



The Concept Of Law: A Theoretical And Methodological Analysis

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Abstract: This article provides a scientific analysis of the content and essence of the concept of law, its role in society, and the main theoretical approaches. It examines the role of law in regulating social relations, as well as its features and functions. Additionally, a comparative analysis of positivist and natural law concepts is presented.

Keywords: law, norm, state, legal system, positive law, natural law, society.

Law is one of the most important social institutions of societal development and serves as a fundamental mechanism for regulating relations among individuals. In any society, law plays a crucial role in maintaining order, ensuring social justice, and protecting human rights.

These ideas are also legally reflected in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which states: ***"In the Republic of Uzbekistan, democracy is based on universal principles, according to which human beings, their life, freedom, honor, dignity, and other rights are considered the highest value."***¹

In contemporary conditions, as an integral part of human rights protection, ensuring women's rights, as well as achieving social and legal equality between men and women, has become an increasingly relevant issue.

The concept of law is broad and multifaceted, encompassing legal, philosophical, sociological, and political dimensions. Various interpretations of law in academic literature demonstrate its complex social nature.

Law is a system of rules of conduct established or recognized by the state and binding upon all members of society. It regulates social relations and ensures their stability.

In this regard, the First President stated: ***"The democratic state we are building must conduct its activities by fully taking into account the spiritual and moral world of our people as much as possible. A high sense of spirituality, sensitivity to social justice, and aspiration to be enlightened and educated are among the characteristics of our people. These qualities have been largely formed under the influence of Eastern philosophy and Islamic philosophy, and everyone recognizes that the Uzbek people have made an invaluable contribution to their development."***

A national legal system is a historically formed complex of legislation, legal practice, dominant legal ideology, and other legal phenomena operating within a particular state¹. Today, there are nearly 200 national legal systems in the world.

René David classified legal families into Romano-Germanic, Anglo-Saxon (common law), and socialist groups. K. Zweigert and H. Kötz distinguished Romanesque, Germanic,

¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasining Konstitutsiyasi. - T.: O'zbekiston. 2017.



Scandinavian, Anglo-American, Socialist, Islamic, and Hindu legal families. Contemporary approaches generally distinguish continental law, common law, and religious legal systems.

Legal families are characterized by: historical development, sources of law, structure, and characteristics of legal norms.

The Anglo-Saxon legal family is based primarily on judicial precedent. The Romano-Germanic family relies mainly on codified legislation and traces its origins to Roman law. Islamic law is based on Sharia, with the Qur'an and Sunnah as its primary sources. Unlike moral norms, legal norms are binding, protected by the state, and enforceable.

Law performs regulatory, protective, educational, and evaluative functions.

The structural elements of the legal system include legal norms, branches of law, sub-branches, legal institutions, and sub-institutions. Branches of law are distinguished according to the subject and method of legal regulation. Legal regulation may employ imperative, dispositive, incentive, and organizational methods. Codified acts such as the Civil Code, Labor Code, and Family Code are important components of legal systems.

Law ensures the stable development of society. In the context of globalization and digital transformation, the significance of law continues to increase as legal systems evolve and adapt to new challenges.

In conclusion, law is an integral component of social life and a fundamental mechanism for regulating social relations. Its effective functioning contributes to justice, stability, and social order. Therefore, the study and further development of law remain among the priority tasks of every modern state.

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