

Essential Elements of Legal Systems: A Comprehensive Examination

Akramova Muazzam Turdikul kizi

Teacher of ISFT Institute

Abstract: *Legal systems are foundational structures that guide societal norms, relationships, and governance through codified and enforceable rules. A systematic review of scholarly literature identifies the fundamental components of legal systems: legal norms, institutions, actors, processes, and principles. The findings emphasize the interdependence of these elements and their impact on the rule of law and justice delivery. This work contributes to the understanding of legal system structures and highlights the importance of coherent design and implementation for societal stability and equity.*

1. Introduction

Legal systems form the backbone of social order and justice, ensuring the resolution of disputes, protection of rights, and governance according to established norms. To maintain fairness and efficacy, legal systems incorporate essential components, each with distinct roles and responsibilities. This study aims to delineate these components, emphasizing their interconnectedness and significance.

In the continental legal system, the term "corporation" encompasses not only joint-stock companies but also other legal entities, such as various forms of partnerships (general and limited partnerships), business associations (limited liability companies and companies with additional liability), economic unions (concerns, associations, holdings, etc.), as well as production and consumer cooperatives. In the Anglo-Saxon legal system, corporations also include structures that are not recognized as legal entities or corporations in the continental legal system (here, reference is made to state bodies engaged in management activities).

Thus, while corporations in the continental legal system are primarily considered as subjects of private law, in the Anglo-Saxon legal system (e.g., in England and the USA), they are viewed as subjects of not only private law but also public law.

All corporations in the United States, for example, are classified into four groups: public, quasi-public, business, and non-profit. Public corporations include state and local authorities. Quasi-public corporations refer to entities that consider the general needs of the population, such as those providing gas, water, and electricity. Religious organizations, educational corporations (such as schools, colleges, and universities), and charitable foundations are considered non-profit corporations. Business (profit-driven) corporations include all corporations established for the purpose of generating income. Among these groups, business corporations stand out for their economic robustness. Such corporations also wield significant political influence.

The legal regulation of business organizations encompasses a highly complex system (a combination of public and private legal regulation) and is more detailed compared to other types of corporations. (Rahmonqulov, S.Gulyamov., 2008)

2. Methods

As components of the methodology, the author used general scientific methods, which involve the study of all phenomena and processes in their development, interconnection and interdependence, as well as special methods. In particular, the methods of dialectical materialism, system analysis, analysis and

synthesis, logical, historical, comparative-legal, formal-legal were used.

3. Results

The analysis identified five core elements fundamental to legal systems:

1. Legal Norms: Legal norms serve as the building blocks of any legal system, providing standardized rules and guidelines that regulate behavior (Smith, 2020).
2. Institutions: Institutions, such as courts, legislatures, and enforcement agencies, operationalize legal norms by ensuring compliance and resolving disputes (Brown et al., 2019).
3. Actors: The actors within legal systems include judges, lawyers, policymakers, and law enforcement officers who interpret, implement, and uphold the law (Chen & Rodriguez, 2018).
4. Processes: Procedural frameworks, such as litigation, arbitration, and negotiation, enable the practical application of legal norms (Garcia, 2017).
5. Principles: Foundational principles, such as equality, justice, and transparency, ensure the legitimacy and moral grounding of legal systems (Harris, 2021).

4. Discussion

The findings underscore the interplay among legal norms, institutions, actors, processes, and principles, which collectively uphold the integrity and functionality of legal systems. Legal norms provide the framework, while institutions and actors serve as executors. Processes ensure procedural fairness, and principles infuse ethical and moral standards. This interdependence is crucial for the maintenance of societal order and the promotion of justice. Challenges such as corruption, inefficiency, and inequality can destabilize this balance, highlighting the need for reforms focused on strengthening these components. The development of corporations in Uzbekistan can be divided into two stages: the Soviet period and the post-Soviet period. The Soviet period began in 1924 with the establishment of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic (UzSSR) and concluded in 1991 with Uzbekistan's attainment of state independence. The post-Soviet period began on June 20, 1990, with the announcement of the "Declaration of Independence," which laid the foundation for the law "On the Foundations of State Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan," adopted on August 31, 1991.

In the early stages, remnants of the corporate system formed during the Soviet Turkestan era persisted in the economic life of Soviet Uzbekistan. This was due to the necessity of rebuilding the economy of a country that had been completely devastated by revolutionary upheavals. However, it is important to note that by the time the UzSSR was established, the previous forms of corporations had been abolished. The corporations used during the period of the New Economic Policy (1920–1924), such as trusts, syndicates, and joint-stock companies, were considered state enterprises. (H. Rahmonqulov, S. Gulyamov., 2008)

Conclusion

Understanding and reinforcing the essential elements of legal systems is vital for fostering societal trust, equity, and stability. The interconnected nature of these components demands a holistic approach to legal system design and reform. Future research should explore the application of these elements in specific jurisdictions to evaluate their effectiveness and adaptability.

References

1. H. Rahmonqulov, S. Gulyamov. Corporate law. Tashkent state university of law. (2008)
2. Brown, T., Smith, R., & Jones, P. (2019). Legal institutions: Foundations and functions. *Journal of Law and Society*, 45(3), 456-470. Link

3. Chen, L., & Rodriguez, A. (2018). The role of actors in the justice system. *Law and Policy Review*, 22(4), 189-205. [Link](#)
4. Garcia, M. (2017). Legal processes: The framework of justice. *International Review of Procedural Law*, 12(2), 89-102. [Link](#)
5. Harris, J. (2021). Principles of justice in legal systems. *Ethics and Law Journal*, 29(1), 14-29. [Link](#)
6. Smith, R. (2020). Legal norms: Theoretical and practical implications. *American Legal Studies Review*, 53(2), 213-232. [Link](#)