



## TYPES OF LEGAL RELATIONS. COMPOSITION OF LEGAL RELATIONS SUBJECT AND OBJECTS

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**Annotation:** *The description of the types of legal relations is primarily related to the recognition of legal relations as one of the main parts of the concept of law, more precisely, as an individual-voluntary characteristic. Therefore, the simplest structure of legal relations is manifested in the quality of the dependence and interrelationship of the rights and obligations of its two participants. Let's say that the right of the buyer corresponds to the obligation of the seller to give the purchased item in exchange for the fee paid to him (the obligation of the buyer); the employee's obligation to perform such work corresponds to the right of the recruiter, that is, the employer, to demand the performance of the stipulated work under the employment contract; the employer's obligation to pay this fee within the specified period corresponds to the employee's right to receive wages.*

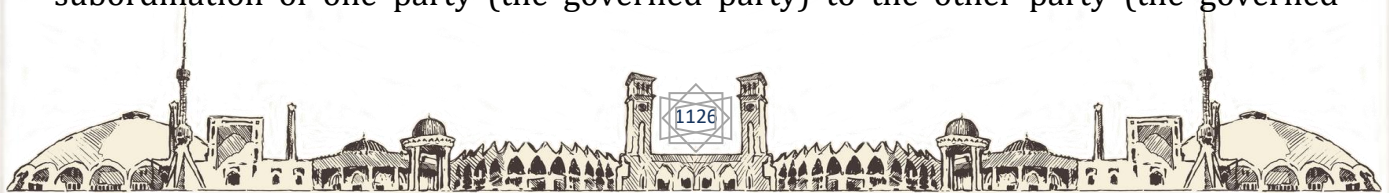
**Key words:** *bilateral legal relations, a legal relationship, the level of perfection of laws law-making technique, codification, law, economy, state, society, control, power*

These are clear examples of bilateral legal relations, that is, two parties participate in such relations, and each of them has rights and obligations in relation to the other. At the same time, civil legal relations can be one-sided. An agreement that sufficiently expresses the will of one party for implementation is considered a one-way legal relationship. At the same time, it should also be mentioned that there can be legal relations involving not only one or two, but also three or even more parties. This includes sales made through an intermediary; An example is a construction contract relationship where the general contractor and several subcontractors are considered partners in the contract.

In this case, ownership relations are absolute legal relations because they are relations imposing obligations on everyone.

At the same time, it is necessary to distinguish the legal status of individuals and legal entities, the legal status of state bodies, public associations and the like from such legal relations.

In addition to the above, the types of legal relations differ according to other characteristics. For example, each field of law has its own regulatory characteristics, which bring out the characteristics of the relevant branch legal relations. For example, civil relations (obligations, inheritance, property) are characterized by the equality of the parties; administrative legal relations, on the contrary, are characterized by the subordination of one party (the governed party) to the other party (the governed





party); land relations are related to special measures of state management and control (allocation of land, its processing and restoration, land cadastre, etc.); relationships in the network of court cases are distinguished by disputes of the parties, guarantees of presumption of innocence, etc.

It can be seen that emerging legal relations and existing legal relations are extremely diverse. They can be classified in a variety of ways, according to their basic principles. It is appropriate to highlight the following among them:

Regulatory and protective legal relations. Regulating legal relations are legal actions of subjects, that is, actions that arise on the basis of legal norms and strictly correspond to them. Such legal relations constitute the essence of law and order, they are the absolute majority, and the whole society is interested in their existence and development. All ownership, labor, marriage-family, state-legal and other relations that arise on legal grounds are regulatory relations.

Protective legal relations arise as a protest response of society, the state, and other citizens to the illegal actions of subjects. The purpose of protective legal relations is to protect the normal order of relations existing in society, to punish the offender. Criminal law is a protective network in its entirety. However, these relations are established on the basis of other branches of law, including the orders and instructions of the constitutional law.

Network legal relations (the basis of classification is the division of law into sectors). There are as many branches of law in the country - there are as many types of legal relations - constitutional (for example, civil relations), civil-legal (for example, trade relations), administrative (for example, tax payment relations), criminal-legal (for example, the relationship of responsibility for theft), labor (for example, the legal relationship under the employment contract), family (for example, the legal relationship of alimony) can be counted.

In the classification of legal relations based on the network principle, it is important to distinguish material-legal and procedural legal relations.

Norms of material-legal relations are created on the basis of civil-legal, state, administrative-legal and other material law norms.

#### **USED MATERIALS :**

*Ilin I.A. Teoriya prava i gosudarstva / Pod redaktsiey i s predislo-viem V.A. Tomsinova. M., "Zertsalo", 2003, pp. 102, 118, 121.*

