
INSTITUTE OF COMMITMENT IN CIVIL LAW

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Abstract:	Keywords:
Causing property and moral damage in civil relations cases occur. But, from harm in the Civil Code the concept of outgoing obligations is not defined. Therefore, in this article delict liabilities arising from damage were analyzed.	inaction, delict duty, harming, liability, damages.

Introduction

Civil law is one of the main areas of the national law system, improving economic relations in our country, citizens and other Fuller satisfaction of subjective material and spiritual needs aimed at regulating and strengthening property relations consists of the sum of legal norms. Article 2 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan civil law documents indicate the legal status of participants in civil circulation, property rights and other material rights, rights to the results of intellectual activity determines the basics of formation and the procedure for the implementation of, contract obligations and other obligations, as well as other property and with it regulates personal relations. As can be seen from this, property relations constitute the bulk of such relations.

Property relations were, in their essence, related to property relationship, it is essentially a material and economic relationship [3. 334-240]. That is, various material objects, means of production consumer items in general defines other subjects of civil law as having similar products with creation, possession, use, disposal, inclusion in civil circulation are related social relationships. On this basis, in property relations there have been cases of property damage. From reflection on the mountain of obligations arising in the event of damage first let's dwell on the essence of the concept of harm. By damages, the right is violated the costs that a person has or must make to restore his violated right, loss or damage to his property (actual damage), as well as that person it can receive in the conditions of normal civil circulation when its rights are not violated the income that is but is unable to receive is understood to be (the rich profit) (O'zR FK 14).[1].

According to the given definition, the composition of damage is determined by:

- 1) to restore the violated right of a person whose right is violated or to do necessary expenses;
- 2) loss or damage to an individual's property (actual damage);
- 3) in the conditions of normal civil treatment when a person does not violate his rights income that can, but cannot, receive (richly earned profit)[6.123-125].

Harm of legal relations of obligation in civil law it serves as the basis for its occurrence. In this regard, Uzbekistan In the Civil Code of the Republic arising from Special damage there is a chapter of obligations (Chapter 2). This chapter of obligations in the Civil Code also known

as" delict liabilities". [1]. If in a law or contract, a person whose right is violated is not provided for to pay a lesser amount to himself delivered may require full coverage. If in violation of the right if the person received income as a result of this, the person whose right is violated is another harm in addition to the rich profit no less than such income entitled to demand payment. The main form of civil-legal liability is the compensation of damages by three there is type [5.39-45]. These are:

The first is to compensate for loss (real and rich profit) (Article 14 of the FK) being, it has a general property. Second damage. In addition to damage compensation as a special method, if if the offender has made a certain profit through the offense, the benefit in question is recovery in favor of the injured person is also hand! aniladi. Third damage. And finally in copyright and related legal relations the nature of the infraction and the fault of the infringer, regardless of whether the damage is inflicted depending on the level, work treatment replaces damage taking into account habits payment of the heel, which must be paid in return for compensation (copyright and 65 of the Related Rights Act).

As the basis of liability under Article 985 of the Civil Code the following are defined:

- a) the presence of damage,
- (B) the existence of the infringing fault,
- (d) disenfranchisement of acts of harm,
- (e) the existence of the subject to whom the liability for damages is owed.[2].

In this regard, it should be noted that the liability under Article 985 of the FEC the bases have their paradoxical edges bam. Here is the absolute responsibility of as a basis, only damage should be present. Absence of remaining elements can. For example, that the victim is not at fault, that the victim is the fact that their actions are in accordance with the law cannot be the basis for the fact that liability does not apply in cases established by certain legislation. Damaging non-law to impose liability on the subject (up to 14 years there are also cases when damage is caused by children who have had it).

In other words, liability in certain cases provided for by law that the harm is not imposed on the person, but on the other person can. In general, in most cases for violation of the obligation civil liability in both liability and liability for damages the basis corresponds to the basis of general legal responsibility. Article 333 of the fk according to the following obligation, the liability of liability for violation of the obligation is necessary marked as elements.[1].

- a) failure or due failure to fulfill the obligation - to the right as a misdemeanor;
- b) the presence of the debtor's guilt;
- d) the presence of a debtor who is a subject of responsibility. Damage in this composition not as a necessary element, but as a facultative element.

Conclusion

Relying on the above grounds to draw such a conclusion possible: delict on cases of harm in civil relations it is important to make commitments. Because, in the case of damage, damage is caused by cover, against the damage caused to the delicto liability in accordance with the legislation weighing is significant.

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