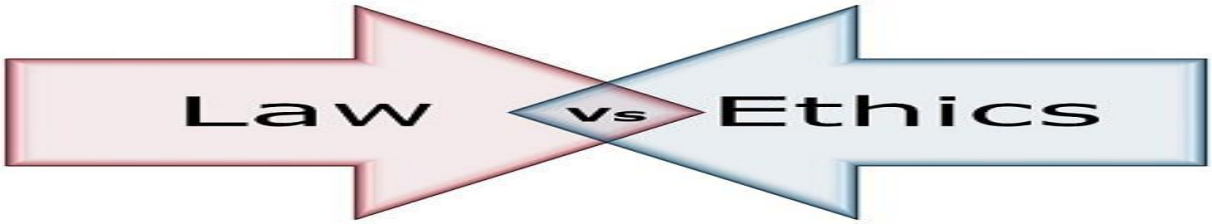
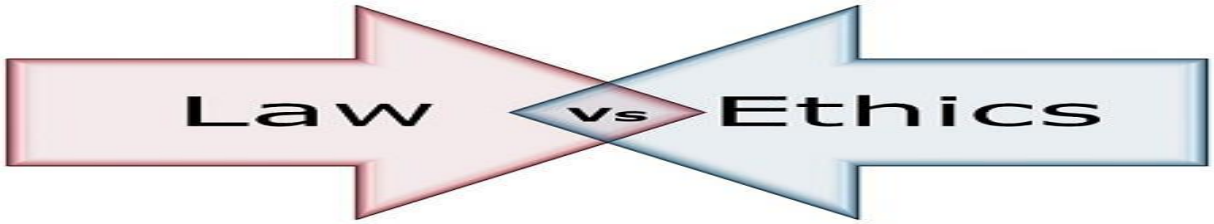
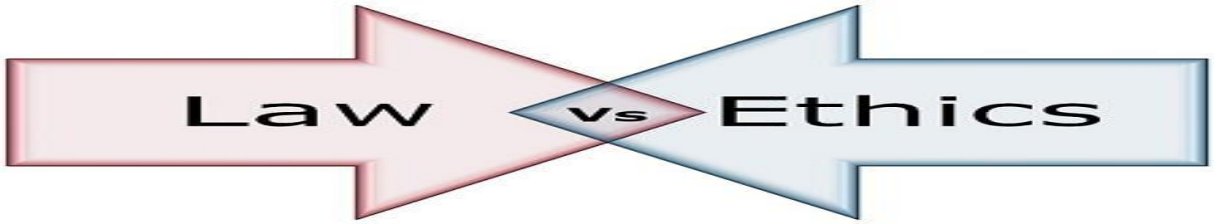


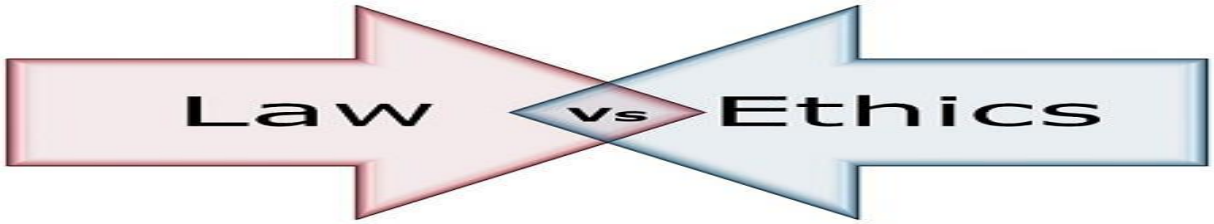
- **Definition of Law:**
- The law is described as the set of rules and regulation, created by the government to govern the whole society. The law is universally accepted, recognized and enforced. It is created with the purpose of maintaining social order, peace, justice in the society and to provide protection to the general public and safeguard their interest. It is made after considering ethical principles and moral values.
- The law is made by the judicial system of the country. Every person in the country is bound to follow the law. It clearly defines what a person must or must not do. So, in the case of the breach of law may result in the punishment or penalty or sometimes both.



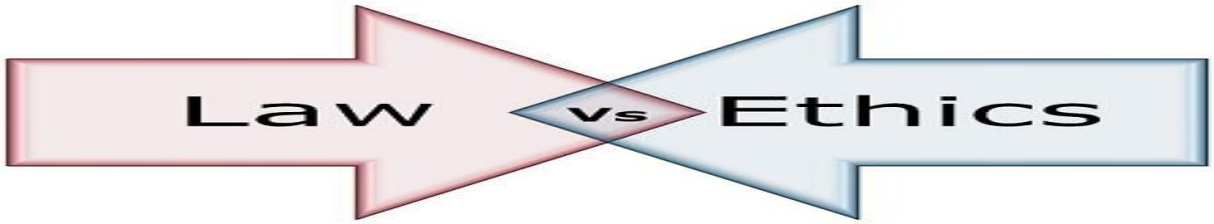
- **Various Types of Law:**
- **Criminal law:**
- Criminal law concerns itself with finding and punishing people who have broken the law by committing crimes. The goal of criminal law is to uncover the true perpetrator of a crime and exact justice. Criminal law includes a wide range of crimes, from homicides to pirating copyrighted material.



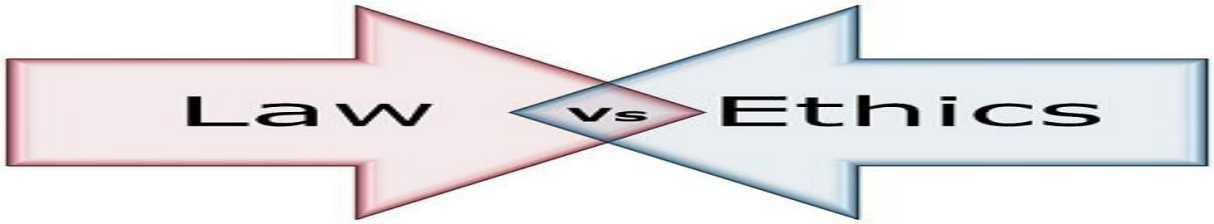
- **Corporate law:**
- Corporate law is the system of criminal justice that makes sure businesses adhere to local and federal regulations for conducting business legally. Paralegals in this specialty might work for a single corporation as part of their in-house legal team, or they might work for a firm that works with many corporate clients.



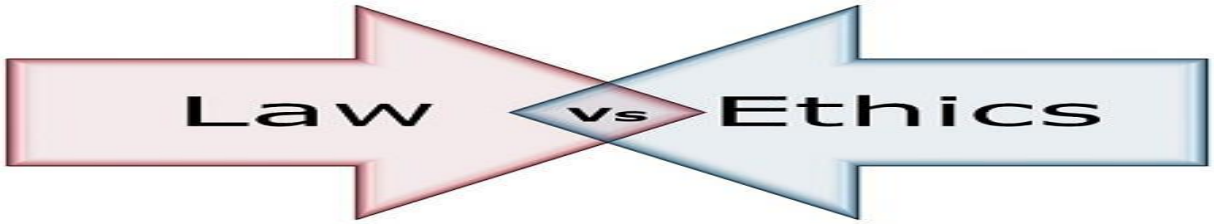
- **International law:**
- International law governs the interactions between different countries. These laws are designed to promote trade and to keep all citizens safe. International law often deals with issues related to preserving the environment, establishing basic human rights and regulating trade.



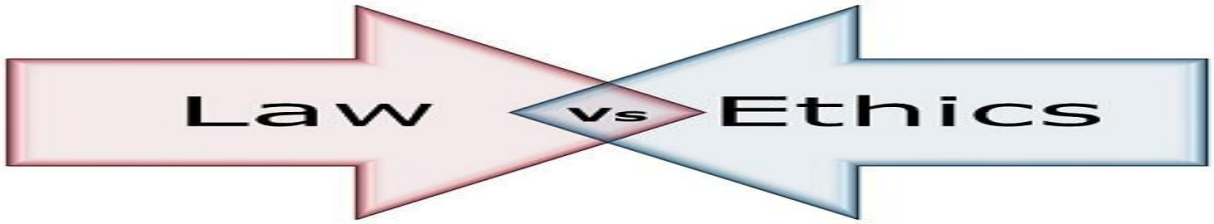
- **Commercial law:**
- Commercial law—sometimes called trade law or business law—deals with commerce, trade and consumer transactions. This broad legal field includes areas like bankruptcy, contracts, mortgages and real estate, consumer credit and banking.



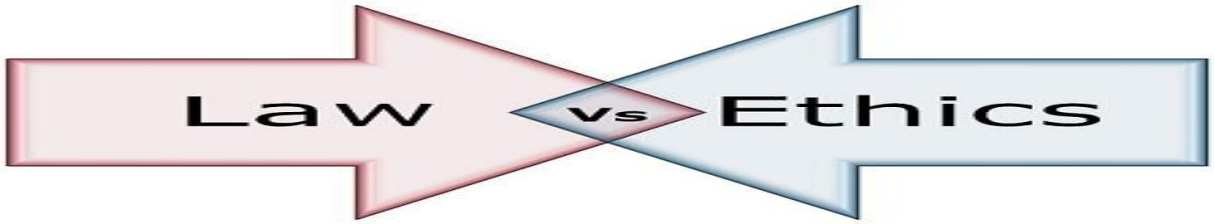
- **Family Law:**
- This type of law handles cases related to family relationships, such as divorce and child custody, adoption and termination of parental rights. These cases often involve children, and some surround difficult circumstances, such as child abuse or domestic violence.



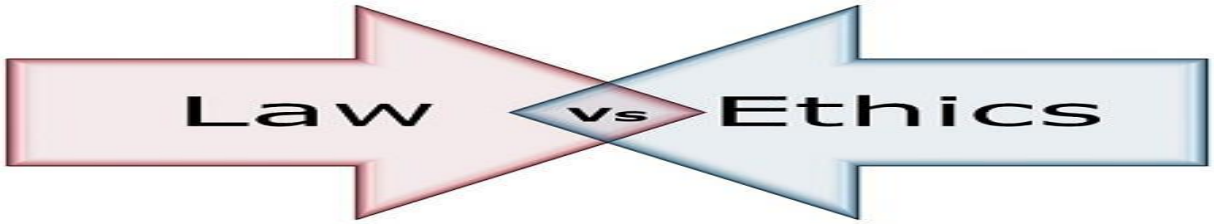
- **Constitutional law:**
- This area of law includes any legal proceedings related to upholding or interpreting the Pakistan Constitution. Court cases might surround issues like due process, civil rights or freedom of speech.



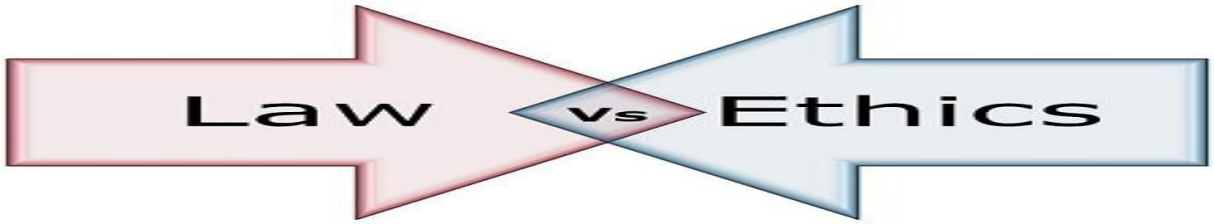
- **Labor law:**
- Labor laws oversee the relationship between employers and employees. Their goal is to ensure that employees aren't taken advantage of by corporations, which typically have more bargaining power or resources than an individual employee. Labor laws govern issues like collective bargaining, unionization, benefits disputes and more.



- **Intellectual property law:**
- Intellectual property (IP) refers to intangible creative works or inventions that are protected by copyrights, trademarks or patents. These laws work to protect creators from copyright infringement.



- **Definition of Ethics:**
- By ethics, we mean that branch of moral philosophy that guides people about what is good or bad. It is a collection of fundamental concepts and principles of an ideal human character. The principles help us in making decisions regarding, what is right or wrong. It informs us about how to act in a particular situation and make a judgment to make better choices for ourselves.
- Ethics are the code of conduct agreed and adopted by the people. It sets a standard of how a person should live and interact with other people.


Law
vs
Ethics

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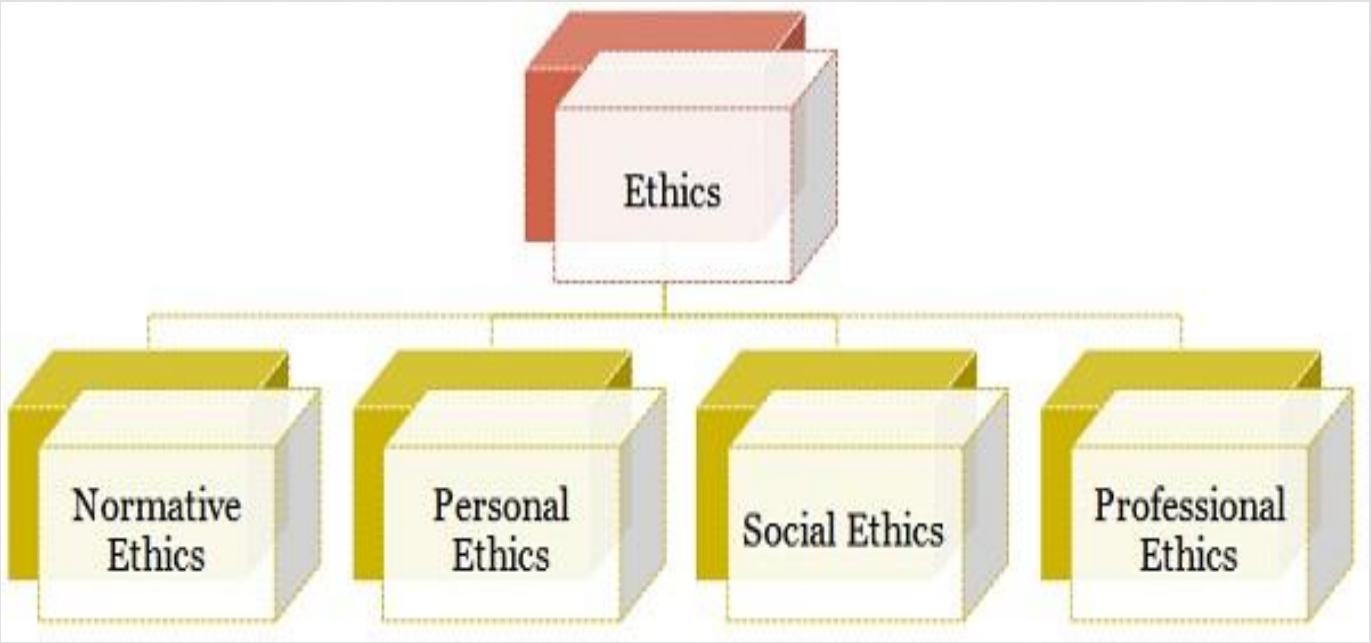
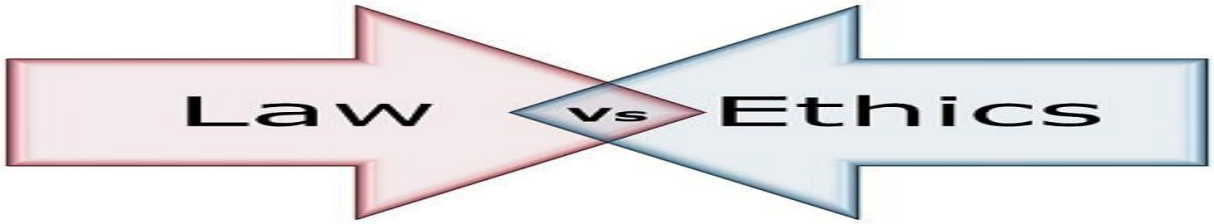
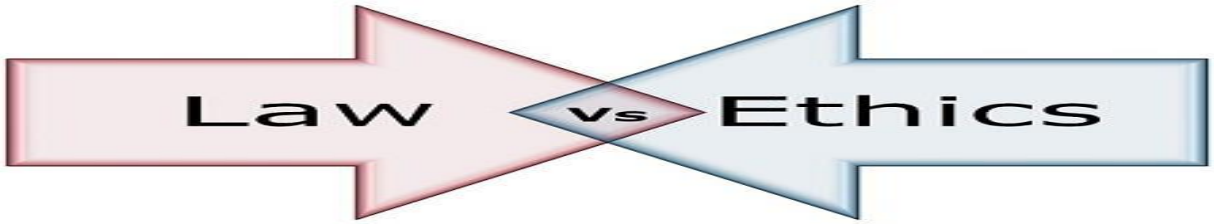
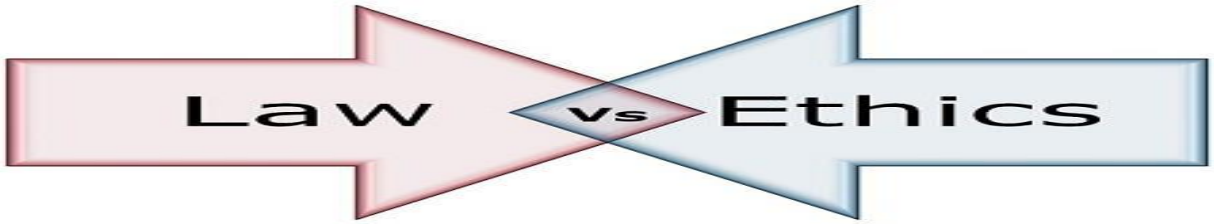

Ethics
Normative Ethics
Personal Ethics
Social Ethics
Professional Ethics



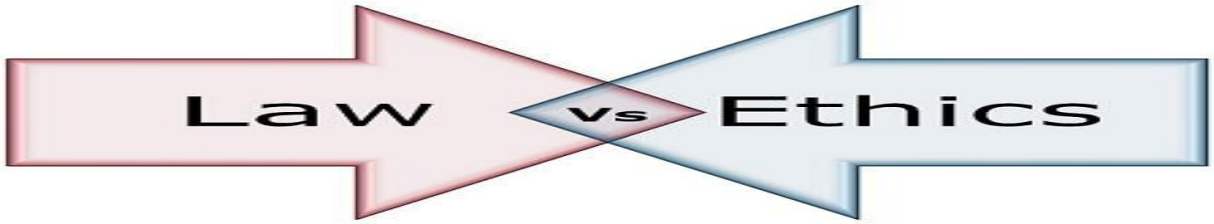
- **Normative Ethics**:
- That branch of **moral** philosophy, or **ethics**, concerned with criteria of what is morally right and wrong. It includes the formulation of **moral** rules that have direct implications for what human actions, institutions, and ways of life should be like.



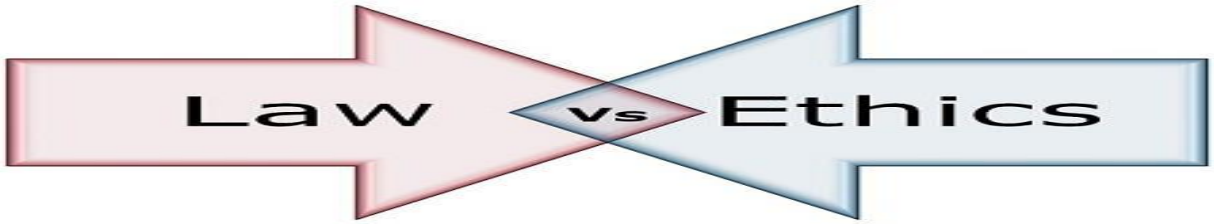
- **Personal Ethics:**
- Personal ethics is defined as the moral system that provides the standard to measure the conduct right or wrong held by the individual.



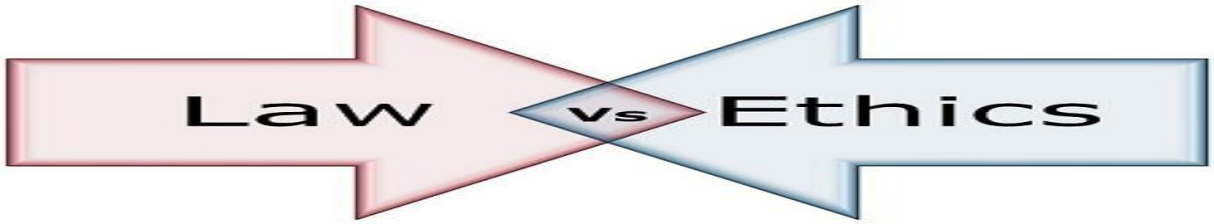
- **Professional Ethics:**
- Professionally accepted standards of personal and business behavior, values and guiding principles.
- Codes of professional ethics are often established by professional organizations to help guide members in performing their job functions according to sound and consistent ethical principles.



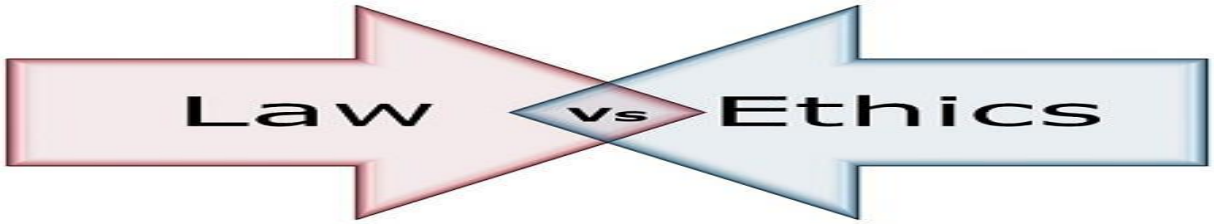
- **Social Ethics:**
- Standards that govern how member of society are to deal with each other on issues such as fairness, justice, poverty and the rights of the individual.
- A set of rules or guidelines, based around ethical choices and values, that society adheres to.



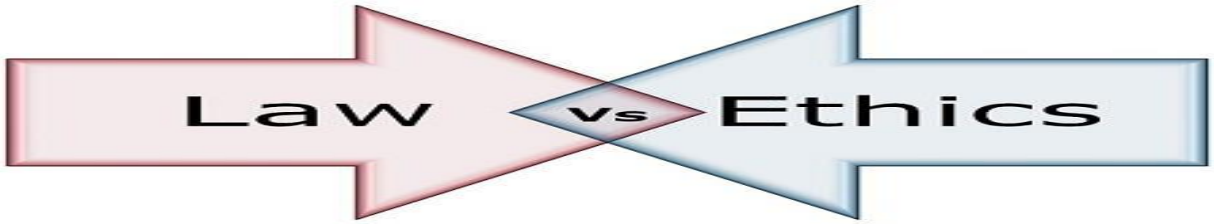
- **Key Differences Between Law and Ethics:**
- The major differences between law and ethics are mentioned below:
- **Law:**
- The law is defined as the systematic body of rules that governs the whole society and the actions of its individual members.
- The law consists of a set of rules and regulations



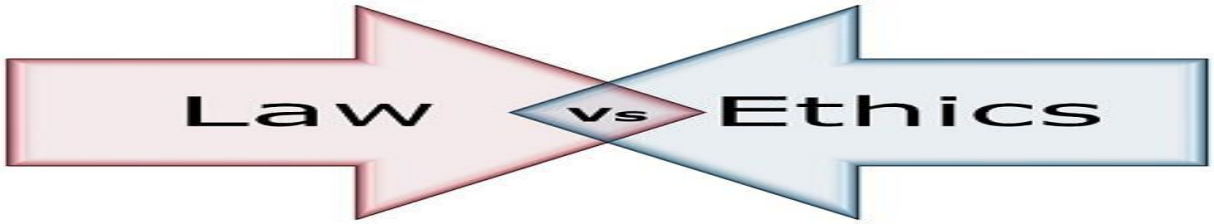
- The law is created by the Government, which may be local, regional, national or international.
- The law is expressed in the constitution in a written form.
- The breach of law may result in punishment or penalty, or both.



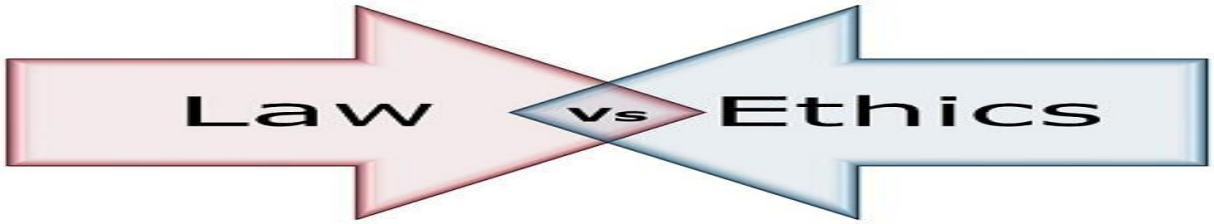
- The objective of the law is to maintain social order and peace within the nation and protection to all the citizens.
- The law creates a legal binding.



- **Ethics:**
- Ethics means the science of a standard human conduct.
- Ethics comprises of guidelines and principles that inform people about how to live or how to behave in a particular situation.
- Ethics are governed by an individual, legal or professional norms, i.e. workplace ethics, environmental ethics and so on.



- Ethics cannot be found in writing form.
- No punishment and penalty in the case of breach of ethics.



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That's All
Thank
You