
Family Law And Constitution

Each and every country has its own set of rules regarded as constitution. Family law is just one of the arms of constitution focusing on family relationships. Adoption of children, divorce and support of children among others, form the definitions of this law. Specialized personnel such as judges, attorneys and lawyers, form part of this law each of them being assigned specific role to ensure no person goes against the legal customary action in place. The same way constitution differs from state to state; family law principles are also unique in every nation. This paper defines family law in details, giving illustration on how it works generally, including the role of each personnel in delivering justice to both victims and perpetrator of family crimes. All in all the principle focus of this paper revolves around family law.

Pre/postnuptial agreements define legal marriage. Voluntary connection between two individuals, who have accepted a contract of staying together as wife and husband, is regarded as marriage. According to Lowe & Douglas (2015), specific procedures are mandatorily followed in issuing legal document (marriage certificate) that recognizes existence of concerned parties as subjects of marriage. The fundamental reasons behind issuing of prenuptial documents, is to ensure easy handling of family disagreements that often arise in future. It acts as evidence in court of law i.e. first consideration before marriage cases examined by judges and lawyers. Spouses are guaranteed certain benefits by law once they have the required documents, Such as equal sharing of wealth obtained while staying together. The next part explains divorce and how this law comes in.

Secondly, divorce is considered legal. This involves spouses ending their contract of staying together as husband and wife (Abrams, Cahn & Meyer, 2015). Annulment judging, dissolving the bonds and legal disuniting the marriages are the basic method family applies to ensure divorce. All the three guarantees each party concerned equal rights such as equal division of wealth. Children are not counted as part of the property, but there are steps followed in providing child custody as explained below.

Lastly, Child custody and support forms part of family law. Huntington (2014) argues that once there is divorce between couples, judge follows a list of criteria according to the law. Parent with greatest bond with the children is given the right to stay with the kids. Factor two involves checking on the mental condition of both parents. Abrams, et al, (2015) emphasizes that once decision is reached, court organizes how one parent will be providing financial, advice and all forms of support to the other parent for the sake of the children. It can also be achieved once the 'couple' agrees on how they'll go about it.

Conclusively, Each and every country has its own set of rules regarded as constitution. Family law is just one of the arms of constitution focusing on family relationships. Adoption of children, divorce and support of children among others, form the definitions of this law (Lowe & Douglas, 2015). Specialized personnel such as judges, attorneys and lawyers, form part of this law each of them being assigned specific role to ensure no person goes against the legal customary action in place. This paper has defined family law in details, giving illustration on how it works generally.

References

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