

## LEGAL SYSTEM: THE CONCEPT OF STRUCTURE, ELEMENTS AND METHODOLOGICAL BASIS FOR THE APPLICATION OF THE BASICS OF ZONING

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### Annotation:

In this manual, we will study the internal structure of law, which remains connected with the nature of social relations (it is a strictly coherent order of law, legal institutions and branches of scientific law).

### Keywords:

mechanism, evolution, objective, device, element, subject of law, concept of method, procedural.

The legal system is an objective quality of law that exists in a particular society, it can not be built on the basis of a predetermined plan.

The legal system fully corresponds to the system of social relations, which is strengthened and regulated by law. In this sense, the law as a social phenomenon expresses the characteristics of society not only in itself but also through its internal structure.

The legal system is historically variable, it goes through evolutionary processes in proportion to the development of society.

The interrelated spheres of the legal system do not duplicate each other and, on the contrary, complement each other.

The legal system is formed objectively, depending on the content of social relations.

The legal system as a whole system reflects the internal structure of law, that is, what kind of internal "device" this system consists of.

The legal system is a combination of the legal norms that make it up.

The legal norms that make up the legal system and the differences between the groups they represent.

The nature of the legal system of social relations and their specificity requires a certain degree of specialization of legal norms.

A systematic approach to the interpretation of legal realities has become more active since the middle of the last century. Objective (positive) law is not a simple set of norms, but a deep understanding of the rich inner world, social function and nature of the view as a perfect system of legal norms. As mentioned earlier, the essence and internal structure of law depends on the economic and social structure of society. In other words, the system of law directly depends on the content, nature and internal system of social relations regulated by it.

The legal system is the internal structure of the law, its internal architecture, its structure, which represents the parts of the law and the combination of parts.

The structural structures of the legal system differ in their organizational structure and the complexity of their relations (for example, horizontal, vertical, matrix and direct relations, etc.). According to the classification corresponding to the current state of development, the legal system consists of legal norms, legal institutions and branches of law.

The rule of law is a basic element of the legal system, a set of rules of conduct and behavior established by the state, which has the character of power. The rule of law is at the forefront of the legal structure and is subject to change in the entire legal system. Therefore, its impact on other structures of the legal system is significant. It can be called a "dimension" of law, a "primary criterion".

The institute of law is a separate group of legal norms that regulates certain types of social relations. Typically, a law institute is a small, stable group of legal norms that regulates a particular type of social relationship. So,

if the legal norm is the primary element of the legal matter, then the institute of law is its first legal generalization. Each network includes a number of institutions, which are represented as an integral part of the network, and at the same time have a certain degree of independence.

The legal system is a general set of legal norms and legal institutions that regulate a type of social relations. The legal system is a very high level of legal systematization and is characterized by a certain integrity and independence. It should be noted that in addition to the above-mentioned components of the legal system, some literature also distinguishes the branch of law and subinstitutions. In the legal system, the basis for the separation of industries is the objective need for it, and the state only realizes this need in time and formalizes it. The legal system is not invented by the legislature, but is a product of social and practical needs.

The legal system is a complex, multifaceted, integrated structure, and Professor S.S. According to Alekseev, there are several levels:

- 1) the structure of a separate normative rule;
- 2) the structure of the legal institute;
- 3) the structure of the legal network;
- 4) the general structure of the law.

The legal system is an objectively formed internal structure of law, which includes all the existing, interconnected legal norms, institutions and branches of law, from the characteristics of internal membership and, at the same time, regulatory relations characterized by the resulting differences

The largest structure in the legal system is the legal network. The division of law into sectors is based on two criteria: the subject of legal regulation and the method of legal regulation.

The method of legal regulation is a set of methods, tools and ways that are applied by law to the existing social relations in society. The method of legal regulation is a phenomenon formed over a long historical process, which the state uses to establish legal norms and regulate legal relations between the participants of social relations. If the subject of legal regulation answers the question of what the law regulates, and the method of legal regulation, how does the law regulate these social relations?

Leading role in the legal system of the country; International law, civil procedural law, criminal procedural law, criminal executive law, criminal law, family law, civil law, labor law, rural economic court law, land law, financial law, administrative law, areas of constitutional (state) law.

#### **List of used literature;**

1. Theory of state and law textbook Odilkoriyev H.T T.- 2018
2. Theory of state and law textbook SaydullayevSH T.-2011