**The system of jurisprudence**

**(**Erasmus students 2/2022)

Jurisprudence is one of the social sciences. Its subject are the legal phenomena, primarily the law as a normative system.

The basic division of jurisprudence is:
• Special legal disciplines - dealing with the various branches of law.
• General legal disciplines (fields) - dealing with the law in its general form.
 **The general legal disciplines** include in their degree of generality the following areas:
• **Legal philosophy** - it deals with the most general questions of law, particularly exploring legal ontology - the essence of law, legal gnoseology and methodology, axiology - value questions of law.
• **Theory of Law** – is combined with legal philosophy and focuses on general theoretical questions of law which are common to all branches of law.
• **Legal sociology** - examines the mutual (reciprocal) relationship between law and society, efficiency of law, legal consciousness, legal attitudes, legal knowledge, legal relations.
• **Legal psychology** - explores the psychological aspects of operation of law, the psychological aspects of legal phenomena.
• **Legal anthropology** - studying the evolution of law in relation to human development, the role of law in human evolution, the study of law in primitive tribes (societies, communities)

• **Lawmaking theory** - deals with the process of creating legal norms.
• **Legal logic** - studying the forms and methods of legal reasoning and legal argumentation.
• **Legal informatics** - the creation of legal information systems and how to use them.

• **Comparative Law** - compares different national legal systems and legal culture.
• **Legal history** - studying development of law in different historical periods. It contains the Roman law

Jurisprudence is comprehensive and compact social science.

**System and Structure of Law**Law is a system characterized by unity and differentials.

**Unity** of law lies in its:
• **Logical consistency**- ensuring that legal norms should not contradict each other.
• **Value consistency** – legal norms are consistent in values, basic legal principles.
• **Completeness** - legislation without gaps. All relevant legal relations are regulated by law.
• **Hierarchical arrangement** - pyramid arrangement of norms on the basis of legal power.

**Differentiation** lies in the structure of its elements and relationships between them. The basic elements of the structure of law in hierarchical order are:
• **Legal norms
• legal regulations
• Legal institutes
• Legal branches**

**• Legal principles**