

The background of the cover features a photograph of classical architecture. On the left, a large, fluted column is visible. To its right is a light-colored stone wall with a prominent, jagged crack running diagonally across it. In the upper portion of the image, the tops of several other columns are visible, suggesting a grand hall or courtyard.

R. Z. Simonyan
R. O. Gracheva

**METHODOLOGICAL
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SELF-STUDY
IN THE COURSE «JURISPRUDENCE»
FOR STUDENTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL
MEDICAL INSTITUTE**

R. Z. Simonyan
R. O. Gracheva

**METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR SELF-STUDY IN THE COURSE «JURISPRUDENCE»
FOR STUDENTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL INSTITUTE**

Study guide

Cheboksary
Publishing house "Sreda"
2023

**Р. З. Симонян
Р. О. Грачева**

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ
ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОГО ИЗУЧЕНИЯ
КУРСА «ЮРИСПРУДЕНЦИЯ»
ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОГО
МЕДИЦИНСКОГО ИНСТИТУТА**

Учебное пособие

Чебоксары
Издательский дом «Среда»
2023

УДК 34(075.8)
ББК 67я73
С37

- С37 Симонян Р. З.**
Методические рекомендации для самостоятельного изучения курса «Юриспруденция» для студентов международного медицинского института = Methodological recommendations for self-study in the course «Jurisprudence» for students of the international medical institute : учебное пособие / Р. З. Симонян, Р. О. Грачева. – Чебоксары: Среда, 2023. – 80 с.

ISBN 978-5-907688-15-5

Methodological recommendations on "Jurisprudence" are intended for students of medical faculties of educational organizations of higher education.

The textbook contains a plan for studying, the material of the topics, questions for self-control, literature, situational tasks, extracts from normative legal acts, annexes, terminological dictionary.

The textbook is compiled in accordance with the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education for the specialty 31.05.01 Medical Practice.

DOI 10.31483/a-10492
ISBN 978-5-907688-15-5

© Симонян Р. З., Грачева Р. О., 2023
© ИД «Среда», оформление, 2023

Content

Topic of the class: "Fundamentals of the Theory of State and Law"	5
Topic of the class: "Fundamentals of Constitutional Law of Russia"	15
Topic of the class: "Fundamentals of the Criminal Law of Russia"	25
Topic of the class: "Fundamentals of Civil Law of the Russian Federation"	34
Topic of the class: "Fundamentals of Labor Law in Russia"	45
Topic of the class: "Fundamentals of Family Law in the Russian Federation"	56
Topic of the class: "Fundamentals of Administrative Law of Russia"	66
Sample topics of essays for the course «Jurisprudence»	76

TOPIC OF THE CLASS: "FUNDAMENTALS OF THE THEORY OF STATE AND LAW"

1. Motivation of the topic.

"Law" is an academic discipline, which studies the basics of the most important branches of Russian law. Fundamentals of the theory of state and law deals with the study of the basic concepts of state and law, such as the essence, types, forms of law and state, legal relations, offenses, legal responsibility, legality, law and order.

Knowledge of the basics of the theory of state and law will allow students of economics and health care management to better understand the content of various branches of Russian law.

2. Purpose of studying the topic.

After studying the topic the student should:

- **know** the basic concepts of the topic;
- **be able** to navigate the system of law. Use legal norms in professional and public activities.
- **have the skills** of public speaking, argumentation, and interpretation of normative legal acts.

3. Competencies formed in the course of studying this topic.

Students develop the following general cultural competencies (GCC) as a result of studying this topic:

- ability to use normative legal documents in their professional activities.

4. The purpose of studying the topic.

1. Familiarize yourself with the logical structure of the lesson.
2. Study the literature material for self-study (check the quality of the learning with questions, self-check tests, case studies).
3. Learning the basic principles of the topic:
 - a) the origin of the state, its essence;
 - b) the essence and types of law and its forms;
 - c) Russian law, its forms and essence;
 - d) the system of law of the Russian Federation;
 - e) norms of law, their structure and types;
 - f) legal relations and their structure;

Methodological recommendations for self-study in the course «Jurisprudence» for students of the international medical institute

- g) an offence and its composition;
- h) legal responsibility and its types.

5. Questions for self-control.

1. Define the concept of the state and its functions.
2. Disclose the theories of the origin of the state.
3. Identify the forms of the state.
4. What are the forms of law?
5. Describe the system of law.
6. What are the norms of law? Their types and structure.
7. What does the system of normative legal acts of Russia include?
8. What is the relationship between the norms of law and morality?
9. Define the following concepts: legality, legal culture.
10. What is a legal relation and what is its structure?
11. What is an offence? Describe the structural elements of an offence.
12. What is legal responsibility? What are the types of legal responsibility and what are grounds for its application?

6. Tasks to be completed in the process of self-study.

1. After studying the content of the lecture, make an example of a legal relationship and break it down by its elements: subject, object, content.
2. After studying the content of the lecture, compile an example of a legal relationship and break it down by its elements: the subject, object, subjective side and objective side.

7. Examples of test tasks.

INDICATE THE CORRECT ANSWER!

1. THE POLITICAL ORGANIZATION THAT GOVERNS A SOCIETY:

- 1) society;
- 2) state;
- 3) legal person;
- 4) tribe.

SPECIFY THE CORRECT ANSWERS!

2. A LEGAL RELATIONSHIP CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWING STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS:

- 1) the subject;
- 2) subjective side;
- 3) object;
- 4) objective side;
- 5) content.

LIST THE CORRECT ANSWERS!

3. THE SYSTEM OF LAW CONSISTS OF:

- 1) norms;
- 2) hypotheses;
- 3) branches;
- 4) dispositions;
- 5) institutions;
- 6) sanctions.

INDICATE THE CORRECT ANSWERS!

4. AN INDIVIDUAL, AS A SUBJECT OF LEGAL RELATIONS, MUST HAVE:

1. legal (passive) capacity
2. mentality
3. employability
4. legal (active) capacity

PLEASE, SPECIFY THE CORRECT ANSWER!

5. A POLITICAL REGIME IS:

- 1) organization of state power;
- 2) a method of implementation of democratic power;
- 3) a form of state structure;
- 4) way of exercising state power.

INSERT THE MISSING WORD OR PHRASE!

6. _____ – GENERALLY BINDING RULES OF CONDUCT ESTABLISHED AND PROTECTED BY

**Methodological recommendations for self-study in the course
«Jurisprudence» for students of the international medical institute**

THE STATE, WHICH ARE AIMED AT REGULATING SOCIAL RELATIONS.

7. NORMATIVE ACT IS A LEGAL ACT ISSUED BY A COMPETENT AUTHORITY WHICH, _____ OR _____ THE EFFECT OF THE RULES OF LAW.

8. THE CRITERION FOR DIVIDING THE SYSTEM OF LAW INTO BRANCHES IS _____.

9. RUSSIAN FEDERATION CONSISTS OF _____.

10. THE TOTALITY OF SUBJECTIVE AND OBJECTIVE ASPECTS CHARACTERIZING A SOCIALLY DANGEROUS ACT AS AN OFFENCE IS CALLED _____.

8. Examples of situational tasks.

Task 1.

Citizen K. was born in 1954 and died in 2000. At the age of 8 he went to school and at 18 he joined the Army. The rest of the time he was working.

Questions:

1. During which period of K's life did he have civil legal (passive) capacity?
2. At what period of K's life did he have civil legal (active) capacity?
3. What is emancipation and what are the grounds for acquiring it?

Task 2.

Article 146. Violation of copyright and related rights (Criminal (Penal) Code of the Russian Federation).

"Illegal use of objects of copyright or related rights, as well as appropriation of authorship, if these deeds have caused major damage, - must be punished by a fine of two hundred to four hundred minimum wages."

Questions:

1. Define the concept of the norm of law.
2. Define the type of the above-mentioned legal norm.
3. What elements does this norm of law consist of? Identify them in this norm.

Task 3.

Citizen S. signed a contract with a private medical clinic "Family Doctor" for the provision of paid medical services at a cost of 2,190 rubles.

Questions:

1. What is a legal relationship?
2. Characterize this legal relationship in terms of its elements.
3. In what case could citizen S. have been denied medical services when he applied to a private clinic or a state clinic?

Task 4.

Citizen Y., 16 years old, was employed as an electrician's apprentice at a shipbuilding plant under an employment contract, in connection with which he became fully capable.

Questions:

1. By which authority could Y. be recognized as fully capable?
2. What conditions are to be observed when recognizing a person as fully capable before the age prescribed?
3. In what other cases is it possible to acquire full legal capacity before the established age?

Task 5.

1. Constitution of the Russian Federation.
2. Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation "On Approving the Federal Budget for 2014".
3. the employment contract.
4. Presidential Decree "On declaring a state of emergency in the Russian Federation".
5. Federal Law "On the Fundamentals of Healthcare in the Russian Federation".
6. Civil Code of the Russian Federation.

Methodological recommendations for self-study in the course «Jurisprudence» for students of the international medical institute

7. Law of Kursk Oblast "About Drugs".

8. Order of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation "On remuneration of medical workers".

Questions:

1. Identify the laws from the proposed list of normative acts?
2. From the proposed list of normative acts, identify the by laws?
3. What is the principle of formation and application of the whole system of normative legal acts of Russia?

9. Training, methodological and information support.

a) Basic literature:

1. Jurisprudence: textbook for students of higher educational institutions of non-legal profile, studying in all areas of bachelor's and master's training, areas of training of diploma specialists, specialties of higher profile education / V.I. Shkatulla. – Moscow Publishing house: Academy, 2012. 400 p.

b) Additional literature:

2. Jurisprudence: textbook for students of higher educational institutions of non-legal profile, studying in all areas of bachelor's and master's training, training areas of diploma specialists, specialties of higher profile education / edited by O.E. Kutafin; Moscow State Law Academy 3rd edition, revised and enlarged. – M.: Jurist, 2008. – 399 p. Grif of the Ministry of Education of Russian Federation.

3. Magnitskaya E.V., Evstigneev E.N. Jurisprudence. – Moscow, 2004. – 400 p.

Law: a textbook for students of higher education institutions: I.P. Okulich, N.S. Koneva. – Chelyabinsk, 2007. – 361 p.

c) Periodicals (newspapers, magazines):

- Rossiyskaya Gazeta
- Bulletin of Regulatory Acts of the Federal Executive Authorities
- Bulletin of the labor and social legislation
- Public Health and Environment
- Zdravookhraneniye
- Health Care of the Russian Federation
- Collection of Laws of the Russian Federation

d) Electronic information support and Internet-resources.

Electronic library of medical school "Student's Consultant"
www.studmedib.ru

1. Jurisprudence: textbook for medical schools. In 2 parts /
O.V. Leontiev. – Ч. 1. – Saint Petersburg: SpetsLit, 2010. – 176 p.

10. Assignments for the practical exercise.

Task 1.

Using the codes, compile and draw up in writing in a notebook an example of a system of law according to the following scheme:

System of law

|
branches of law
|
institutions
|
norms

Stages of the task:

1. Choose a code; write down the name of the **branch** corresponding to this code.
2. Open the content of the code, choose a chapter, write down its name – it is an **institute**.
3. Choose any article in this institute, write down its name, number and short content - this is the **norm**.
4. Interpret this article.

For example:

The system of law

|
branch – criminal law

|
Institute – concept of a crime and types of crimes (Chapter 3 of the Criminal Code)

|

Methodological recommendations for self-study in the course «Jurisprudence» for students of the international medical institute

norm – concept of a crime (Art. 14, Chapter 3 of the Criminal Code of the RF)

Task 2.

Using the codes, write down in the exercise book examples of law norms and analyze them in terms of their elements on the following scheme:

Norms of law

regulatory law

- hypothesis
- disposition

enforcement law

- hypothesis
- sanction

Stages of the task:

1. Choose a code or a law.
2. Choose any article (norm) and write it down in a notebook.
3. Identify the type of law norm (regulatory or law-enforcement).
4. Break it down by its elements (hypothesis, disposition, sanction).

For example:

Article 14 of the Family Code of the Russian Federation. Circumstances preventing the conclusion of a marriage.

Marriage may not be concluded between:

- persons, of which at least one person is already in another registered marriage;
- close relatives (relatives in the direct ascending and descending line (parents and children, grandparents and grandchildren), full-blooded and half-blooded (having a common father or mother) brothers and sisters)
- adoptive parents and adopted children;
- persons, of whom at least one person has been declared by a court to be legally incompetent due to a mental disorder.

*This norm of law is **regulatory**, because it regulates the positive behavior of people in society.*

*"It is not allowed to conclude a marriage between...." - is a **hypothesis**, as it describes the conditions of this norm.*

"- persons, of whom at least one person is already in another registered marriage;

- close relatives (relatives in the direct ascending and descending line (parents and children, grandparents and grandchildren), full-blooded and half-blooded (having a common father or mother) brothers and sisters)

- Adoptive parents and adopted children;

*- persons, at least one of whom has been declared by a court to be legally incompetent due to a mental disorder" is a **disposition**, since it contains the rule of conduct itself, indicating what the conduct should be in the presence of the factual circumstances provided for in the hypothesis.*

11. Dictionary of legal terms.

Theory of state and law – is a social science about the regularities of emergence, development and functioning of state and law, types of state and law, legal consciousness, responsibility, legality.

The state – is a political organization by means of which society is governed.

Forms of government – are ways of organizing state power.

Forms of state structure – are the territorial organization of society.

Political regime – are ways of exercising state power.

Form of law – is the mode of expression and consolidation of legal norms.

Morality – norms of behavior, traditions established in society and transmitted from generation to generation.

Legal culture – an integral part of the culture of society and the individual, which is a set of his legal knowledge, attitude towards law and legal behavior.

Legality – is an exact and steady observance of legal norms, strict and full implementation of the prescriptions of laws and legal acts based on them by all subjects of law: citizens, officials, public authorities, organizations, and the state.

The law of the Russian Federation – is a system of norms established and protected by the state that express the will of the people.

The system of law – is its internal structure.

The subject of legal regulation – the social relations regulated by the norms of law.

Institutes of law – groups of norms that regulate homogeneous social relations within a branch of law.

Law norms – are generally binding rules of conduct established and protected by the state, which are aimed at regulating social relations.

Regulatory norms regulate positive human behavior.

Law-enforcement norms regulate unlawful human actions.

Hypotheses – description of the conditions of action of a legal norm.

Disposition contains the rule of conduct itself, indicates what should be the behavior of people in the presence of the factual circumstances provided for in the hypothesis.

Sanction provides for measures of influence applied to persons who have violated the prescriptions of legal norms.

The direct way of presenting a norm means a complete formulation of the elements of a legal norm in the article of the law.

In referencing a rule, the elements of a legal rule are not fully disclosed in one article, but referenced in other articles.

In a blanket statement of a norm, missing information is filled in not by a precisely specified article, but by other norms of law contained in other normative acts.

Legal relationship is a social relation which is regulated by the norm of law.

Legal (passive) capacity – is the capacity recognized by the state to have rights and bear responsibilities.

Legal (active) capacity – is a citizen's capacity to acquire and exercise rights through his own actions, and to create and exercise his own duties.

Legal facts – are the basis for the emergence, change and termination of legal relations, which are expressed in events and actions (lawful and unlawful).

An offense – is a culpable action or inaction that harms the established legal order in society, the rights and interests of citizens.

Civil misdemeanors – are offenses in the field of property and personal non-property relations (failure to pay a debt, infliction of property damage, infliction of moral damage).

Administrative misdemeanors – are offenses in the field of public administration (violation of traffic rules, disorderly conduct, etc.).

Disciplinary offenses – are violations of labor, official, educational discipline (absenteeism, being at work in a state of alcoholic intoxication, etc.).

Legal responsibility – is a relationship regulated by the rules of law between the state and the offender, who is obliged to undergo certain adverse consequences for the offense committed.

TOPIC OF THE CLASS: "FUNDAMENTALS OF CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF RUSSIA"

1. Motivation of the topic.

Constitutional law takes a special place in the legal system of Russia. This is due to the special subject of study: the basics of the constitutional system of the Russian Federation; the method of organization and activity of state bodies and local self-government; the legal status of the individual and citizen in Russia.

Knowledge acquired while studying this topic will allow students to raise their social and legal level, better understand the state and legal structure of Russia, the structure of the state power.

2. The purpose of studying the topic.

After studying the topic the student should:

- **know** the basic concepts of the topic;
- **be able** to navigate the system of the State power of Russia. Be able to use legal norms in professional and public activities.
- **have skills** in public speaking, argumentation, interpretation of laws and regulations.

3. Competencies developed by students while studying the subject.

Students develop the following general cultural competences (GCC) as a result of studying this topic

– ability to use normative legal documents in their professional activities.

4. Study plan for the topic.

1. Familiarize yourself with the logical structure of the lesson.
2. Study the literature material of the lesson for self-study (check the quality of assimilation with questions, self-monitoring tests, case studies).
3. Learn the main definitions of the topic:
 - a) the concept of constitutional law;
 - b) concept, attributes and functions of the Constitution;
 - c) legal status of the President;
 - d) legislative power;
 - e) executive power;
 - f) the judicial power;
 - g) the basics of the constitutional order;
 - h) the concept of the legislative process;
 - i) stages of the legislative process;
 - j) the fundamentals of the legal status of a person;
 - k) the fundamentals of the legal status of a person;
 - l) the concept and grounds for acquiring citizenship;
 - m) principles of the legal status of a person;
 - n) the rights and duties of a person and a citizen;
 - o) the notion of state of emergency and the grounds for its proclamation;
 - p) measures to be taken during a state of emergency.

5. Questions for self-monitoring.

1. Define the concept of constitutional law.
2. Disclose the content of the features of the Constitution.
3. State the functions of the Constitution.

4. What are the foundations of the constitutional order?
5. Describe the system of state power.
6. Describe the legislative power.
7. What body of power represents the executive branch of government?
8. Describe the judicial power.
9. Who has the right to become the President of Russia?
10. Who can become a judge?
11. Who has the right of legislative initiative?
12. What is the legislative process?
12. What is the outcome of the legislative process?
13. Name the stages of the legislative process.
14. What is the basis of a person's legal status?
15. Define the concept of citizenship.
16. What principles relate to the foundations of the legal status of a person?
17. What are the types of human and civil rights and freedoms?
18. What are the duties of a person and a citizen enshrined in the Constitution?
19. What is a state of emergency?
20. What are the grounds for declaring a state of emergency?
21. What activities are established for the period of the state of emergency of the first set of grounds for declaring a state of emergency?
22. What measures are established for the period of proclamation of a state of emergency of the second set of grounds?
23. What are the procedures and terms for declaring a state of emergency?

6. Tasks to be performed in the process of self-study.

1. Write down in a notebook and know the content of Article 6, Ch. 1; Articles 54, 55, 56, 61, 62, 63, Ch. 2 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

7. Examples of test assignments.

SPECIFY THE CORRECT ANSWER!

1. THE CONSTITUTION OF RUSSIA WAS ADOPTED AS A
RESULT OF:

- 1) elections;
- 2) meeting;
- 3) referendum;
- 4) strikes.

LIST THE CORRECT ANSWERS!

2. DISTINGUISH THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS OF THE
CONSTITUTION:

- 1) political;
- 2) regulatory;
- 3) humanistic;
- 4) law-enforcement;
- 5) legal.

INDICATE THE CORRECT ANSWER!

3. THE BEARER OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY IS:

- 1) legislative power;
- 2) multinational people;
- 3) executive power;
- 4) president;
- 5) judicial power.

INDICATE THE CORRECT ANSWERS!

4. THE CONSTITUTION OF RUSSIA ENSHRINES THE FOL-
LOWING OBLIGATIONS OF CITIZENS:

- 1) to pay taxes;
- 2) to elect and be elected;
- 3) bringing up children;
- 4) defense of the homeland;
- 5) protection of health.

INDICATE THE CORRECT ANSWER!

5. THE CONSTITUTION OF RUSSIA WAS ADOPTED IN:

- 1) 1946;
- 2) 1993;
- 3) 2001;
- 4) 2010.

INSERT THE MISSING WORD OR PHRASE!

6. _____ IS ONE OF THE BASIC ELEMENTS OF A PERSON'S LEGAL STATUS, A PREREQUISITE FOR EXTENDING TO A PERSON THE FULL RANGE OF RIGHTS, FREEDOMS AND DUTIES RECOGNIZED AS A CITIZEN.

7. _____ IS THE STATE ACTIVITY OF THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY TO ELEVATE THE BINDING WILL OF SOCIETY INTO LAW.

8. _____ – STATE POWER IS THE MOST GENERAL FORM OF EXPRESSION OF THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE MULTINATIONAL RUSSIAN PEOPLE, ITS SUPREME WILL.

9. THE TERM OF THE STATE OF EMERGENCY ON THE TERRITORY OF RUSSIA CANNOT EXCEED ____ DAYS, ON A PART OF THE TERRITORY – CANNOT EXCEED ____ DAYS.

10. THE UNIFIED MANAGEMENT OF THE FORCES AND MEANS ENSURING THE STATE OF EMERGENCY REGIME IS CARRIED OUT BY _____, WHICH IS APPOINTED BY _____ THE PRESIDENT.

INDICATE THE CORRECT ANSWERS!

7. THE CONSTITUTION OF RUSSIA ENSHRINES THE FOLLOWING OBLIGATIONS OF CITIZENS:

- 1) to pay taxes;
- 2) to elect and be elected;
- 3) bringing up children.

8. Examples of situational tasks.

Task 1.

R., a French national, is a full-time student at a medical university in Moscow. During the presidential elections in Russia, he decided to exercise his civil right to participate in the elections, which he was refused. R. complained to the prosecutor's office about the unlawful actions of the chairman of the electoral commission.

Questions:

1. What decision will the prosecutor's office make?
2. What is the procedure and timeframe for handling complaints with the public authorities?
3. Justify your answer in terms of the legislation in force.

Task 2.

The court ruled to deprive citizen I. of his Russian citizenship for treason (espionage).

Questions:

1. Is the given decision of the court correct?
2. Analyze this situation in accordance with the current legislation.
3. What law regulates relations in the area of citizenship?

Task 3.

A number of citizens refused to serve in the army:

- 1) Pankratov – because of his religious beliefs;
- 2) Sidorov – because he has different views on the role of the army in society;
- 3) Bobrov submitted a petition from an educational institution, that he is a talented singer, and his talent could be lost in the army;
- 4) Likhodeyev submitted a certificate that he is a stateless person.
- 5) Vashin submitted a certificate that he is a visually impaired person of the 1st group.
- 6) Kablukov presented a certificate that he is often ill with colds.

Questions:

1. Which of the listed citizens are obliged to perform military service?
2. Is military service a right or an obligation?
3. What normative act regulates this issue?

Task 4.

S., a 15-year-old in prison for theft, B., a 20-year-old recognized by the court as incompetent, R., a 17-year-old student at a technical school, S., an 18-year-old being treated in the hospital of the city hospital, and a 19-year-old citizen of Nigeria studying at the university were not allowed to participate in the election to the local self-government bodies.

Questions:

1. Which of the following citizens may be legally barred from participating in elections?
2. Justify the reasons for refusal.
3. Is participation in elections a right or an obligation, and which legal act enshrines this legal norm?

Task 5.

Citizen Petrov complained to the head of the post office that he had received a registered letter open, and asked him to look into the matter. The head of the post office said that he would not deal with such trivialities. Then Petrov filed an application with the court.

Questions:

1. What are the grounds for going to court?
2. What legal acts define the grounds and procedure of appeal to the court?
3. Name other legal remedies for the protection and restoration of violated rights and freedoms of citizens in Russia?

9. Educational, methodological and information support.

a) Basic literature:

1. Jurisprudence: textbook for students of higher educational institutions of non-legal profile, studying in all areas of bachelor's and master's training, areas of training of diploma specialists, specialties of higher profile education / V.I. Shkatulla. – Moscow: Publishing house: Academy, 2012. 400 p.

b) Additional literature:

2. Jurisprudence: textbook for students of higher educational institutions of non-legal profile, studying in all areas of bachelor's and master's training, training areas of diploma specialists, specialties of

Methodological recommendations for self-study in the course «Jurisprudence» for students of the international medical institute

higher profile education / edited by O.E. Kutafin, Moscow State Law Academy 3rd edition, revised and enlarged. – M.: Jurist, 2008. – 399 p., the stamp of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation.

3. Magnitskaya E.V., Evstigneev E.N. Jurisprudence. – Moscow, 2004. – 400 p.

4. Okulich I. P. Jurisprudence: a textbook for students of higher education institutions: I.P. Okulich, N.S. Koneva. – Chelyabinsk, 2007. – 361 p.

c) Periodicals (newspapers, magazines):

- Rossiyskaya Gazeta;
- Bulletin of Regulatory Acts of the Federal Executive power;
- Bulletin of labor and social legislation;
- Public Health and Environment;
- Zdravookhraneniye;
- Health Care of the Russian Federation;
- Collection of Laws of the Russian Federation.

d) Electronic information support and Internet-resources.

Electronic library of medical school "Student's Consultant"
[www/studmedib.ru](http://www.studmedib.ru)

Jurisprudence: textbook for medical universities. In 2 parts / O.V. Leontiev. – Ч. 1. – Saint Petersburg. SpetsLit, 2010. – 176 p.

10. Assignments for the practical exercise.

Task 1.

From Chapters 5–8 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation choose articles that show the interaction of several branches of government on issues of mutual concern that are connected with state regulation.

For example:

Art. 98 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

1. The members of the Federation Council and deputies of the State Duma shall enjoy immunity during the whole term of their office. They may not be detained, arrested or searched, except in cases of detention at the scene of a crime, nor may they be subjected to personal

searches, except in cases where this is provided for by federal law to ensure the safety of others.

2. The issue of deprivation of inviolability shall be resolved by the relevant chamber of the Federal Assembly upon the submission of the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation

This norm traces the interaction between the legislative and the judicial branches of government on the issue of depriving members of the Federation Council and deputies of the State Duma of their immunity.

Task 2.

In Chapter 2 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, select the articles pertaining to the following groups of human and civil rights and freedoms

- personal;
- civil;
- political.

Comment on these articles in accordance with the current law.

For example:

Article 20 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

1. Everyone has the right to life.
2. Capital punishment, until its abolition, may be established by federal law as an exceptional measure of punishment for particularly grave crimes against life, while granting to the accused the right to trial by jury.

This norm reflects a personal right of an individual and a citizen. Everyone has the right to life. In the Russian Federation since 1997 there has been a moratorium on the use of the death penalty, there are no other grounds for the deprivation of human life.

11. Dictionary of legal terms.

Constitutional (state) law – is a legal science that studies the social relations underlying the constitutional structure of Russia, the legal status of man and citizen, the method of organization and activity of state bodies and local self-government.

The Constitution – is the principal law of Russia that establishes the political form of society's existence, the system of government bodies, establishes the procedure for their formation and the way they function, and enshrines human and civil rights and freedoms.

A distinction is made between constitutional functions: political, legal, and humanistic.

The basis of the constitutional system of the Russian Federation includes the following characteristics: the form of government, the national and state structure, and the political regime of Russia.

State power in the Russian Federation is exercised on the basis of its division into: legislative, executive and judicial.

Legislative process – is the state activity of the Federal Assembly to elevate the binding will of society into law.

Regulation – is a legislative act, which enshrines the order of activity of the chambers of the Federal Assembly, commissions, committees.

Code – is a legislative act, which brings together the norms of the relevant branch of law.

Laws are normative legal acts that have supreme legal force and regulate the most important aspects of public life.

Agreements regulate relations between the Russian Federation and its subjects on issues of mutual interest.

The legal status of the individual is the legal position of the subject of law, its basic rights, duties and responsibilities in various spheres of life, arising from normative legal acts.

Fundamentals of legal status of a person and citizen include: citizenship of a person, his constitutional rights, freedoms, duties and principles of legal status.

Citizenship – is one of the basic elements of the legal status of the individual, a prerequisite for the extension to the individual of the full range of rights, freedoms and duties recognized to the citizen, a condition for the protection of the citizen by the state wherever he or she may be.

The principles of the legal status of the individual are the general fundamental principles that give the rights and freedoms the character of an integrated whole.

The main rights, freedoms and their guarantees enshrined in the Constitution of the Russian Federation can be grouped into 3 groups: civil, political and personal.

A state of emergency is a legal regime of activities of public authorities, local self-government bodies, enterprises, organizations of all forms of ownership, which allows certain restrictions on the rights and freedoms of citizens and the rights of organizations and public associations, as well as imposing additional obligations on them.

TOPIC OF THE CLASS: "FUNDAMENTALS OF THE CRIMINAL LAW OF RUSSIA"

1. Motivation for the topic.

Criminal law is an independent branch of Russian law. Its norms determine the criminality and punishability of acts, the grounds for criminal liability, and the system of punishments.

Knowledge of the main provisions of criminal legislation will allow future specialists not only to increase their level of legal culture, but also to make lawful decisions independently in specific situations arising in the implementation of professional activities.

2. Purpose of studying the topic.

After studying the topic the student should:

- **know** the basic concepts of the topic;
- **be able** to navigate the system of criminal-legal punishments and the grounds of criminal liability. Apply the acquired knowledge in practical activities.
- **have the skills** of public speaking, argumentation, interpretation of normative-legal acts, as well as the skills of theoretical and practical search for necessary information in the current legislation.

3. Competencies formed in the course of studying this topic.

Students develop the following general cultural competencies (GCC) as a result of studying this topic:

Methodological recommendations for self-study in the course «Jurisprudence» for students of the international medical institute

- The ability to use normative legal documents in their professional activities.

4. Study plan for the topic.

1. Become familiar with the logical structure of the lesson.
2. Studying the lesson material from the literature for self-study (check the quality of assimilation by means of questions, self-testing tests, situational tasks).
3. Learning the basic provisions of the topic:
 - a) the concept of criminal law;
 - b) principles of criminal law;
 - c) concept and structure of criminal legal relations;
 - d) concept and elements of a crime;
 - e) types of crime;
 - f) elements of a crime;
 - g) characteristics of crimes in the sphere of economic activity;
 - h) the concept and objectives of criminal-law punishment;
 - i) types of criminal-law punishments;
 - j) circumstances precluding criminality of a deed: concepts and types.

5. Questions for self-control.

1. Define the concept of criminal law.
2. Disclose the content of the principles of criminal law.
3. Name the structural elements of the criminal law relationship.
4. What is a crime?
5. Describe the characteristics of the crime.
6. Describe the types of crime.
7. What crimes infringe on the economic activities of the state?
8. Describe the content of crimes encroaching on economic activity.
9. What is the criminal penalty?
10. State the purpose of the penalties.
11. Give the legal characteristics of the main criminal punishments.
12. Give a legal description of the additional criminal penalties.
13. What are the circumstances precluding criminality of an act?

14. List all the circumstances excluding criminality of a deed.
15. What is necessary defense?
16. What must be the encroachment from which citizens have the right to defend themselves by inflicting harm on the assailant in necessary defense?
17. State the conditions for defending against an encroachment in necessary defense.
18. What is extreme necessity?
19. Give specific examples related to extreme necessity.

6. Tasks for the self-study process.

1. Write down in the notebook and know the content of article 21 of chapter 4, articles 61, 63 of ch. 10, Articles 76.1 and 78 of chapter 11 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.
2. Knowledge of the contents of Article 49 Chapter 2 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation. Note it in the exercise book.
3. Make an example of a situational problem, using specific elements of a crime from the special part of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

7. Examples of test tasks.

SPECIFY THE CORRECT ANSWER!

1. THE CRIMINAL CODE WAS ADOPTED IN:

- 1) 1993;
- 2) 1997;
- 3) 2001;
- 4) 2010.

LIST THE CORRECT ANSWERS!

2. DISTINGUISH THE FOLLOWING FEATURES OF A CRIME:

- 1) criminal unlawfulness;
- 2) punishability;
- 3) justice;

**Methodological recommendations for self-study in the course
«Jurisprudence» for students of the international medical institute**

- 4) humanity;
- 5) public danger;
- 6) guiltiness;
- 7) legality;
- 8) equality before the law.

SPECIFY THE CORRECT ANSWER!

3. THE SUBJECT OF CRIMINAL LAW IS RELATIONS:

- 1) relations arising in connection with the commitment of a crime;
- 2) property and personal non-property relations;
- 3) in the sphere of public administration;
- 4) arising between an employee and employer as for work.

PLEASE GIVE THE CORRECT ANSWERS!

4. THE CRITERION FOR DIVIDING CRIMES INTO TYPES
COULD BE

- 1) the degree of social danger of the act;
- 2) the subject of legal regulation;
- 3) object of infringement;
- 4) form of guilt;
- 5) amount of damage caused.

INDICATE THE CORRECT ANSWER!

5. THE GENERAL AGE OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY IS
THE AGE OF:

- 1) 12 years;
- 2) 14 years;
- 3) 16 years;
- 4) 18 years.

INSERT THE MISSING WORD OR PHRASE!

6. _____ IS THE ATTITUDE OF A PERSON TO HIS SO-
CIALLY DANGEROUS ACT AND ITS CONSEQUENCES, AS
DEFINED BY LAW.

7. _____ IS A CULPABLY COMMITTED SOCIALLY
DANGEROUS ACT (ACTION OR INACTION) PROHIBITED BY

THE CRIMINAL CODE UNDER THE THREAT OF PUNISHMENT.

8. _____ – A MEASURE OF STATE COERCION IMPOSED BY A COURT SENTENCE ON A PERSON FOUND GUILTY OF COMMITTING A CRIME.

9. _____ – A SET OF ESTABLISHED OBJECTIVE AND SUBJECTIVE FEATURES THAT CHARACTERIZE A SOCIALLY DANGEROUS ACT AS A CRIME.

10. _____ – IS THE LAWFUL PROTECTION OF THE INTERESTS OF AN INDIVIDUAL, SOCIETY AND THE STATE FROM CRIMINAL ENCROACHMENTS BY INFLECTING HARM ON AN ENCROACHER.

8. Examples of situational tasks.

Task 1.

The director of the bakery, V., was detained on suspicion of taking a bribe (Article 290 of the Criminal Code). The next day, by order of the head of the association, V. was dismissed from his position and evicted from the service flat he occupied.

Questions:

1. Are the actions of the chief of the bakery lawful?
2. Justify your answer with references to articles of law.
3. On what grounds can the offender be exempted from criminal liability?

Task 2.

P. and his wife and 19-year-old daughter were returning from a trip to the countryside. In an attempt to get home as quickly as possible, he drove through an intersection at a red traffic light, negligently hitting a pedestrian. The pedestrian's health was severely injured. Among the witnesses to the crime was P's wife, who refused to give evidence.

Questions:

1. Can P's wife be held criminally liable for her refusal to testify?
2. Justify your answer with reference to the articles of law.
3. What types of liability, other than criminal liability, can be imposed on P.?

Methodological recommendations for self-study in the course «Jurisprudence» for students of the international medical institute

Task 3.

Determine which circumstances and according to what legislation are mitigating and aggravating in determining punishment:

- a) committing for the first time a crime of small or medium gravity due to accidental coincidence of circumstances;
- b) the occurrence of grave consequences as a result of committing a crime;
- c) pregnancy;
- d) commission of a crime during a state of emergency, natural or other social disaster, or mass disorder;
- e) the commission of a crime for reasons of political, ideological, racial, national or religious hatred or enmity or for reasons of hatred or enmity towards any social group;
- f) the presence of minor children in the perpetrator's possession;
- g) Commission of the crime by virtue of difficult life circumstances or on compassionate grounds;
- h) the perpetrator is a minor;
- i) recidivism of crimes;
- j) particularly active role in the commission of a crime;

Task 4.

During a quarrel arising between S. and T. the latter tried to hit S. with an axe, but T. knocked the axe out of S.'s hands and inflicted multiple blows on his head and body with his hands and feet, thus inflicting grievous bodily harm, which resulted in the victim's death.

Questions:

1. What decision will the court make?
2. Justify your answer with reference to the articles of law.
3. To what degree of severity does the act refer?

Task 5.

The head of the paramilitary mine rescue unit, Z., before starting the rescue work (to save people), acquainted the rescuers with the plan of the mine workings where they were to work, instructed them in detail, made sure that the rescuers were provided with protective equipment to fight the underground fire and work in smoky conditions. However, these measures were not sufficient to prevent harm, (some

of the rescuers died) due to the fact that at the time of the rescue work there had been a release followed by an explosion.

Questions:

1. What decision will the court make in relation to Z.?
2. Justify your answer with reference to the articles of law.
3. What is the object of the assault in the act committed?

9. Educational, methodological and informational support.

a) Basic literature:

1. Jurisprudence: textbook for students of higher educational institutions of non-legal profile, studying in all areas of bachelor's and master's training, areas of training of diploma specialists, specialties of higher profile education / V.I. Shkatulla. Moscow: Publishing house: Academy, 2012. 400 p.

b) Additional literature:

1. Jurisprudence: textbook for students of higher educational institutions of non-legal profile, studying in all areas of training bachelors and masters, areas of training diploma specialists, specialties of higher profile education / edited by O.E. Kutafin, Moscow State Law Academy 3rd edition, revised and enlarged. – Moscow: Jurist, 2008. – 399 p., the stamp of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation.

2. Magnitskaya E.V., Evstigneev E.N. Jurisprudence. – Moscow, 2004. – 400 p.

3. Law: a textbook for students of higher education institutions: I.P. Okulich, N.S. Koneva. – Chelyabinsk, 2007. – 361 p.

c) Periodicals (newspapers, magazines):

- Rossiyskaya Gazeta;
- Bulletin of Normative Acts of Federal Bodies of Executive Power;
- Bulletin of labor and social legislation;
- Public Health and Environment;
- Zdravookhraneniye;
- Health Care of the Russian Federation;
- Collection of Laws of the Russian Federation.

d) Electronic information support and Internet-resources.

Electronic library of medical school "Student Consultant"
www.studmedib.ru

1. Jurisprudence: textbook for medical universities. In 2 parts /
O.V. Leontiev. – Ч. 1. – Saint-Petersburg. SpetsLit, 2010. – 176 p.

10. Assignments for the practical exercise.

Task 1.

Identify four crimes from the Special Part of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation corresponding to each degree of seriousness: minor, average, serious, and especially serious.

Task 2.

Find any crime in chapter 22 of the Special Part of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation and break it down by its elements. Write it down in a notebook.

For example:

Article 172 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. Il-legal banking activity.

1. Carrying out banking activities (banking operations) without registration or without a special permit (license) in cases where such permit (license) is required, if this act has caused major damage to citizens, organizations or the State or is associated with large-scale profits – shall be punishable by a fine of one hundred thousand to three hundred thousand rubles or in the amount of the wages or other income of the convict for a period of one to two years, or by forced labor for up to four years, or imprisonment

2. the same act:

a) committed by an organized group;

b) accompanied by large-scale profits – shall be punishable by compulsory works for a term of up to five years, or by imprisonment for a term of up to seven years with or without a fine of up to one million rubles, or in the amount of the wages or salary, or any other income of the convicted person for a period of up to five years.

Explanation by composition

The object is public relations arising as a result of lawful banking activity.

The objective side of this crime may be expressed in the following forms: carrying out banking activities (banking operations) without registration; carrying out banking activities without a special permit (license) in cases where such permit (license) is required. Carrying out banking activities (banking operations) without registration.

The subjective side of the crime is characterized by the deliberate form of guilt. The purposes and motives are taken into account at assignment of punishment.

Subject of the crime: any sane citizen who has reached age of 16, as well as the head of a commercial organization or a person having some special attribute, for instance, the employee of a financial and credit institution.

11. Dictionary of legal terms.

Criminal law – is one of the branches of Russian law and is a set of legal norms established by the competent public authorities, which determine the criminality and punishability of acts, the grounds for criminal liability, the system of punishments, the procedure and conditions of their imposition, as well as the grounds for exemption from criminal liability.

The subject matter of criminal law – is the social relations which arise due to the commitment of a crime.

A crime - is a culpably committed socially dangerous act (action or inaction) prohibited by the Criminal Code under the threat of punishment.

Criminal punishment is a measure of the state coercion appointed by a court verdict to a person found guilty of committing a crime, with the purpose of restoration of social justice, correction of condemned persons and prevention of committing new crimes.

Content of a crime – is a set of objective and subjective attributes established by the law, which characterize a socially dangerous act as a crime.

Motive – is a conscious inducement which makes a person determined to commit a crime.

Purpose – is an idea of the desired result, to achievement of which a person aspires.

Circumstances eliminating criminality of a deed are socially useful and expedient actions aimed at the elimination of the threat to existing social relations.

Necessary defense is the lawful protection of the interests of an individual, society, and the state from criminal encroachments by inflicting harm on an encroacher.

TOPIC OF THE CLASS: "FUNDAMENTALS OF CIVIL LAW OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION"

1. Motivation for the topic.

Civil law is an independent branch of Russian law. Its norms define the legal status of individuals and legal entities, the conditions and procedure for civil law transactions, the grounds for civil law liability and much more, which is an integral part of the "Law" course being studied.

The modern economy in Russia brings to the forefront the professional training of specialists, their mastery of the basic provisions of civil law. It is impossible to effectively engage in any activity without knowledge of the civil legislation of the Russian Federation.

2. The purpose of studying the topic.

After studying the topic the student should:

- **know** the basic concepts of the topic;
- **be able** to navigate the norms of civil law. Apply the acquired knowledge in practical activities.
- **have the skills** of public speaking, argumentation, interpretation of normative-legal acts, as well as the skills of theoretical and practical search for necessary information in the current legislation.

3. Competencies formed in the course of studying this topic.

Students develop the following general cultural competencies (GCC) as a result of studying this topic:

– ability to use normative legal documents in their professional activities.

4. Study plan for the topic.

1. Become acquainted with the logical structure of the lesson.
2. Study the material of the lesson on the literature for self-study (check the quality of assimilation with the help of questions, test tasks for self-control, situational tasks).
3. Acquiring the main provisions of the topic:
 - a) the concept of civil law;
 - b) principles of civil law;
 - c) the concept and structure of civil legal relations;
 - d) the concept, types and forms of legal entities;
 - e) the concept, types and forms of transactions;
 - f) grounds for invalidation of transactions;
 - g) the concept and types of representation;
 - h) notion and procedure of power of attorney;
 - i) notion of limitation of actions and grounds for its suspension;
 - j) the procedure for filing a statement of claim;
 - k) the concept and content of the right of ownership;
 - l) grounds of arising and termination of ownership rights;
 - m) the concept and grounds for the arising of civil law obligations;
 - n) ways of securing obligations: concept and types;
 - o) grounds for termination of civil-law obligations;
 - p) the concept and types of inheritance.

5. Questions for self-control.

1. Define the concept of civil law.
2. Disclose the content of the principles of civil law.
3. Name the structural elements of civil legal relations.
4. Who are the incapacitated persons?

**Methodological recommendations for self-study in the course
«Jurisprudence» for students of the international medical institute**

5. Characterize the category of incapacitated persons.
6. Which categories are subject to guardianship and which are subject to guardianship?
7. Define the concept of a legal entity.
8. Describe the non-profit legal entities.
9. Characterize the commercial legal entities.
10. State the order of creation and termination of a legal entity.
11. What is a transaction?
12. Name the types and forms of transactions.
13. What kinds of transactions are invalidated?
14. Define the concept of representation.
13. Name the types of representation.
14. What is the statute of limitations?
15. Name the period of limitation and the grounds for its suspension.
16. How shall the statement of claim be drafted?
17. What is the right of ownership?
18. Name the content of the right of ownership, as well as the grounds for the emergence and termination of the right of ownership.
19. Who are a bad faith owner and a good faith purchaser?
20. What are the civil law obligations?
21. What are the grounds for the emergence and termination of civil law obligations?
22. What are the means of securing obligations?
23. List and characterize the methods of securing obligations.
24. What does inheritance represent?
25. Name the types of inheritance.
26. What are the requirements for making a will?
27. Who are the obligatory heirs?

6. Tasks that must be completed during the self-study process.

1. Write down in a notebook and know the content of Articles 26–28, 42–46 of Chapter 3 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation.
2. Knowledge of Articles 1064 and 1082, Chapter 59 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation. Record it in a notebook.

3. Make examples of situational tasks of inheritance by law and by will, using section 5, part 3 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation.

7. Examples of test tasks.

INDICATE THE CORRECT ANSWER!

1. THE SUBJECT OF LEGAL REGULATION OF CIVIL LAW IS THE SOCIAL RELATIONS:

- 1) in the sphere of public administration;
- 2) property and personal non-property relations;
- 3) between an employee and employer on labor;
- 4) in the sphere of interaction between the society and the nature.

PLEASE, SPECIFY THE CORRECT ANSWERS!

2. GUARDIANSHIP IS ESTABLISHED OVER:

- 1) incapacitated;
- 2) underage (before 14);
- 3) legally incompetent;
- 4) underage (before 18).

SPECIFY THE CORRECT ANSWER!

3. THE TOTAL LIMITATION PERIOD IS:

- 1) 3 months;
- 2) 6 months;
- 3) 3 years;
- 4) 6 years.

LIST THE CORRECT ANSWERS!

4. DISTINGUISH THE FOLLOWING FORMS OF COMMERCIAL LEGAL ENTITIES:

- 1) business companies
- 2) production cooperatives
- 3) consumer cooperatives
- 4) religious organizations
- 5) business partnerships
- 6) public organizations

PLEASE GIVE THE CORRECT ANSWER!

5. TRANSACTION ACCOMPLISHED WITH THE PURPOSE DELIBERATELY CONTRADICTING THE BASICS OF LAW AND ORDER AND MORALITY IS

- 1) imaginary;
- 2) null and void;
- 3) sham;
- 4) voidable.

INSERT THE MISSING WORD OR PHRASE!

6. _____ – THE TRANSFER OF THE PROPERTY OF THE DECEASED (TESTATOR) TO OTHER PERSONS (HEIRS).

7. _____ – THE TERM OF PROTECTION OF THE VIOLATED OR DISPUTED RIGHT BY FILING A LAWSUIT IN COURT.

8. _____ – ACTIONS OF CITIZENS AND LEGAL ENTITIES AIMED AT THE ESTABLISHMENT, CHANGE OR TERMINATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS.

9. _____ – A WRITTEN POWER OF ATTORNEY ISSUED BY ONE PERSON TO ANOTHER FOR REPRESENTATION BEFORE THIRD PARTIES.

10. _____ IS A SET OF LEGAL NORMS THAT REGULATE RELATIONS BETWEEN OWNERS AND OTHER PERSONS IN THE PROCESS OF OWNING, USING AND DISPOSING OF MATERIAL OBJECTS.

8. Examples of situational tasks

Task 1.

Under a sales contract, citizen C. purchased a television set at the "Vympeľ" store at a cost of 15,000 rubles.

Questions:

1. Characterize this civil legal relation by its elements.

2. In what case could Citizen S. have been refused to purchase the goods?

3. What are the grounds for the emergence, change and termination of legal relations?

Task 2.

Which of the following transactions are one-sided, and which are contracts?

1) The organizers of the auction announced the sale of a porcelain statuette depicting a rider on a white horse, and indicated the date of the auction;

2) S., being a participant of the aforementioned auction, bought the porcelain statuette.

3) P. made a will regarding his property in case of his death in favor of his children and parents.

4) The heirs named in the will entered into the inheritance after P.'s death.

5) Spouses Lunina and Amelin concluded a marriage contract.

6) Z. executed a power of attorney to drive a vehicle in the name of T.

Task 3.

Indicate which of the following claims are not subject to limitation?

1) claims for protection of personal property rights;

2) claims of depositors to the bank on return of deposits

3) claims on compensation of damages, caused to life or health of a citizen

4) claims of an owner to eliminate any infringement of his right.

Task 4.

M. went to a legal clinic with the question of whether she could be an heir after the death of her adopted B., if it is known that he did not leave a will.

Questions:

1. What should M. answer at the legal clinic?

2. List all the lines of heirs under the law.

3. What categories of subjects cannot be inheritors?

Task 5.

Citizen N. sold a car that belonged to him on the right of personal ownership. The following month he was declared legally incapable due to mental illness. N.'s relatives, considering the transaction invalid (since the car was sold cheaply) filed a suit to that effect in court.

Questions:

1. What decision should the court take according to the civil legislation?
2. What is the procedure for declaring a person legally incompetent?
3. List the grounds for declaring a transaction invalid.

9. Methodological and informational support.

a) Basic literature:

1. Jurisprudence: textbook for students of higher educational institutions of non-legal profile, studying in all areas of training bachelors and masters, areas of training diploma specialists, specialties of higher profile education / V.I. Shkatulla. Moscow: Publishing house: Academy, 2012. 400 p.

b) Additional literature:

1. Jurisprudence: textbook for students of higher educational institutions of non-legal profile, studying in all areas of training bachelors and masters, areas of study of diploma specialists, specialties of higher profile education / edited by O.E. Kutafin, Moscow State Law Academy 3rd edition, revised and enlarged. – Moscow: Jurist, 2008. – 399 p., the stamp of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation.

2. Magnitskaya E.V., Evstigneev E.N. Jurisprudence. – Moscow, 2004. – 400 p.

3. Law: a textbook for students of higher education institutions: I.P. Okulich, N.S. Koneva. – Chelyabinsk, 2007. – 361 p.

c) Periodicals (newspapers, magazines):

- Rossiyskaya Gazeta;
- Bulletin of Normative Acts of Federal Bodies of Executive Power;
- Bulletin of labor and social legislation;
- Public Health and Environment;

- Zdravookhraneniye;
- Health Care of the Russian Federation;
- Collection of Laws of the Russian Federation.

d) Electronic information support and Internet-resources.

Electronic library of medical school "Student's Consultant"
[www/studmedib.ru](http://www.studmedib.ru)

1. Jurisprudence: textbook for medical schools. In 2 parts / O.V. Leontiev. – Ч. 1. – Saint-Petersburg. SpetsLit, 2010. – 176 p.

10. Tasks for the practical exercise.

Task 1.

Make an example of a statement of claim.

Stages of the task.

1. Get together in pairs.
2. Get acquainted with chapter 12 of the RF Civil Procedural Code.
3. Make an example of a statement of claim and write it down in a notebook.
4. To present prepared examples of statements of claim for discussion.

Task 2.

Make an example of a constituent document of one of the organizational-legal forms of a commercial legal entity.

Stages of the task.

1. Join in pairs.
2. Reading chapter 4, paragraph 2 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation.
3. Having chosen one of the listed forms of commercial legal entities, draw up an example of a constituent document.
4. Present prepared examples of constituent documents for discussion.

11. Dictionary of legal terms.

Civil law is a set of legal norms regulating property and personal non-property relations of individuals and legal entities in society.

Civil legal relations are property and personal non-property relations of citizens and legal entities, regulated by the norms of law.

The emergence, change or termination of civil legal relations is associated with **legal facts**, which are objective circumstances expressed in events and actions.

Legal entity is an organization that has separate property in its ownership, economic management or operational management, is liable for its obligations with this property, has the right on its own behalf to acquire and exercise property and non-property rights, bear responsibilities, be a plaintiff and defendant in court.

The legal form of the enterprise, the organization means a complex of legal, economic norms that determine the nature, conditions, ways of forming relations between enterprise owners, as well as between enterprises and other subjects of economic activity and public authorities.

Business partnerships and companies are commercial organizations with the authorized capital divided into shares (contributions) of founders (participants).

A general partnership is a partnership, the participants of which, in accordance with the agreement concluded between them, engage in business activities on behalf of the partnership and are liable for its obligations with the property belonging to them.

A partnership on faith (limited partnership) is a partnership, where along with the general partners, who carry out business activities on behalf of the partnership and are liable for the obligations of the partnership with their property, there are one or more participants – depositors, who bear the risk of losses of the partnership to the extent of their contributions and do not take part in the business activities of the partnership.

Limited Liability Company (LLC) is a company established by one or more persons, the share capital of which is divided into shares of certain sizes determined by the founding documents; the participants are not liable for the company's obligations and bear the risk of losses related to the company's activities within the value of their contributions.

Additional Liability Company (ALC) – is established by one or more persons, its authorized capital is divided into shares of certain

sizes; participants of such company shall bear subsidiary liability for its obligations with their property in the same for all multiples of the value of their contributions, which is established by the constituent documents of the company.

A joint-stock company is a company, the authorized capital of which is divided into a certain number of shares; participants of a joint-stock company (shareholders) are not liable for its obligations and bear the risk of losses associated with the activities of the company within the value of their shares.

Production cooperative (artel) is a voluntary association of citizens on the basis of membership for joint production or economic activity, based on their personal labor and other participation in the association of its participants' property share contributions.

State and municipal unitary enterprises are commercial organizations that are not endowed with the right of ownership of the property assigned to them by the owner. The property of such an enterprise is in state or municipal ownership.

Transactions are actions of citizens and legal entities aimed at establishment, change or termination of civil rights and obligations. Transaction committed with the purpose known to be against the bases of law and order or morality is null and void.

A contract is an agreement between two or more persons to establish, change or terminate civil rights and obligations.

Representation is a transaction made by one person (representative) on behalf of another person (represented) on the grounds stipulated by civil law, directly creates, changes and terminates civil rights and obligations of the represented.

A power of attorney is a written authorization issued by one person to another to represent him before third parties.

Statute of limitation (limitation period) is a term to protect a violated or disputed right by filing a lawsuit in court.

Ownership is an economic concept; it is a relationship concerning the appropriation of material objects.

Law of ownership is a set of legal norms that regulate relations between owners and other persons in the process of owning, using and disposing of material objects.

A **bona fide purchaser** is a person who acquired property on a gratis basis from a person who has no right to alienate it, of which he (the purchaser) was not aware and could not have been aware.

A **bad faith purchaser** is a person who knows and must know that his possession of property is illegal.

A **civil law obligation** is an obligation of a debtor to perform a certain action in favor of a creditor (to transfer property, perform work, pay money, etc.) or to refrain from a certain action.

Ways of securing obligations are special coercive measures of pecuniary character applied in case of non-fulfillment or improper fulfillment of an obligation.

Penalty (fine) is an amount of money determined by law or contract, which a debtor is obliged to pay to a creditor in case of non-fulfillment or improper fulfillment of an obligation.

By virtue of a **pledge**, a creditor under an obligation secured by a pledge has the right to obtain satisfaction from the value of the pledged property if the debtor fails to fulfill the obligation.

The creditor has the right **to withhold the property of the debtor** until the respective obligation is fulfilled.

Under a **surety agreement**, the surety shall be liable to the creditor of another person for the performance by the latter of its obligation.

By **bank guarantee**, a bank, other credit institution or insurance company (guarantor) gives a written obligation to pay to the creditor of the principal (beneficiary) at the request of another person (principal) in accordance with the terms of the obligation given by the guarantor in the amount of money upon submission by the beneficiary of a written request for its payment.

Deposit is a sum of money, given by one party to the contract on account of payments due from it under the contract to the other party, to prove the conclusion of the contract and to ensure its performance.

Inheritance is the transfer of the property of the deceased (testator) to other persons (heirs).

A **will** is a written disposition by the testator regarding his property in the event of his death.

The legal consequence of accepting an inheritance, is **the obligation to pay the debts of the testator**.

Testamentary renunciation is the assignment by the testator to the heir at the expense of the inheritance of a property obligation in favor of one or more persons (beneficiaries), who acquire the right to demand the fulfillment of this obligation (testamentary renunciation).

TOPIC OF THE CLASS: "FUNDAMENTALS OF LABOR LAW IN RUSSIA"

1. Motivation of the topic.

Every person, exercising his mental and physical capabilities, enters into labor legal relations, thereby exercising his constitutional right to work.

The content of this topic will help future specialists to correctly implement their labor legal capacity, competently conclude an employment contract, to understand the issues of material responsibility and compensation for damages, to master the requirements of the norms regulating discipline and labor protection.

2. The purpose of studying the topic.

After having studied the topic the student must:

- **know** the basic normative legal documents in the sphere of labor relations;

- **be able** to apply the conceptual and categorical apparatus, basic laws in the sphere of labor relations in professional activity, orientate oneself in the system of labor legislation and normative legal acts regulating the sphere of professional activity;

- **have the skills** of public speaking, argumentation, discussion, and the skills of literary and business written and oral speech in Russian, the skills of public and scientific speech.

Competencies formed in the course of studying this topic.

3. Competences formed by the students in the course of studying this topic.

As a result of studying this topic students form the following general cultural competences (GCC):

Methodological recommendations for self-study in the course «Jurisprudence» for students of the international medical institute

- ability to use normative legal documents in their professional activities;
- ability to understand the essence and importance of information in the development of modern information society, aware of the dangers and threats, arising in this process, to comply with the basic requirements of information security, including the protection of state secrets.

4. Plan for studying the topic.

1. Become familiar with the logical structure of the lesson.
2. Study the lesson material from the literature for self-study (check the quality of assimilation by means of questions, self-study tests, and situational tasks).
3. Acquiring the main provisions of the topic:
 - a) concept and subject of labor law;
 - b) principles of employment law;
 - c) concept and structure of employment law relations;
 - d) sources of labor law;
 - e) concept of employment;
 - f) concept of unemployed;
 - g) procedure for declaring a person unemployed;
 - h) categories of citizens who cannot be recognized as unemployed;
 - i) suitable and unsuitable jobs;
 - j) employment guarantees;
 - k) social guarantees in case of loss of job and unemployment;
 - l) concept of an employment contract and the procedure for concluding it;
 - m) concept and procedure of concluding an employment contract;
 - n) grounds and procedure of termination of an employment contract;
 - o) concept of working time and its types;
 - p) concept of leisure time and its types;
 - q) concept of work discipline and types of work duties;
 - r) concept and composition of a disciplinary offence;
 - s) concept and types of disciplinary sanctions;
 - t) concept and conditions of material responsibility;

- u) grounds and procedure of material liability;
- v) concept of labor protection;
- w) content of the right to occupational safety and health;
- x) individual and collective labor liability;
- y) individual and collective labor disputes.

5. Questions for self-control.

1. Define the concept of labor law.
2. Disclose the content of the principles of employment law.
3. Name the structural elements of employment law relations.
4. What are the grounds for the occurrence, change and termination of employment? What are the grounds for the occurrence, change and termination of employment relations?
5. Define the concept of employment.
6. Who is an unemployed person?
7. What is the procedure for declaring a person unemployed?
8. What categories of citizens are not recognized as unemployed?
9. What kind of work is considered suitable and what kind of work cannot be considered suitable?
10. What are the employment guarantees for citizens?
11. What are social guarantees for job loss and unemployment?
12. List the social guarantees for job loss and unemployment.
13. What is an employment contract?
14. What is the procedure for entering into an employment contract?
15. Name the essential and additional conditions of the employment contract.
16. What categories of citizens are prohibited from refusing to enter into an employment contract?
17. Name the types of employment contracts in terms of their validity.
18. What are the grounds for termination of the employment contract?
19. What is the procedure for termination of the employment contract depending on the grounds for its termination?
20. What are working hours?

Methodological recommendations for self-study in the course «Jurisprudence» for students of the international medical institute

21. Name the types of working time.
22. What is overtime?
23. What is rest time? Name the types of rest time.
24. What is work discipline?
25. List the types of work duties.
26. Define the concept of disciplinary misconduct.
27. Characterize disciplinary misconduct by its composition.
28. Name the types of disciplinary sanctions.
29. What measures of disciplinary action are provided by the labor legislation?
30. What is material responsibility and what are the grounds for its occurrence?
31. Describe the types of material liability.
32. What is the procedure of material liability?
33. What is occupational safety and health?
34. What do occupational health and safety rights include?
35. What is an individual labor dispute, and what is the procedure for handling it?
36. What is a collective labor dispute, and what is the procedure for handling it?

6. Tasks for the self-study process.

1. Write down in a notebook and know the content of Articles 64, 69, 70 of Chapter 11 of the LC RF.
2. Know the contents of Articles 80, 81, 82, 83, Chapter 13 of the RF LC. Copy it down in a notebook.
3. Note down and know the content of Articles 93, 96, 99, Chapter 15 of the RF LC.
4. Note down and know the content of Articles 193, 194, Chapter 30 of the Labor Code of the Russian Federation.
5. Using the lecture material, create an example of a situational problem in the field of labor relations, and record it in the workbook.

7. Examples of test tasks.

PLEASE, SPECIFY THE CORRECT ANSWER!

1. THE SUBJECT MATTER OF LABOUR LAW REGULATION IS THE SOCIAL RELATIONS:

- 1) in the sphere of state administration;
- 2) property and personal non-property relations;
- 3) between an employee and employer as for work;
- 4) in the sphere of interaction between society and nature.

PLEASE, MARK THE CORRECT ANSWERS!

2. THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF WORKING TIME ARE DISTINGUISHED:

- 1) overtime;
- 2) normalized;
- 3) fixed-term;
- 4) indefinite.

PLEASE GIVE THE CORRECT ANSWER!

3. THE MAXIMUM TERM OF A FIXED-TERM EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT IS:

- 1) 3 months;
- 2) 6 months;
- 3) 3 years;
- 4) 5 years.

PLEASE GIVE THE CORRECT ANSWERS!

4. ACCORDING TO THE TERM OF VALIDITY, EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS ARE DIFFERENTIATED:

- 1) fixed-term;
- 2) long-term;
- 3) open-ended;
- 4) short-term.

PLEASE GIVE THE CORRECT ANSWER!

5. AN EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT AS A TYPE OF TRANSACTION IS:

- 1) unilateral;
- 2) multilateral;
- 3) bilateral;
- 4) trilateral.

INSERT THE MISSING WORD OR PHRASE!

6. _____ IS THE ACTIVITY OF CITIZENS RELATED TO THE SATISFACTION OF PERSONAL AND SOCIAL NEEDS, NOT CONTRARY TO THE LEGISLATION OF THE RF AND BRINGING THEM, AS A RULE, AN INCOME, AN EMPLOYMENT INCOME.

7. _____ – WORK PERFORMED AT THE INITIATIVE OF THE EMPLOYER OUTSIDE OF THE ESTABLISHED WORKING HOURS, DAILY WORK.

8. _____ – OBLIGATORY FOR ALL EMPLOYEES TO OBEY THE RULES OF CONDUCT DEFINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LABOR LAW.

9. _____ – THE OBLIGATION OF A PARTY TO AN EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT TO COMPENSATE THE DAMAGE CAUSED TO THE OTHER PARTY.

10. THE ANNUAL BASIC PAID LEAVE IS GRANTED TO EMPLOYEES FOR THE DURATION OF _____ (SPECIFY THE NUMBER) CALENDAR DAYS.

8. Examples of situational tasks.

Task 1.

The chief physician of the polyclinic № 12 of the city of Kursk introduced a practice: a fine is imposed for being late for work.

Questions:

1. Is the Chief Physician acting legally?
2. What disciplinary penalties are stipulated by the labor legislation?
3. What disciplinary measures are stipulated by the labor law?

Task 2.

Turner M. was drafted into the armed forces. S. was hired to replace him. Due to being demobilized for health reasons, M. returned to the factory and demanded his previous employment. The administration refused him.

Questions:

1. Is the refusal of the administration lawful? Justify your answer.
2. List all the grounds for termination of employment.
3. What categories of employees cannot be dismissed on the employer's initiative?

Task 3.

An employee wrote a resignation form two weeks in advance. After one week, he broke his leg and was given a three-week disability certificate.

Questions:

1. What is the deadline to issue the resignation? Justify your answer.
2. What is the procedure for dismissing an employee at the employee's initiative?

Can an employee be dismissed on the day he/she submits his/her notice of dismissal?

Task 4.

To the joint-stock company Moscow knitting mill "Variant" with a request for employment applied: weaver S., legal counselor P., nurse R., driver O., cook M. All of them presented to the personnel department their employment records and passports.

Questions:

1. What other documents can the management of the joint-stock company demand from them?

Methodological recommendations for self-study in the course «Jurisprudence» for students of the international medical institute

2. What is the general procedure for employing an employee?
3. At what point must the employee begin his/her employment duties?

Task 5.

Accountant N. was fired from her job as an accountant for being at work while intoxicated, which was confirmed by a report from the accountant general and other employees of the accounting department. N. considered her dismissal illegal and turned to the court with a request to reinstate her in her job and pay her for the period of forced absence.

Questions:

1. Is N.'s claim legitimate?
2. What decision will the court take? Justify your answer.
3. What is the procedure for dismissing an employee at the employer's initiative?

9. Educational, methodological and information support.

a) Basic literature:

1. Jurisprudence: textbook for students of higher educational institutions of non-legal profile, studying in all areas of bachelor's and master's training, areas of training of diploma specialists, specialties of higher profile education / V.I. Shkatulla. Moscow: Publishing house: Academy, 2012. 400 p.

b) Additional literature:

1. Jurisprudence: textbook for students of higher educational institutions of non-legal profile, studying in all areas of training bachelors and masters, areas of training diploma specialists, specialties of higher profile education / edited by O.E. Kutafin, Moscow State Law Academy 3rd edition, revised and enlarged. – Moscow: Jurist, 2008. – 399 p., the stamp of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation.

2. Magnitskaya E.V., Evstigneev E.N. Jurisprudence. – Moscow, 2004. – 400 p.

Law: a textbook for students of higher education institutions: I.P. Okulich, N.S. Koneva. – Chelyabinsk, 2007. – 361 p.

c) Periodicals (newspapers, magazines):

- Rossiyskaya Gazeta;
- Bulletin of Normative Acts of Federal Bodies of Executive Power;
- Bulletin of labor and social legislation;
- Public Health and Environment;
- Zdravookhraneniye;
- Health Care of the Russian Federation;
- Collection of Laws of the Russian Federation.

d) Electronic information support and Internet-resources.

Electronic library of medical school "Student's Consultant"
www.studmedib.ru

Jurisprudence: textbook for medical schools. In 2 parts / O.V. Leontiev. – Ч. 1. – Saint Petersburg. SpetsLit, 2010. – 176 p.

10. Tasks for the practical lesson.

Task 1.

To make up an example of a fixed-term contract of employment.

Stages of the task.

1. get together in pairs.
2. to acquaint themselves with Article 57 of Chapter 10 of the Labor Code of the Russian Federation.
3. make up an example of a fixed-term employment contract and draw it up in a notebook.
4. present the prepared examples of fixed-term employment contracts for discussion.

Task 2.

Make an example of a complaint.

Stages of the task.

1. Get together in pairs.
2. To get acquainted with clause 4 of article 4 and clause 7 of the Federal law of the Russian Federation №59 of May 2, 2006 "On the procedure for consideration of appeals of citizens of the Russian Federation".
3. Make an example of a complaint and draw it up in a notebook.
4. Present prepared examples of complaints for discussion.

11. Dictionary of legal terms.

Labor law is a branch of Russian law that regulates labor relations of employees with employers and other related relations, establishing labor rights and obligations and liability for their violation.

The basic principles of legal regulation of labor are the main provisions reflecting briefly the essence of the current labor law.

Labor legal relations are the labor relations of employees regulated by the labor legislation.

The grounds for the emergence, change and termination of labor legal relations are **legal facts** that are expressed in events and actions.

Employment is the activity of citizens related to the satisfaction of personal and social needs, not contrary to the legislation of the Russian Federation and bringing them, as a rule, earnings, labor income.

Unemployed - a person of working age and health condition, who has no job and no earnings, registered by the employment service as unemployed in order to find a suitable job and ready to start working.

A suitable job is one that corresponds to the professional suitability of the employee, taking into account the level of training, health condition, previous work, and transport accessibility of the workplace. A job cannot be considered suitable if it is connected with a change of residence without the citizen's consent, the conditions in it do not correspond to the rules and norms of labor protection, the earnings in it are lower than the average earnings of the citizen for the last 3 months at the last place of work (the earnings are considered in the amount not exceeding the average earnings for the subject of the Russian Federation).

Social guarantees at the loss of work and unemployment are those material conditions, which the state provides to a citizen at the loss of work and unemployment.

An employment contract is an agreement between an employer and an employee, in accordance with which the employer undertakes to provide the employee with a job in a specified job function, to provide working conditions provided by the labor law, to pay the employee a salary on time and in full, and the employee undertakes to personally perform the job function specified by this agreement, to comply with the internal work regulations of the organization.

An employment contract is a bilateral transaction with the corresponding rights and obligations of the employer and the employee.

Employment contracts may be concluded for an indefinite term (**employment contract with indefinite duration**) or for a definite term not exceeding 5 years (**fixed-term employment contract**).

Working time – the time during which the employee, in accordance with the internal work regulations of the organization and the terms of the employment contract, must perform work duties, as well as other periods of time which, in accordance with the laws and other regulations refer to the working time.

By agreement between the employee and the employer, part-time working day or part-time working week may be established.

Overtime – work performed by an employee at the initiative of the employer outside the established working hours, daily work time.

Rest time – time during which an employee is free from work duties and which he/she can use at his/her own discretion.

Discipline of labor – obligatory for all employees to obey the rules of conduct defined in accordance with labor law.

Disciplinary misconduct means failure to perform or improper performance by an employee through his/her fault of his/her employment duties.

Material responsibility – the obligation of a party to an employment contract to compensate the damage caused to the other party.

Labor protection is a system of legal, socio-economic, organizational and technical, sanitary and hygienic, therapeutic and preventive, rehabilitation and other measures to preserve life and health of employees in the process of labor activity.

Individual labor dispute – unresolved disagreements between the employer and the employee regarding the application of regulatory acts containing labor law norms, which have been declared to the body for consideration of individual labor disputes.

Collective labor dispute – unresolved disputes between employees and employers regarding establishment and amendment of labor conditions, conclusion, amendment and fulfillment of collective agreements, etc.

TOPIC OF THE CLASS: "FUNDAMENTALS OF FAMILY LAW IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION"

1. Topic Motivation.

Family law in Russia regulates conditions and procedure for entering into marriage, the grounds and procedure for ending a marriage, the rights and obligations of parents of children and spouses, and alimony relations by establishing legal regulations.

Knowledge of the main provisions of family law is important for the formation of the status of a spouse, a parent.

2. Purpose of studying the topic.

After studying the topic, the student should:

- **to know** the main normative legal documents in the sphere of family legislation;

- **be able** to apply conceptual and categorical apparatus, basic laws in the sphere of family and marriage relations, navigate the system of family legislation;

- **to have the skills** of public speaking, argumentation, debate, literary and business writing and speaking in Russian, skills of public and scientific speech.

3. Competencies formed in the course of studying this topic.

Students develop the following general cultural competences (GCC) as a result of studying this topic:

- ability to use normative legal documents in their professional activities.

4. Study plan for the topic.

1. Familiarize yourself with the logical structure of the lesson.

2. Study the material of the lesson on the literature for self-study (check the quality of assimilation with the help of questions, test tasks for self-control, situational tasks).

3. Learning the basic provisions of the topic:
 - a) concept and subject of family law;
 - b) principles of family law;
 - c) sources of family law;
 - d) tasks of family law;
 - e) concept of marriage;
 - f) conditions and procedure for entering into marriage;
 - g) which persons are not allowed to get married;
 - h) grounds for termination of marriage;
 - i) the procedure for dissolving a marriage in the civil registry office and in court;
 - j) issues to be resolved in court upon dissolution of marriage;
 - k) personal and property rights of spouses;
 - l) procedure for establishing the origin of children;
 - m) rights and duties of parents;
 - n) grounds and procedure for deprivation of parental rights;
 - o) children's personal and property rights;
 - p) concept of alimony obligations;
 - q) types of alimony obligations;
 - r) grounds for termination of alimony payments;
 - s) forms of raising children without parental care.

5. Questions for self-control.

1. Define the concept of family law.
2. Disclose the content of the principles of family law.
3. State the tasks of family law.
4. Name the source of family law.
5. Define the concept of marriage.
6. What are the conditions for marriage?
7. What is the order of marriage?
8. What persons are not allowed to marry?
9. List the grounds for ending a marriage.
10. What is the procedure for dissolving a marriage in the registry office?
11. What is the order of dissolution of marriage in court?
12. What issues must the court decide when dissolving a marriage?

**Methodological recommendations for self-study in the course
«Jurisprudence» for students of the international medical institute**

13. What personal rights do the spouses have?
14. Describe the property rights of the spouses.
15. What is marriage and what is the procedure for its conclusion?
16. How is children's origin legally established?
17. What rights and responsibilities do parents have with regard to their children?
18. What are the grounds and procedure for deprivation of parental rights?
19. What are the personal and property rights of children?
20. Describe the types of alimony obligations.
21. Name the grounds for termination of alimony payments collected in court.
22. List the forms of raising children without parental care.
23. What is adoption?
24. What are guardianship and trusteeship?
25. What is a foster care placement?
26. Describe a form of foster care for children in full state care?

6. Obligatory tasks for self-study process.

1. Write down in a notebook and know the content of Articles 10, 12, 16, 18, 19, 21 of Chapter 2 of the Family Code.
2. Know the contents of Articles 31, 32, 35, 36, Chapters 6-7 of the FC. Copy it down in a notebook.
3. Using the lecture material, compile an example of a situational problem in family relations, and record it in the workbook.

7. Examples of test tasks.

THE PAYMENT OF ALIMONY IS STOPPED:

upon the death of the person receiving support;

the child's attainment of 14 years of age;

when the child reaches 16 years of age;

when the maintenance payer starts a new employment.

DEPRIVATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS IS CARRIED OUT
THROUGH JUDICIAL PROCEDURE WITH THE PARTICIPA-
TION OF THE FOLLOWING BODIES

prosecutor's office;
trade union;
health care committee;
Office of medical and social expertise.

MINORS HAVE THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY RIGHTS

To receive maintenance from their parents.
To live and be brought up in a family.
To protection of their lawful interests.
To communicate with their parents and other relatives.

ADOPTION IS ALLOWED ONLY

minors;
adults;
emancipated;
legally capable.

TYPES OF ALIMONY OBLIGATIONS

parent-child alimony obligations;
obligations of stepfathers and stepmothers;
child support obligations of grandparents;
child support obligations of aunts and uncles.

IN THE ABSENCE OF AN AGREEMENT ON THE PAYMENT
OF MAINTENANCE OR ITS FAILURE, THE SUBJECTS OF
THEIR RECEIPT, THEIR REPRESENTATIVES HAVE THE
RIGHT TO APPLY WITH A CLAIM FOR RECOVERY OF
MAINTENANCE

in court;
prosecutor's office;
guardianship and custody agencies;
social protection agencies.

**CHILDREN ARE EXEMPT FROM PAYING CHILD SUPPORT
TO THEIR PARENTS**

deprived of parental rights;
parents who have reached retirement age;
are not exempt from paying child support in any case;
to parents who are unable to work.

**THE AMOUNT OF MAINTENANCE FOR ONE CHILD FROM
THE EARNINGS AND/OR OTHER INCOME OF THE PARENT IS**

one fourth;
one third;
one second;
one fifth.

**THE AMOUNT OF MAINTENANCE FOR TWO CHILDREN
FROM THE PARENT'S EARNINGS AND/OR OTHER INCOME IS**

one third;
one second;
one fourth;
one fifth.

**THE AMOUNT OF MAINTENANCE FOR THREE OR MORE
CHILDREN FROM THE PARENT'S EARNINGS AND/OR OTHER
INCOME IS**

one half of earnings;
one second of earnings;
one fourth of earnings;
one fifth of earnings.

GUARDIANSHIP IS ESTABLISHED OVER PERSONS

under 14 years old;
under 10 years old;
14 to 18 years old;
Adults.

CUSTODY IS ESTABLISHED OVER PERSONS

persons without full legal capacity;

under 10 years of age;
from 14 to 18 years of age;
adults.

**ADOPTION IS EFFECTED AT THE REQUEST OF PERSONS
WISHING TO ADOPT A CHILD**

by the court;
by the prosecutor;
guardianship and custody agencies;
social welfare agencies.

THE FOLLOWING MAY BECOME ADOPTIVE PARENTS
adult persons of either sex, citizens of the Russian Federation;
former adoptive parents;
recognized by the court as legally incompetent or of limited competence;
disqualified from acting as a guardian (custodian).

**THE DIFFERENCE IN THE AGE BETWEEN THE ADOPTING
PARENTS WHO ARE NOT MARRIED AND THE ADOPTED
CHILD MUST BE AT LEAST**

16 years;
10 years;
14 years;
17 years.

**TO ACQUIRE FULL CIVIL CAPACITY BEFORE THE AGE
OF 18, YOU MUST**

get married;
be engaged in labor activity;
study;
to receive an inheritance.

A CITIZEN HAS LEGAL CAPACITY FROM THE AGE OF
18 years;
birth;
16 years old;
14 years.

**Methodological recommendations for self-study in the course
«Jurisprudence» for students of the international medical institute**

PRECISE AND UNSWERVING COMPLIANCE WITH LEGAL
NORMS, STRICT AND FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRE-
SCRIPTIONS OF THE LAW

legality;
legal culture;
deontology;
morality.

OFFENSES IN THE SPHERE OF PROPERTY RELATIONS
ARE CALLED

Civil misdemeanors;
Disciplinary offences;
Administrative offences;
Crimes.

GUARDIANSHIP AND CUSTODY AGENCIES ARE
bodies of executive power of the subject of the Russian Federation;
federal authorities;
Ministry of Health of the subject of the federation;
social service authorities.

8. Examples of situational tasks.

Task 1.

Citizen M. and citizen L. went to the registry office with the intention to register their marriage. After filling out the necessary documents it turned out that M. was suffering from a mental disease and L. was suffering from tuberculosis.

Questions to the problem:

1. Can the Registry Office register their marriage?
2. What are the reasons for refusing to register their marriage?

Task 2.

24-year-old O. and 30-year-old L. applied to the registry office to register their marriage. Obolenskaya wished to keep her premarital surname after the marriage registration. Her fiancé objected, arguing that the bride should carry her husband's surname after marriage.

The questions to the problem:

1. Who is right in the dispute?
2. What options do the future spouses have for choosing their surnames?
3. What legislation governs this issue?

Task 3.

In D.'s family, the parents were unemployed, abusing alcohol and forgetting to feed their nine-year-old son. In order to get money for alcohol, they forced the child to collect and turn in bottles, and if the proceeds were not enough, they beat him.

Questions to the problem:

1. Are the parents' actions unlawful?
2. How can the interests of the child be protected by law?
3. What legislation governs this issue?

Task 4.

In concluding the marriage contract, K. insisted that the contract should include a clause stating that a breach of marital fidelity should be punishable by a fine.

Questions to the problem:

1. Is such a demand legitimate?
2. What is the procedure for concluding a marriage contract?
3. Justify your answer according to the current legislation.

Task 5.

Citizen B. has divorced his wife. His three minor children are left with their mother. The next month after the divorce, W. received only 30 percent of his salary. His employer explained to the citizen that he is now being charged child support for his children.

Questions to the problem:

1. Are the actions of the employer legally correct in this situation?
2. How much alimony is paid for underage children?
3. What types of maintenance obligations are stipulated by legislation?

9. Educational, methodological and information support.

a) Basic literature:

1. Jurisprudence: textbook for students of higher educational institutions of non-legal profile, studying in all areas of bachelor's and master's training, areas of training of diploma specialists, specialties of higher profile education / V.I. Shkatulla. – Moscow Publishing house: Academy, 2012. 400 p.

b) Additional literature:

1. Jurisprudence: textbook for students of higher educational institutions of non-legal profile, studying in all areas of training bachelors and masters, areas of training diploma specialists, specialties of higher profile education / edited by O.E. Kutafin, Moscow State Law Academy 3rd edition, revised and enlarged. – Moscow: Jurist, 2008. – 399 p., the stamp of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation.

2. Magnitskaya E.V., Evstigneev E.N. Jurisprudence. – Moscow, 2004. – 400 p.

Law: a textbook for students of higher education institutions: I.P. Okulich, N. S. Koneva. Chelyabinsk, 2007. – 361 p.

c) Periodicals (newspapers, magazines):

- Rossiyskaya Gazeta;
- Bulletin of Normative Acts of Federal Bodies of Executive Power;
- Bulletin of labor and social legislation;
- Public Health and Environment;
- Zdravookhraneniye;
- Health Care of the Russian Federation;
- Collection of Laws of the Russian Federation.

d) Electronic information support and Internet-resources.

Electronic library of medical school "Student's Consultant"
www.studmedib.ru

1. Jurisprudence: textbook for medical schools. In 2 parts / O.V. Leontiev. – Ч. 1. – Saint Petersburg. SpetsLit, 2010. – 176 p.

10. Tasks for the practical lessons.

Task 1.

To make up an example of a marriage contract.

Stages of the task.

1. Get together in pairs.
2. Read Chapter 8 of the Family Code.
3. Make up an example of marriage contract and draw it up in a notebook.
4. Present the prepared examples of marriage contracts for discussion.

Task 2.

Registration of the birth of a child. Explain the stages of this process.

Stages of the task.

1. Get together in pairs.
2. Read Chapter 10 of the Family Code.
3. Write the plan of this process in a notebook.
4. Present prepared plan of actions for the discussion.

11. Dictionary of legal terms.

Family law is a set of legal norms that establish the conditions and procedure for entering into marriage, the grounds for termination and invalidation of a marriage, regulate personal non-property and property relations between spouses, parents, children and other family members, and determine the forms and procedure for placing children without parental care in a family.

Marriage is a voluntary and equal union between a man and a woman, which gives rise to mutual rights and obligations, concluded in accordance with the established procedure in order to create a family.

Fictitious marriage is a marriage registered without the intention to create a family.

Family law provides for two regimes of marital property: legal regime and contractual regime of property. The legal regime is the

regime of joint property of spouses, which is valid unless the marriage contract stipulates otherwise. The joint property of the spouses is the property acquired by the spouses during the marriage.

Marriage agreement (contract) is an agreement of the persons entering into marriage or an agreement of the spouses that determines the property rights and obligations of the spouses during the marriage and (or) in the event of its dissolution.

Adoption is a legal act, as a result of which the adopted person acquires the rights and obligations established by law for parents and children in relation to the adoptive parent and his relatives, and loses them in relation to his relatives by descent.

Guardianship and trusteeship is one of the legal forms of state care for children, which provides for the family upbringing of children and the protection of their personal and property rights with the help of guardians and trustees.

Foster care is a form of placement of children in a family for a specified period of time, in accordance with a contract between the foster family and the guardianship and custody agency.

TOPIC OF THE CLASS: "FUNDAMENTALS OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW OF RUSSIA"

1. Motivation of the topic.

Administrative law is a branch of Russian law that regulates public relations in the field of activities of executive authorities, administrative-legal part of the status of a citizen and public associations, as well as establishing responsibility for offenses related to the implementation of public administration.

2. The purpose of studying the topic.

After studying the topic the student must:

- **to know** the basic normative legal documents in the field of administrative legislation;

- **be able** to apply the conceptual and categorical apparatus, the basic laws in the field of administrative-administrative relations, and navigate the system of administrative legislation;

- **to have the skills** of public speaking, argumentation, discussion, literary and business writing and speaking in Russian, skills of public and scientific speech.

3. Competencies formed in the course of studying this topic.

Students develop the following general cultural competences (GCC) as a result of studying this topic:

- the ability to use normative legal documents in their professional activities.

4. Plan for studying the topic.

1. Become familiar with the logical structure of the lesson.
2. Studying the lesson material from the literature for self-study (check the quality of assimilation by means of questions, self-testing tests, and situational tasks).

3. Learn the main provisions of the topic:

- Subject and method of administrative law;
- Subjects of administrative law;
- System and legal status of executive authorities;
- Administrative responsibility;
- Administrative penalties.

5. Self-control questions.

1. What is administrative law?
2. What is the subject of legal regulation under administrative law?
3. What are the rules of administrative law?
4. List the sources of administrative law.
5. Name the main sources of administrative law. Describe it.
6. What is a subject of administrative law?
7. Name the types of subjects of administrative law.
8. Describe the administrative law status of a citizen as a subject of administrative law.

**Methodological recommendations for self-study in the course
«Jurisprudence» for students of the international medical institute**

9. Administrative legal status of foreign citizens and stateless persons.

10. Describe a legal entity as a subject of administrative law.

11. What is an administrative offense? Describe its composition.

12. What is an administrative penalty?

13. Name the types of administrative punishments and give their legal characteristics.

6. Obligatory tasks for self-study process.

1. Write down and know the content of articles 2.7–2.9. of Administrative Code of RF.

2. Write down and know the content of Articles 4.2, 4.3. of Administration Code of RF.

3. Using the lecture material, write down an example of a situational problem in the field of administrative-legal relations and write it down in the workbook.

7. Examples of test tasks.

INDICATE THE CORRECT ANSWER!

1. THE SUBJECT OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW IS:

- 1) social relations in the sphere of economy;
- 2) property and personal non-property relations;
- 3) social relations arising in connection with the commitment of a crime;
- 4) social relations in the field of state administration.

2. ADMINISTRATIVE DETENTION AS A TYPE OF PUNISHMENT, IS APPLIED FOR A PERIOD OF

- 1) 35 days;
- 2) 20 days;
- 3) 15 days;
- 4) 6 days.

3. PERSONS WHO HAVE ATTAINED THE FOLLOWING AGES ARE ADMINISTRATIVELY LIABLE:

- 1) 18 years;
- 2) 17 years;
- 3) 16 years;
- 4) 14 years.

4. IT IS CUSTOMARY TO DISTINGUISH THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL NORMS:

- 1) prohibitive;
- 2) mixed;
- 3) regulatory;
- 4) permissive;
- 5) inter-branch.

5. DEPENDING ON THE NATURE OF THE COMPETENCE, THERE IS A DISTINCTION BETWEEN BODIES:

- 1) general competence;
- 2) sectoral competence;
- 3) intrasectoral competence;
- 4) inter-branch competence.

5. THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF ADMINISTRATIVE-LEGAL RELATIONS ARE DISTINGUISHED

- 1) relations between citizens;
- 2) relationship between legislative authorities and citizens;
- 3) intra-administrative relations;
- 4) intra-branch relations.

7. THE RIGHT TO ENTER THE CIVIL SERVICE HAS:

- 1) foreign citizens;
- 2) stateless persons;
- 3) citizens of the Russian Federation;
- 4) deputies of the State Duma.

8. THE RIGHT TO BRING TO ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITY BELONGS TO:

- 1) bodies of local self-government;
- 2) bodies of tax inspection;
- 3) judges;
- 4) public prosecutor.

WRITE THE MISSING WORD OR PHRASE:

6. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW IS A BRANCH OF RUSSIAN LAW THAT

_____ WHICH ARISES IN CONNECTION WITH AND CONCERNING THE PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION _____.

10. _____ IS A TYPE OF LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY, WHICH

CONSISTS IN THE FACT THAT THE GOVERNING BODY OR ITS OFFICIAL

APPLIES MEASURES _____ TO A PERSON WHO HAS COMMITTED _____.

11. Examples of situational tasks

Task 1.

Citizen Semenov committed an administrative offense by listening to music loudly at 2 a.m. His neighbor Mirkina, interested in bringing Semyonov to justice and interested in innovations in the law, told Semyonov that a new law has been passed that aggravates administrative responsibility, so Semyonov will receive a larger punishment than he could have received earlier.

Is Mirkina right? Explain the answer based on the current norms of the Administrative Code of the RF.

Task 2.

A state fire inspector fined Kazantsev, a master of apprenticeship at a secondary school, 2,500 roubles for violating fire safety regulations. A month later Kazantsev tried to appeal against the ruling in the district court, but the judge considered his complaint and found no grounds to cancel the punishment, but reduced the amount of the fine to 500 roubles.

Was the proceeding on the imposition of the administrative penalty and on the complaint of Master Kazantsev correct? Define the concept of a fine.

Task 3.

Citizen Subbotin, a member of the election commission, hid part of the ballot papers, wishing to fill them out for his favorite candidate.

Are the actions of the man lawful? Are there any grounds for bringing him to administrative responsibility? What kinds of responsibility do you know? Describe these types.

Task 4.

Istrin, disagreeing with the content of the protocol of administrative offence drawn up against him, decided not to sign it, but requested that a copy of the protocol be handed to him against receipt. However, the head of the frontier post, which drew up the protocol, refused to give Istrin a copy, explaining this by the fact that the corresponding entry on the protocol form had the following content: "I have read and agree with the protocol", after which Istrin had to sign.

Analyze this situation in accordance with the requirements of the Administrative Code of the RF. Are the actions of the head of the frontier post lawful? What are the rights of the person in respect of whom a protocol of administrative offence is drawn up?

Task 5.

Babkin, 17 years old, after finishing school entered a military institute and was enrolled as a cadet at the institute on August 22nd. Being away from the institute on August 28 he was drinking alcohol together with Pavlov, a 16-year-old boy, in the park, where they were detained by the policemen. The head of Police office, considering the case of the offense, imposed a fine of 2 minimum wages on Babkin.

Methodological recommendations for self-study in the course «Jurisprudence» for students of the international medical institute

To Babkin's argument that he cannot be fined as a cadet of a military institute, the head of the Police office replied that Babkin had not yet taken the oath and therefore was not a serviceman, and administrative penalties are imposed on him in the general order.

Are the actions of the head of the Police office lawful? How should the actions of Babkin and Pavlov be qualified under the Administrative Code of the RF? What type of responsibility and to what extent can the offenders be held liable?

9. Educational, methodological and information support.

a) Basic literature:

1. Jurisprudence: textbook for students of higher educational institutions of non-legal profile, studying in all areas of bachelor's and master's training, areas of training of diploma specialists, specialties of higher profile education / V.I. Shkatulla. – Moscow: Publishing house: Academy, 2012. 400 p.

b) Additional literature:

1. Jurisprudence: textbook for students of higher educational institutions of non-legal profile, studying in all areas of training bachelors and masters, areas of training diploma specialists, specialties of higher profile education / edited by O.E. Kutafin, Moscow State Law Academy 3rd edition, revised and enlarged. – Moscow: Jurist, 2008. – 399 p., the stamp of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation.

2. Magnitskaya E.V., Evstigneev E.N. Jurisprudence. – Moscow, 2004. – 400 p.

3. Law: a textbook for students of higher education institutions: I.P. Okulich, N.S. Koneva. – Chelyabinsk, 2007. – 361 p.

c) Periodicals (newspapers, magazines):

- Rossiyskaya Gazeta;
- Bulletin of Regulatory Acts of the Federal Executive Authorities. Russian Gazette
- Bulletin of the labor and social legislation;
- Public Health and Environment;
- Zdravookhraneniye;
- Health Care of the Russian Federation;
- Collection of Laws of the Russian Federation.

d) Electronic information support and Internet-resources.

Electronic library of medical school "Student's Consultant"
www.studmedib.ru

1. Jurisprudence: textbook for medical schools. In 2 parts /
O.V. Leontiev. – Ч. 1. – Saint Petersburg. SpetsLit, 2010. – 176 p.

10. Assignments for the practical classes.

Task 1.

Make an example of the typical (most significant) violations of the law in the field of sanitary-epidemiological welfare of the population.

Stages of the task.

1. Group into pairs.
2. Read Article 6.9 of Chapter 6 of the Code of Administrative Offences of the Russian Federation.
3. Make up a situational task according to art. 6.9. Consumption of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances without a doctor's prescription or of new potentially hazardous psychoactive substances and draw it up in a notebook.
4. Present the prepared situation (problem) task for discussion.

Task 2.

Make up an example of a complaint.

Stages of the assignment.

1. Join in pairs.
2. To familiarize themselves with clause 4 of article 4 and clause 7 of the Federal Law of the Russian Federation №59 of May 2, 2006 "On the procedure for examining appeals of citizens of the Russian Federation".
3. Make an example of a complaint and draw it up in a notebook.
4. Present prepared examples of complaints for discussion.

7. Dictionary of legal terms.

Administrative law is a branch of Russian law that regulates public relations in the field of activity of executive authorities, administrative-legal part of the status of a citizen and public associations, as

well as establishes responsibility for offenses related to the implementation of public administration.

Norms of administrative law regulate those public relations, in which public administration bodies of the federal and regional (republics, territories, regions, etc.) levels are an obligatory participant.

The subject of administrative law is an individual or legal entity that may be participants in managerial relations regulated by the norms of administrative law.

Administrative legal (passive) capacity is the ability to have subjective rights and perform legal duties established by an administrative and legal norm.

Administrative legal (active) capacity is the ability of a citizen through his actions to acquire subjective rights and perform legal duties imposed on him in the field of implementation of public administration.

Subjects of administrative law are state bodies and bodies of local self-government, as well as public and municipal servants.

Public service should be understood as the performance by employees of their duties in public organizations (public authorities, state enterprises).

A civil servant is a citizen of the Russian Federation who performs the duties of a public office for monetary compensation.

Administrative offence is a wrongful, guilty action (inaction) of an individual or legal entity, for which the Code on Administrative Offences or the laws of the subjects of the Russian Federation establish administrative responsibility.

The object of an administrative offense is a sum of social relations, on which unlawful actions (inaction) are directed: the rights and freedoms of man and citizen; health of citizens; sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population; environment; public order, legitimate economic interests of individuals and legal entities, society and the state, etc.

Objective aspect of an administrative offense includes the manner, means, time, place of committing an administrative offense and other circumstances relevant for qualification of an offense.

The subject of the offence is the one who has committed an administrative offence: individuals and legal entities.

The subjective side of an administrative offence is expressed in guilt.

Administrative punishment is a measure of responsibility applied for committing an administrative offence.

A warning is a measure of administrative punishment expressed in an official reprimand of an individual or legal entity.

Administrative fine - a monetary penalty on the offender of a certain amount established in a particular administrative offence.

Confiscation of the instrument or object of an administrative offence - compulsory gratuitous return of things not withdrawn from circulation into the federal ownership or the ownership of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation.

Deprivation of a special right consists in the fact that for a certain period of time the person is forbidden to use the right previously granted to him.

Administrative arrest – consists in keeping the offender in isolation from society and is set for up to 15 days, and for violation of the requirements of the state of emergency or legal regime of counter-terrorism operation – up to 30 days.

Administrative deportation of a foreign citizen or stateless person from the Russian Federation is the forced and controlled removal of these citizens and persons across the state border of the Russian Federation outside the Russian Federation.

Disqualification means disqualification of a physical person from holding positions of federal state civil service, positions of state civil service of a subject of the Russian Federation, positions of municipal service, membership in a board of directors (supervisory board), entrepreneurial activity in managing a legal entity, or activity in the area of training athletes (including their medical support) and organization holding sports events.

Administrative suspension of activities consists of temporary suspension of activities of individual entrepreneurs, legal entities, their branches, representative offices, structural subdivisions, production units, as well as the operation of units, facilities, buildings or constructions, performance of certain types of activities (works) and rendering of services.

Compulsory works consists in performance by an individual, who has committed an administrative offence, of free of charge socially useful works in his free time from his main work, service or training.

Administrative ban on visiting places of official sports competitions on the days of their holding consists of a temporary ban for a citizen to visit such places on the days of official sports competitions and is established for violation of the rules of spectator behavior at official sports competitions.

SAMPLE TOPICS OF ESSAYS FOR THE COURSE «JURISPRUDENCE»

1. The origin of the state and its essence.
2. Morality and law.
3. Offences.
4. Legal liability.
5. Fundamentals of the constitutional order of the Russian Federation.
6. The judicial power.
7. Legislative power.
8. Executive power.
9. Constitutional protection of rights and freedoms of a person.
10. Concept and characteristics of crime.
11. Composition of a crime.
12. Necessary defense.
13. Absolute necessity.
14. Criminal sanction.
15. Characteristics of the crime under Article 123 of the Criminal Code (unlawful abortion).
16. Characteristics of the crime under Article 124 of the CC (failure to provide care to a sick person).
17. Characteristics of the crime under art. 163 of the CC (extortion).
18. Characteristics of the crime under art. 233 of the CC (unlawful issuance or falsification of prescriptions or other documents entitling to obtain narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances).

19. Characteristics of the crime under art. 235 of the CC (unlawful engagement in private medical practice or private pharmaceutical activity).
20. Characteristics of the crime under Article 290 of the Criminal Code (bribery).
21. Characteristics of the crime under Article 292 of the Criminal Code (forgery).
22. Characteristics of the crime under Article 293 of the Criminal Code (negligence).
23. The procedure of compensation for harm caused by inadequate medical care.
24. Property right.
25. Civil law obligations.
26. Order of compensation for damage caused by inadequate medical care.
27. Invalidity of transactions.
28. Inheritance in civil law.
29. Social guarantees in case of unemployment.
30. Employment contract.
31. Legal regulation of working hours and leisure time.
32. Working time and rest time of medical workers.
33. Legal regulation of work discipline.
34. Legal regulation of occupational safety and health.
35. Material responsibility of the employee.
36. Material responsibility of employer.
37. Labor disputes.
38. Marriage under family law.
39. Dissolution of marriage and its consequences.
40. Deprivation of parental rights.
41. Rights of spouses, parents and minor children.
42. Forms of placement of children without parental care.
43. Characteristics of environmental legislation of the Russian Federation.
44. Liability for environmental offences.
45. Public administration of public health care.
46. Administrative offences.
47. Types of administrative penalties.
48. Public service.

Для заметок

Для заметок

Учебное издание

Симонян Римма Зориковна
Грачева Рада Олеговна

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ
ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОГО ИЗУЧЕНИЯ
КУРСА «ЮРИСПРУДЕНЦИЯ» ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ
МЕЖДУНАРОДНОГО МЕДИЦИНСКОГО ИНСТИТУТА**

Учебное пособие

Чебоксары, 2023 г.

Компьютерная верстка *Е. В. Кузнецова*
Дизайн обложки *Н. В. Фирсова*

Подписано в печать 28.03.2023 г.

Дата выхода издания в свет 04.04.2023 г.

Формат 60×84/16. Бумага офсетная. Печать офсетная.
Гарнитура Times. Усл. печ. л. 4,65. Заказ К-1115. Тираж 500 экз.

Издательский дом «Среда»
428005, Чебоксары, Гражданская, 75, офис 12
+7 (8352) 655-731
info@phsreda.com
<https://phsreda.com>

Отпечатано в Студии печати «Максимум»
428005, Чебоксары, Гражданская, 75
+7 (8352) 655-047
info@maksimum21.ru
www.maksimum21.ru