

The normative nature of law refers to its inherent quality of establishing norms, rules, and standards of conduct that govern human behavior within a society. Normative shows that the law has been known as coercive institution enforcing its practical demands on its subjects by means of threat. Also it refers to the idea that law are not just descriptive of how society operate but also prescriptive of how members of society should behave and interact. Normativity of law means that is a social standard application to certain facts from which a person depart at peril. Normativity in law is as features that legal systems prescribe what individuals ought to do or refrain from doing, providing a framework for regulating social relationships, resolving conflicts, and promoting order and justice. Here are some key aspects of the normative nature of law:

Prescriptive Power: Law possesses prescriptive power as it sets forth rules and regulations that individuals are expected to follow. It establishes a standard of behavior by prescribing certain actions or forbidding others, thereby guiding human conduct.

Binding Force: Laws are binding on individuals and carry a sense of obligation and authority. They are backed by the coercive power of the state, which enforces compliance and imposes penalties for non-compliance. This binding force distinguishes law from mere moral or social norms.

Public Nature: Legal norms are generally publicly promulgated, making them accessible and known to the community. Laws are usually codified and published, ensuring transparency and facilitating their application and enforcement.

Universal Applicability: Law aims to have a universal application, treating individuals equally under the same circumstances. It endeavors to establish consistent standards that are applicable to all members of a society, irrespective of their social status, race, gender, or other characteristics.

Social Compliance: The normative nature of law is dependent on social compliance and acceptance. For laws to be effective, they must resonate with the values, beliefs, and expectations of the community they govern. When legal norms align with social norms, they are more likely to be followed voluntarily by individuals.

Moral and Ethical Foundations: Laws are often influenced by moral and ethical considerations. Legal systems seek to reflect and promote certain moral values, such as fairness, justice, equality, and human rights. However, the relationship between law and morality can be complex and subject to debate, as not all moral principles are necessarily codified into law.

Evolution and Adaptation: Legal norms evolve and adapt over time to respond to social, cultural, and technological changes. As societies progress and

develop, laws may be amended or new laws enacted to address emerging issues or ensure relevance and effectiveness.

It is important to note that while law is normative, not all norms are necessarily codified into law. Societies may have informal norms, customs, or traditions that influence behavior but do not have the force of law. The normative nature of law provides a framework for social order, justice, and the protection of individual rights and interests within a given legal system.