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PLACE OF PHILOSOPHY OF LAW IN SOCIETY AND IN THE SYSTEM OF SCIENCES

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Abstract. In our article, the creation of laws, the place of philosophy of law among sciences, are laws and rights presented only in the concept of the state? The fact that a person should live according to the law is nothing more.

Keywords. philosophy of law, concept of law, essence of life

I. Introduction.

We all know that life is governed by laws. From the point of view of a small child, he also develops his own laws during his life or is influenced by another external environment. Therefore, these laws are being improved. The processes are organized at the state level. In this process, the human mind is flexible and obeys the laws developed by the state. This is true in practice. When we talk about law, of course, our understanding of what the state has produced and improved makes it difficult for us to live in the state. In fact, this is the law of the creation of the world, the structure of space, there are aspects of interdependence. Nothing happens by itself, there must be a reason for it. The fact that causes become a constant recurring action creates a law. There are many examples of this. The Earth revolves around the Sun, changes day after night and collapses in motion. These are laws that do not deny anything. We are brought up according to these laws and we live according to them. But humanity rejects many laws and tries to break them. What is causing this? This is because humanity does not have a complete understanding of the laws of nature and does not know that the laws improved by the state are analogous to them. Hazrat Abu Nasr al-Farabi took this into account when he listed the characteristics of virtues in his book City

of the Noble. That is, it should form an understanding in complete harmony with the laws of nature and laws improved by the state. All are mentioned. [4]

Also in modern mankind there is no understanding of the words "freedom, equality and justice", he did not reach the full-blooded essence of words. Thus, the time has come for the law to rise as a new science. This is the essence of the philosophy of law. Other disciplines can also methodically substantiate the qualities of an entity. But we think about the place of philosophy of law in the system of sciences from the point of view of the method of science.

The philosophy of law has a rich ancient history. Philosophical legal problems were developed in antiquity and the Middle Ages as a more general semantic part and aspect of quality, and since the 17th century as a separate scientific discipline.

The term "philosophy of law" first appeared in legal science. For example, G. HUGO, a famous German lawyer from the historical school of law, used this term to describe the "philosophy of positive law", which he sought to create as "the philosophical part of the doctrine of law" [1]. According to Hugo, jurisprudence consists of three parts: legal dogma, philosophy of law (philosophy of positive law) and history of law). In accordance with the philosophy of law and the

history of law, "scientific knowledge of law is a rational basis" and forms "scientific liberal jurisprudence" ("bashang" jurisprudence) [1].

The philosophy of positive law, according to Hugo, is "a part of the physics of naked possibilities (apolegetics of positive law on the principles of censorship), an assessment of the appropriateness of a particular legal norm" [2].

As we have seen, two different approaches to the question of characterizing the philosophy of law as a science, be it legal or philosophical, go back to the philosophical legal prohibitions of the 19th and 20th centuries.

The question of the scientific specialization of the philosophy of law and which science it belongs to has several aspects. When we talk about the philosophy of law as a whole, of course, we are talking about at least two disciplines - "Legal Science" and "Interdisciplinary Science", which combine certain foundations of philosophy. When a cross-reference is made to the question of whether the philosophy of law belongs to a particular function, it is in fact a matter of conceptual difference in legal and philosophical approaches to interpreting the understanding of law.

In the philosophy of law as a special philosophical science (in combination with the philosophy of nature, philosophy of religion, philosophy of ethics and other special philosophies), interest and research focus are mainly focused on the philosophical aspect of work, demonstration of cognitive abilities and heuristic potential. [3]

The philosophy of law is designed to perform a number of important methodological functions from the point of view of the interdisciplinary relationship of jurisprudence with philosophy and a number of other humanities, as well as from the point of view of the relationship between legal sciences and the system itself.

In cases when decisions of an election commission are declared invalid, the election commission that adopted them shall be obliged to prove the circumstances on which these decisions were based.[6]

Therefore, in order to study corruption, conflicts of interest, it is necessary to analyze a number of official crimes, as well as the areas of service of officials.[7]

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