legal vision, or better said, to give the Law its proper place in Society.

In order for the legal thinking to create a just rule of law in any historical, political and economic environment, it is also important to take into consideration the three Characteristics of the Law: The Stability, The Formalism and The Desire for security from disorder (Friedmann, 1967, p. 70)

In regard to the third characteristic of the law – the desire for security from disorder, it is necessary to underline the fact that it is custom for the rules of law to be created or shaped after the problem or the crisis occurs and the society has to deal with the negative consequences, and this is why one of the most important tasks for the legislator is to have the means and find the legal methods in order to anticipate the social problems and to create rules of law in actual timing, in a variety of domains that are developing with extremely fast steps and can be the causes for economic or social crises.

According to the French sociologist Durkheim, the progress translates in a society with the growth of the global quantity of rules of law (Tănăsescu, 2010, p. 44).

The Functions of the Law: Principles of law – Functions of law – Role of the law

The functions of the Law can be defined as the set of tasks that the law should respond inside a society, in order to respect and apply the social condition of the rule of law. By using the law according to its legal functions, the legislator makes sure that the way in which the society is conducted respects the Latin

phrase *Nihil sine lege*. The determination of the social-historical forms, the direction and the form of the legal system, with its legal institutions, law domains, the variety of rules of law and legal courts that directly apply the rules of law, they all define and compose the functions of the law. According to the legal doctrine created in Romania in the era of the Communist political regime, the functions of the law could be defined as the directions towards which the law generally sets his way, meaning that the functions of the law give the direction of the rule of law. Also, it is said that to define the functions of the socialist law it means to establish the role of the law in the society (Ceterchi, 1974, p. 15).

The functions of the law represent the social role of the law in general, the social purpose of the entire legal activity (Ceterchi, 1974, p. 16). The Romanian legal doctrine now classifies a number of four essential functions of the law : (a) The institutionalization function of the social-political organization; (b) The function of conservation, defense and guarantee of the fundamental values of the society; (c) The function of leading, conducting the society; (d) The normative function.

According to the legal communist doctrine, another function of the law was the one of harmonization of the personal interests and beliefs of the individuals with the general ones of the local communities and of the country.

Also, the socialist doctrine talked about a law function called the educational function, which had the role of increasing the level of social, civic conscience of the citizens, being believed that one of the roles of the law is to educate the individual in the name and the spirit of the law, in order for them to live and work for the benefit of their country and for the prosperity of it. This way of thinking was of course specific for all the dictatorial regimes that ruled in the history worldwide, and it exceeded the legal thinking.

- a) According to the institutionalization function of the social-political organization, the structure of the national social system is created, in order to be active and to represent the society properly in relation with its citizens and with the other states. This function represents the legal power given by the citizens to the legal and administrative institutions of the country, which are created and ruled only according to the rule of law written in the Constitution and other ordinary laws.
- b) The function of conservation, defense and guarantee of the fundamental values of the society represents one of the main roles of the Law in

general, according to which the rule of law should always treat as a priority the conservation, defense and guarantee of fundamental values of a society, such as the right to an independent state, the right of property and the wide category of citizens rights.

- c) By using the function of leading the society, the legislator is primarily allowed to set the legal framework in order for the society to relate legally to its citizens and to other states, in concern to daily economic, social or political tasks or when the society deals with crisis or armed conflicts.
- d) The last but not least, the normative function of the law is the one that allows the legislator to create rules of law in all the domains of the social sectors, all civil, administrative, commercial and criminal laws, that have the role of conducting the human behavior in order for all the individuals to have a moral and peaceful relation with the others and to prevent and discourage any misguided conduct in their social lives.

About this last function of the law, the normative one, the communist legal doctrine said that it represents the pure methods of achieving all the other functions of the law, that it expresses the specific social role of the law, as the one to regulate the human conduct, as individuals, in communities, or organizations (Ceterchi, 1974, p. 27). The normative function represents the corollary of the functions of law, the essence of LAW, the programming factor of human freedom of action, the only legal method that can ensure and guarantee the security, balance and equity of human conduct in relation to the accelerated development of technology and social evolution in relation to the economic, political and environmental factors, by performing the function of sanctioning deviant behavior, the only nonviolent and effective role that is attributed de jure and de facto to the legislator and to the contemporary society. The normative function is the base of the functions of law pyramid, and its most important present Role is to respond interdependently with European norms, permanently maintaining an active and efficient legal circuit. With the use of the four major functions, the Law can conduct and legally organize the whole country in any period of time given by political, social and economic circumstances, and the rule of law should always be just and equally applied towards individuals and other communities. Nonetheless, by knowing and understanding the legal power of the four functions of the law, the legal thinkers and all the law practitioners can easily find objective legal answers in order to put into practice the higher role of the law in the society.

The immediate result of fulfilling the functions of the law is the perseverance of the judicial order in the entire society (Ceterchi, 1974, p. 27). It is also fair to say that the immediate, natural characterization of the rule of law is given in any society through the *social acceptance* – the actual observance of the Law by the community to which it is addressed (Friedmann, 1967, p. 14). The functions of law have their legal roots in the general Principles of Law, the ones that characterize the entire legal system of a country or of an organization such as the European Union. In the Romanian legal system, every domain of law has its own set of principles which guide the entire area of normative acts that are created by the legislator and these principles reflect the functions and the role of the law in our country. One of the most important legal principles is the one that stands for the supremacy of the law – a principle with an old character, expressing the sovereign will of the people, given in the hands of the judicial system and by that receiving the supreme obligation of the state and of the people – to respect the rule of law without making any social differences. It is right to say that the value of a country or of an entire nation represents the legal principles in which they truly believe and for which they stand in front of any political regime or economic crisis or armed war.

The principles of law are as important as the country's own hymn or flag. One of the principles of law mentioned in the communist legal doctrine and not found in the present legal doctrine is the principle of the active and formative role of the socialist law, a law created in order to stimulate, educate and prospect for the future the social relations and the human behavior, according to the strategic general goals established for the social-economic development of the country (Ceterchi, 1974, p. 29). I can say that this principle could also be part of the present legal norm in order to underline the importance of the active and formative role that the rule of law must have in order to face the present and future social, political and economic threats that come as part of the phenomenon of globalization.

A primary conclusion regarding the importance of the functions of law and of the principle of law for the legal and judicial order of a state or of an organization is that we cannot separate the new social realities from the rule of law, in order for a state to be ruled in a proper way, it is imperial necessary to actively develop the legislation, this process should never be interrupted or damaged by political actors or inadequate judicial or social behavior.

Also, it is important to underline the legal connection between the principles of law – Functions of law – Role of the Law, this connection is the legal key for developing and following the rule of law for the benefit of the states, individually or part of the EU, and in relation with the international rules.

The Role of the Law in the Present and near Future. State Law. EU Law. International Law.

The social and political state order nowadays is divided into Countries own rules, EU regulations and politics and international rules. Are these three sources of law in consent with one another, do they communicate efficient enough in order to solve the problems that affect communities and states in a reasonable period of time and with pro-active rules of law? This is the primary question that should be asked and responded by the legislators of the three sources of law mentioned, and this is how we all can find out which is the Role of the Law in the present, in the contemporary era. Nevertheless, at first sight, this is not an easy question to respond to, but it is, beyond any reasonable doubt, a question whose right answer can be found in the legal ancient thinking, in the principles of the law and in the functions of the law mentioned not long ago in my work.

The main purpose of this article is to underline the importance of the moral legal thinking that can always be a priceless source of solving social and political issues and crisis, and to emphasize the fact that the problem does not come from the Law or from the lack of special rules of law, it comes and it spreads because of the misinterpretation of the law given by the judicial and administrative behavior present nowadays inside the states, communities and organizations, and by the lack of active legal roles and legal view.

The common and most important feature for the three sources of law – State law, EU law and International Law is the fact they all represent and protect a *social product*. But this feature it is also the one that can be the cause of the non-reaction of the law in front of the world's present crisis and wars given its traditional characteristic, the idea of what is right according to the popular beliefs facing the challenges and the unknown territory of the global common good.

It is very important to underline the fact that the Law was created from the popular beliefs and thinking, this is why most of the first rules are still applied in the present, especially because of their strong moral sense, but once the Society faces a process of extremely fast evolution, the need of embracing new and visionary legal points of view becomes crucial both for the individuals as part

of their countries and for the same individuals as part of the EU community and of the International order.

If we are to analyze the sources of law of the Romanian legal system and the one of the European Union, we can notice that they both have the same pyramidal structure and the same legal norms as part of their general legal system. At the bottom of the pyramid, they both have the Common law and the Principles of Law, and at the top of the pyramid – the national legal system has the Constitution and the Constitutional laws and the EU system has the two basic Treaties (TFEU, TEU).

Secondly, starting from the bottom of the pyramid, both national and EU legal systems have the Jurisprudence, as a very important source of law worldwide.

At the middle ground of the pyramid, the national system is composed of public and local norms, Codes of each law domain, government decisions and organic laws. The EU legal pyramid has in the middle the Treaties and Conventions between EU and state members, Conventions between the state members and EU specific norms (Decisions, Regulations, Recommendations, Directives).

All the sources of law of the UE are known to form the ACQUIS of the European Union.

I have mentioned the above mirror comparison between the two legal system, of a state and of an Organization as the EU, in order to emphasize the fact that there are no major differences between the legal systems and this is a start for understanding that the EU legal system is apt to create rules of law as good as the national legal systems do, and that it is in our benefit as a part of the EU to assimilate the rules of law coming from the EU legislator and to contribute with our legal thinking and legal knowledge at making the EU law more active, formative and efficient, in order for the EU to be able to create in the near future legal supranational norms, not only politics.

When looking at the two legal pyramids, we can see that the functions of law apply for both of the legal systems and can be the legal binder between the two, and by connecting the two systems through the law functions, we can easily find objective answers and establish the Role of the Law inside the states and also in and out of the EU. We can also imagine that the two pyramids are looking at the same sky, with a big cloud and a brilliant sun, the cloud being the Legal Consciousness, that should be above and inside any legal thinking and decision, and the Sun representing the Global legal order and the Rule of Law. If we want to imagine a bigger picture, we can see the contemporary social, political and

economic problems, and the Ukrainian War, as being large meteorites that approach the Earth with fast speed, as fast as the globalization and the high-tech evolution.

Beyond any imaginative description, the purpose of this article is to find and underline at least some of the most important Roles of the law in the contemporary society, by following the legal reasoning mentioned above. Given the fact that the main function of the law is to give the politics, economics and social life a form and an order, we can say that the general Role of the law in the contemporary society is to express, protect and regulate the social reality in time of peace and in time of crisis.

In order to do so in a right and legal manner, any individual and society must understand that the intern law of the states should contribute to the EU rule of law and should also allow the EU to establish in time a supranational legal rule of law, with the one and only purpose of regulating the domains that the globalization phenomenon brought and will continue to bring all over the world. As for the international rule of law concerns, the international legal institutions should try to connect in a more active way with the EU legal institutions and vice versa, in order for the two major social and legal systems to set the legal grounds for responding properly to most of the challenges of the armed conflicts, climate changes, high-tech evolution (AI), economic crises, democratic recession, etc. The international criminal legislation has a very important role in dealing with contemporary crimes such as the crime of aggression that is the major crime committed by Russia in the war against Ukraine, thanks to the Rome Statute, and also the international jurisprudence has a wide category of criminal cases in order to search and find the proper legal answers for the indictment of those who commit crimes against humanity.

If we look back in the legal doctrine regarding the international rule of law, we can find that the view of the law theoreticians from that period of time – year 1977 – can also be applied and considered one of the roles of law in the contemporary society, not only for the international law, but also for the EU law which will develop in the years to come : In the conditions given by the contemporary era, era of profound revolutionary transformations, characterized by the affirmation for independence and equality of all the people, it becomes more and more important the role of the international law in establishing a peace and long-time collaboration, in eliminating the force and the threat by using the force in the international relations, in the building of a new system of

relations between the states, created firmly on high principles of morality and justice (Geamanu, 1977, p. 5).

Also the Romanian socialist legal doctrine mentioned that, according to the Yugoslav Professor R. Lang, in order to make sure that the law is efficient for the improvement of the social relations, as a constructive agent of the advanced socialist society, the legislator must have a wide vision regarding the model of the future situation, to start from a realistic model conduct, prepared after a thorough study of the tasks, of the social realities and of the effects of the decisional act, to know the dynamic of the domains that need to be regulated and to be warned regarding any unwanted side effects that could create social collision or create and maintain social contradiction (Ceterchi, 1974, p. 21).

It is also mentioned in the same work that some authors believe that every legal norm represents a normative forecast of the development of the social relations in the domain in which it regulates and that it must contain from the very beginning a written forecast that will be checked while the legal norm will be in force (Ceterchi, 1974, p. 22).

The above points of view regarding the work of the legislator is the reason for which the Law Science is considered to be the mathematics of the social sciences, and why the legal thinking should respect the connections described in the present article. A more detailed list of roles of the law found in the legal doctrine of the same period of time, underlining the importance of the social role of the law, describes a number of four methods and ways for achieving the purpose of the social law: (a) Ensuring a scientific character for the whole judicial activity; (b) Underlining the democratic character of the law; (c) Augmentation of the humanist character of the law; (d) Extension of the law area with norms created for a diversity of social relations (Ceterchi, 1974, p. 14).

We can definitely notice that all four methods mentioned are still of actual interest for the present rule of law, in all the domains and inside any state or organization, and this is another proof of the importance of the right legal thinking that should be found in all the legal systems. There is for sure another side of the problem that we can see and analyze regarding the fact that principles created for the needs of the society 30 years ago mirror the needs of the society in the contemporary era. This is a truth that can reveal at least two important issues concerning the rule of law: one is that which describes perfectly the arguments mentioned in this paper regarding the importance of knowing and respecting the principles of law, the functions and the roles of law that were

created by high level legal thinkers in the history of the world, because they will always reveal the legal truth and the legal values, but also the inevitable fact that the society did not succeed in more than 30 years to prevent and stop the perpetuation of armed conflicts, crimes against humanity, democratic recession and other important social and economic crises.

Looking at this fact with objective eyes and objective global thinking, I can say that even if the situation seems to be of a high level risk, we should take into consideration the fact that there will never be a perfect society, and not because the laws are not enough or because they are not applied properly, but mainly because the human behavior has so many features than can infinitely multiply when they met the wide area of social and economic possibilities, and there will be no stopping for the evolution of this natural psychological process. From this point of view, the French sociologist Durkheim described the crime as a natural phenomenon, because of the fact that the crime is found in all the societies, not matter the type. Furthermore, he sees the crime as being normal, as being necessary and connected to the fundamental conditions of every social life, and for this reason, the crime is useful, is useful in order to active the social, collective reaction of the individuals and of the state. According to Durkheim, in any society, the crime unites the consciences and strengthens them (Banciu, 2007, p. 51-52). Durkheim's point of view regarding the role of the crime as a natural phenomenon in any society, with its legal importance given by the fact that the crime awakes the social reaction that can turn into a source of law, reflects another feature of the contemporary rule of law – the fact that it follows the crime, instead of preceding it.

In the global legal area of state laws, EU laws and international laws, the concept of legal *transplant* is used in order to give a name to the legal methodology that needs to be set in order to create legal norms that can properly solve the issues and crimes with which the global society deals in the contemporary era.

In order to find the proper tools for helping the present legal system to keep under control the fast and degenerative way in which the society evolves, the worldwide legislators must reconsider and analyze the functionality of the legal values. The exact legal answers for all the social problems that nowadays create a diverse area of crimes can be found with studying the theory of the science of law, with all its concepts, notions and principles, mainly because this represents the legal common ground for all the legal systems and secondly

because this is the only right method in order to create and relate to new legal typologies.

Another important role in creating the legal norms necessary for controlling the globalization phenomenon is that of the comparative law, as the English Professor Twining mentioned – in a globalized, cosmopolitan world, both the general studies regarding the Science of law and the ones concerning the comparative law, must become cosmopolitan, as a precondition for the revival of the general theory of law and as a wider reconsideration of the comparative law (Popa, 2008, p. 11).

Without any doubt, the process of analyzing the different legal norms found in the state's legal systems in order to integrate them in the EU legal system and vice versa, has to start from the basic concepts and principles found in the general theory of law, and to use all of them in a deductive way for the purpose of creating the new typology of laws, with their most important feature – the universality.

What we, as legal thinkers, can do regarding this thesis is to identify the areas of social domains that need to be regulated and find the legal means in order to create special legal frameworks for each and every domain, both administrative and criminal, in order to prevent that certain activities, create negative effects among people and outside the society. For accomplishing this, it is essential that all the legal systems connect in an active and formative way using the rule as law with its entire legal principles and methods. The Law should be able to create in the near future Hybrid sciences and a legal system of encoding the law domains in a supranational plan, both being the work that the state legislators, EU legislator and international forums should put into practice, taking into consideration that they all have the means to achieve that and that it will only take goodwill and trust in the strength and infinite power of the Rule of Law.

The higher role of the law in the contemporary society can be therefore described and classified as the Role of globalization the legal norm, together with the globalization of its concepts and methods, in order for the law to fight from the position of equality with the present threats and crises. When talking about an idealistic higher role of the law in the contemporary society we can revive the principle of Montesquieu regarding the international law, according to which all the states must make to one another in time of peace as much good as possible, and in time of war, as less harm as possible (Culic, Stroe, 1994, p. 163).

Conclusion

This is a quote used at the beginning of the movie *Le Proces*, a movie from 1962, based on the novel of the writer Franz Kafka. Although the meaning of the quote as it represents the subject of the movie was the denied access to the judicial system, the opaque windows of the judicial institutions, I felt the need to use it for the conclusions of this article by describing the Guard that stands in front of the Law as representing the Legal Conscience, the Morality and the Truth that define the right Law as part of the Law Science in any legal era. It is also important to mention that, in an era of fast social challenges and universal incertitude, we can always relate to the ancient Greek cult of *nomos*, a word that represents the combination of divine law, human law, habits, traditions, manners, human behavior – the orderly reality of the human world as a part of a universal order (Culic, Stroe, 1994, p. 32-33). The Law can be considered to be one of the most valuable treasures of every state and should be always protected and treated as one.

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