

Social law rules are considered mixed because they combine legal and customary characteristics and affect multiple areas of social life. This balance requires the use of legal tools from diverse fields. Procedural Characteristics: Social law rules do not only govern rights and obligations but also include procedures related to these rights, such as amicable settlements or arbitration processes, linking them to more than one legal domain. Regulation of Relationships Between Individuals and the State: These rules govern relationships between individuals in general, and also regulate interactions between individuals and the state or society, which means they are influenced by various legal, social, and cultural factors simultaneously. Social Purpose: These rules aim to achieve social justice and protect individual rights, necessitating the integration of principles from multiple legal areas to ensure the protection of rights and obligations. Intermingling of Sources: Social law rules derive from various legal sources such as civil law, commercial law, international law, and even social customs, making them flexible and diverse in their application. Thus, it intersects with different laws concerning economic and social relations. 2.3.4.2.3.4.5.