

## SUMMARY

**Key Words:** civil law, civil code, legislation, legal system

**Subject matter:** Civil law as a branch of Russian law

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**The relevance of the research topic:** Civil law norms exist to regulate property-value and personal non-property relations. In this regard, the impact of civil law on regulated on public relations is an integral subject of civil law as a science. Establishing and studying the conditions of interaction between civil law and regulated legal relations is an urgent task facing civil law. This problem is successfully solved due to the concept of civil-law relations formed in civil law, which helps to clarify the mechanism of the influence of legal norms on the economic activity of society. In this area, civil science has achieved a certain result. In particular, theoretical studies of scientists in the field of civil law relations have become the foundation for the study of legal relations occurring in other areas of law.

Each legal relationship is based on specific legal facts, the study of which is also carried out by civil law. The analysis of legal facts in the civil law sphere gave civilians the opportunity to form their scientifically based groupings. In addition, the theory of complex legal composition was worked out by civilists, which became the foundation for the subsequent optimization of civil law relations and the Civil Code of the Russian Federation.

In order to determine the scope of interaction of civil law norms and public relations regulated by it, it is necessary to proceed from the law enforcement practice of civil law norms in civil, arbitration and other courts. In this regard, the analysis of law enforcement practice in the field of civil circulation is one of the key tasks that civil law solves as a science. A study of law enforcement practice in the civil law sphere helps to identify gaps and shortcomings of the current Civil Code of the Russian Federation. Their scientific research provides the basis for the development of recommendations and suggestions that allow to improve both the legislative regulation of civil relations and law enforcement practice.

Having studied the law enforcement practice in the field of civil relations, one can find many shortcomings both in civil law theory and in the practice of applying civil law norms. In particular, having examined the law enforcement practice regarding such a legal institution as the right of state ownership and the associated right of operational management of property owned by a state organization, we can conclude that in a market economy the state organization's operational management right does not allow it to effectively carry out its activities as a producer of goods. This fact was the impetus for the theoretical formulation and application in civil law of such a thing as the right to full economic management. This, in turn, made it possible to expand the competencies of state organizations to a level that allows them to function effectively within the framework of market relations. A subsequent study of the law-enforcement practice of the legal structure, securing the right of state ownership and the right to full economic management of a state organization revealed that excessive expansion of the powers of state organizations on property that is assigned to them violates state interests, while the state in these circumstances is the owner of this property. On this basis, civil engineering rethought a theoretical understanding of the legal instruction, which combined the right of ownership and the right to full economic management.

**The purpose of the work:** to analyze civil law as a branch of law.

**Objective:**

- explore civil law as a branch of law;
- identify the methodology for distinguishing civil law from related branches of law;
- explore the concept of the subject of civil law;
- analyze personal property and non-property relations;
- explore the concept of civil law;

- consider the concept and principles of civil regulation.

**The theoretical and practical significance of the research:** The findings and provisions contained in the study can be used to further develop the science of civil law, as well as to improve existing legislation. Theoretical provisions can also be used in law enforcement practice.

**Results of the study:**

1. Until recently, the domestic legal system, which developed as a system of Soviet law, was a complex of very numerous independent legal branches, the number of which totaled several dozen. Its main feature was the variety of constituent elements with a fundamental rejection of their general, traditional division into private and public law. Among the well-known advantages of this approach could include the possibility of maximizing the specifics of various types of social relations regulated by law, the thoroughness and ramification of their regulation. However, at the same time, the complexity and cumbersomeness of the existing system, the need for consistent delimitation of legal complexes, complicating their mutual coordination, became inevitable. This was especially noticeable in the "borderline", transitional situations that developed "at the junction" of individual legal sectors. The solution to the problem was often sought in the creation of new, "complex", or "secondary" legal branches along with the former, generally recognized, which further complicated the entire system.

2. The main task of the legal system is not to differentiate between legal branches and their spheres (although it is obvious that without this it is simply impossible to talk about their system), but to ensure their single, integrated impact on regulated social relations. Therefore, the legal system should be characterized by internal consistency of all subsystems (elements) included in it, based on socio-economic and organizational-legal factors.

3. A fundamental reform of the economic and social system, as one of the inevitable consequences, had a change in this system. The restoration of private law principles and the transition to the fundamental division of the entire legal sphere into private law and public law have led to the fact that the place of the "pyramid" of subordinate sectors was taken by their new system, based on the equality of private law and public law approaches. In this system, two interacting, but not subordinate spheres of private and public law absorb many separate legal branches and their groups. The new system of law is more consistent with the tasks of forming a rule of law and civil society, which should no longer be under constant and comprehensive state influence. The unity and consistency of this system is ensured not by the hierarchical subordination of its elements, but by the unity of the general legal principles underlying it, as well as the criteria for distinguishing (isolating) legal branches that determine the functional features of each of these subsystems. The socio-economic basis of this situation is the recognition of the key role of the inalienable rights and freedoms of the individual, the federal system of government based on the growing role of regions and local self-government, as well as the market organization of the economy. Civil law is the basis of private regulation. This determines its place in the legal system as the main, basic industry, designed to regulate private, primarily property relations.

**Recommendations:**

1. Development of a concept for the development of civil law of the Russian Federation. This concept offers a wide range of measures aimed at strengthening the moral principles of civil law regulation - introducing the principle of good faith into civil law as one of the most general and important principles of civil law.

2. The use of all possible measures and means of civil law to ensure the fair and proper exercise of civil rights and the fulfillment of civil duties.

3. Rejection of the "three-tier" system of civil laws when it is proposed to create a "layer" in the form of general laws between the civil code and the special laws developing it.