SUMMARY

Key Words: civil proceedings, judicial protection, judicial procedure
Subject matter: Current issues of modern civil proceedings
Author: Nedava Artem Gennadievich
Supervisor: associate professor, cand.jus. associate professor of the Department of civil law and process O. A. Perepadya
The supervising organization: Legal aid center «Family»

The relevance of the research topic: The modern Russian legal proceedings on legislative regulation and practice of its application possess many signs characteristic for justice of the countries with the developed democratic legal system. The judicial reform, which began in the early 90 - ies of the last century with the expansion of judicial jurisdiction of cases on protection of rights and significantly accelerated the pace of implementation with the adoption of the current Constitution of the Russian Federation on December 12, 1993, gradually led to qualitative positive changes. Their main result was the removal of numerous pre-reform restrictions in the implementation of the right to seek judicial protection not only in legislation, but also in the law enforcement practice of courts. Despite some excesses, their activities are currently focused on unconditional compliance with the requirements of article 46 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, which guarantees the right of everyone to judicial protection.

Unlike cases of criminal and administrative offences, civil cases arise in the courts solely on the initiative of interested persons, and such a significant growth objectively, regardless of the results of various public polls, shows not only the intensification in the sphere of civil turnover, the inherent conflict of interest, but also to a certain extent on increasing confidence in the judicial system of the country. Not always the activity of the court in civil cases meets the necessary requirements, but if in the event of conflict situations, citizens and organizations for their resolution are increasingly turning to the assistance of the judicial authority, then they find the judicial procedure for resolving disputes most effective. It is no coincidence that numerous amendments are made to the procedural codes every year, which in itself creates additional difficulties in the law enforcement activities of the courts. Due to the imperfection of legislation, changing conditions of social life, legislative amendments cannot be dispensed with, but they should be made with the necessary caution, bearing in mind that the change of the established order of legal proceedings is permissible only if the effectiveness of the judicial procedure is increased as a result

The purpose of the work: on the basis of a comprehensive analysis of normative and literary sources to investigate the issues of justice in civil proceedings.

Objective: - define the concept of justice in civil cases;
- to identify the concept of the right to judicial protection;
- analyse the right to judicial protection and the availability of justice;
- to reveal the peculiarities of consideration of civil cases arising from public legal relations;
- to consider the characteristics of cases subject to special proceedings;
- to carry out the correlation of justice in civil cases with enforcement proceedings.

The theoretical and practical significance of the research: The results of the study can be used in the study of civil procedure, as well as aimed at improving civil legislation.

Results of the study: 1. Justice in civil cases is the activity of courts of General and arbitration jurisdiction to consider and resolve civil cases referred to their jurisdiction, carried out in accordance with the procedure established by the norms of civil and arbitration procedural law, and ensuring the protection of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of participants in civil turnover. Any stage of procedural law enforcement activity of the court belongs to the sphere of justice when considering a particular civil case.

2. Civil proceedings should also contribute to the strengthening of law and order, the prevention of offenses, the formation of respect for the law and the court. However, these goals in relation to
the protection of rights are optional, they will always be achieved in the implementation of the main goal of justice. Accordingly, they do not need to be mentioned in the definition of justice, as well as the main features of fair justice, since all of them as principles are enshrined in the rules of civil and arbitration procedural law.

3. Civil (arbitration) process is a complex system consisting of procedural enforcement cycles, each of which is in the CPC RF and APC RF the name of the production (production in court of first instance, appeal and cassation proceedings, Supervisory production, production for the revision of judicial decisions on again opened circumstances, enforcement proceedings, if it becomes the subject of litigation). Each of the respective cycles consists of stages: initiation of the case (production), its preparation and trial.

4. The constitutional right to judicial protection is the right guaranteed by the state of everyone in the order established by the law to demand from court as body of justice of maintenance of subjective rights by means of consideration and the permission of the case depending on its judicial jurisdiction in constitutional, civil, administrative or criminal legal proceedings.

5. In determining civil rights and obligations, the availability of justice implies an understandable procedure for the structure and functioning of the judicial system for interested persons, excluding excessive, unjustified obstacles for citizens and organizations to become a participant in the consideration and resolution of their case by the court. At the same time, each interested person should have a real opportunity to use the activities of the court as a body of state power to bring into effect all legal remedies for violated or disputed rights and to achieve the socially necessary result for which justice exists as a social institution

**Recommendations:**

1. A qualitative change in the civil (private) law, particularly after the adoption of the Civil code enshrining the principle of unity of legal regulation of relations, including relations with participation of individuals engaged in entrepreneurial activity, necessitates the corresponding development and civil procedural law - the adoption of a unified Code of civil procedure, which would also include consideration of Affairs subordinated to arbitration courts.

2. The unification of civil procedure legislation through the adoption of such a code would eliminate both duplication of norms of procedural codes and unjustified differences in the regulation of the procedure for initiation of proceedings in civil cases, preparation of civil cases for trial, trial in civil cases, review and execution of judicial acts in such cases in courts of General jurisdiction and arbitration courts.

3. The rules of civil procedure shall be structured in the Code of civil procedure into parts, sections and chapters as follows. The General part should contain the General rules constituting the core of civil proceedings (General rules of claim proceedings), and consist of two sections: section I "General provisions" and section II "Stages of civil proceedings" - and apply to all categories of civil cases. The special part shall contain the special rules regulating the procedure of consideration of separate categories of civil cases, and consist of the section III "Features of consideration of separate categories of civil cases".

4. The division of procedural normative material into General and special parts and its reflection in the unified Code of civil procedure would correspond to the world trends in the development of civil procedure, expressed in its further unification (simplification and acceleration), optimization of the ratio of General and special procedural norms in the consideration of civil cases.