The most widespread type of legal responsibility for violation of legislation about the bowels of the earth there is administrative. This type of responsibility is envisaged by Code about the bowels of the earth of Ukraine and Code of Ukraine about administrative crimes.

However comparison of corresponding norms of the indicated codified acts testifies to the presence of row of problem questions of transbranch character.

The aim of the article is formulation of suggestions on permission of problems of codified acts of legislation about the bowels of the earth and administrative legislation at opening of compositions of offences in the field of geological study of bowels of the earth.

Existent compositions of geological offences divide in an administrative legislation on three groups: 1) violation of right of ownership on the bowels of the earth; 2) violations of requirements on the guard of bowels of the earth; 3) violations of rules of realization of works on the geological study of bowels of the earth.

As the detailed comparative analysis of binding overs of the indicated codes showed in them terminological disparities, out-of-date norms, blanks, take place in the legal adjusting, objective and subjective collisions.

In totality educed lacks of modern codified acts complicate not only of right application but also present problems in perfection of their codified constructions.

This research gave an opportunity to set forth certain suggestions on addition and change of existent releases of reasons of codified acts of administrative and geological legislation, and also to offer author's interpretation of the most ambiguous terms and concepts.

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PRINCIPLES OF CIVIL AND FAMILY LAW: COMPARATIVE LEGAL ASPECTS

The article examines the range of problems of current civil and family law through comparative legal analysis of principles system of two law branches. Based on the analysis the author gives his own forms definition of normative expression of principles. The role of the civil and family law principles is that they reflect in general form the essence of the relations governed by a particular branch of law. Since both the field of civil and family law regulates personal non-property and property relations that arise between the subjects and are based on the principles of equality, property independence of participants, the object and the method of law regulation of these two sectors is similar. It is proved that the general principles of civil and family law enshrined in regulatory legal acts of these sectors are similar in the main, and therefore are used in the same way. Additional arguments received the system of principles based on which we can conclude that the generalized prin-

ciples of civil and family law can be divided into two groups: general (which is fully characterized by both branches of law) and special (which belongs to the field of family law and does not prove its autonomy of civil law field). After analyzing legal doctrines of a number of scientists who advocate for the view that family legal relations are very similar to the civil matters, so must be included in the civil law and opposing that family law has all the characteristics of an independent branch of law.

It is proved that the principles of family law do not characterize the specified sector as an independent one of civil sector because by virtue of their nature principles perform ancillary in dealing with such issues. However, analyzing the problematic of the study we can note that identical principles in its content are inherent both in the civil and family law field.

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PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS AND RESOLUTION OF CIVIL CASES AS INDEPENDENT TASKS OF CIVIL PROCEEDINGS IN THE ASPECT OF IMPROVING OF ITS EFFICIENCY

Matters relating to objective of civil justice are important for the science of civil proceedings, since the quality of their performance is a criterion for evaluating the effectiveness of civil proceedings and a key factor in ensuring efficient restoration of rights. In this regard, it is interesting the question of correlation between the tasks of civil proceedings as «protection of rights» (which was established by CPC from 1963), «adjudication and resolution of cases» (which was established by CPC from 2004) and «settlement (resolution) of disputes» (which was established by Concept of improving the justice system), and which of these tasks should be the main civil proceedings in Ukraine and what are the main directions of its effectiveness.

Defining the objectives of civil proceedings protection of rights and legitimate interests, CPC from 1963 «protection of the rights» was connecting with the execution of protection of rights corresponding ways, and counteraction to violation of law and order. This was due to the active role of the judge and partial intervention of court in discretionary and competitive rights of the parties to ensure the execution specified objective: court was rightly assisting in clarification of the claims and on its own initiative obtained and researched the necessary evidence for that court was fully responsible.

Change this task of civil proceedings in the new CPC from 2004 to another – «consideration and resolution of civil cases» was due to the expansion discretionary and competitive rights of participants of