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In recent years, the lack of logical culture has become increasingly noticeable in legal activity. It can not be overcome without learning the basics of logic, without getting used to apply it in legal practice. For this, the basic principle of logic, according to which all the results of the practice of discussing and solving legal problems should be strictly evidentiary and clearly reasoned, is the fundamental basis of all legal activity.

Legal activity is determined not only by certain procedural actions, but also by intellectual interaction-discussion of persons involved in the process of legal knowledge. From this position, the main cognitive task of legal research is to find and logically reasoned justification of the truth in the case.

The science of logic teaches how to build conclusions, evidence, instills the ability to operate correctly with concepts and judgments, warns against possible logical errors. Ignorance of laws and rules of logic, inability to use them in the process of legal research often lead to various logical errors, which in the professional activity of a lawyer at the same time are legal errors. Therefore, the legislator considered it necessary to fix the requirements of the basic laws of logic in the rules of law, to translate them into the rank of regulatory requirements.

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General characteristics of judgments

Knowing the objects and phenomena of the world, highlighting certain features in them, we Express judgment. For example: "Law is a superstructure"; "Crime is a socially dangerous act"; "Theft is carried out only intentionally" , etc - <https://www.livepaperhelp.com/homework.html>

A judgment is a thought in which something about the objects and phenomena of objective reality is affirmed or denied.

Judgment reflects the presence or absence of certain properties of objects, signs, connections and relationships. In judgment is expressed our knowledge of the very existence of objects and phenomena, and of all the various connections and relations between objects, phenomena, and their properties. By means of judgments we embrace the subject in its most varied manifestations.

Judgment, then, is not merely a connection of concepts or representations beyond which there is no reality, as idealistic logic asserts, but a display of really existing essential connections and relations between objects.

A judgment can be either true or false.

True is called such a judgment, which correctly reflects reality, corresponds to what is actually.

False is a judgment that incorrectly reflects reality, does not correspond to what is in fact.