

Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education  
«Peoples' Friendship University of Russia»

*Medical Institute*

Recommended MCSD

**SYLLABUS**  
**(STUDY GUIDE)**

**Subject**

**Law Science**

**Recommended for the direction of training (specialty):**

**31.05.01 General Medicine**

**Program (profile, specialization)**

**General Medicine**

## 1. Goals and objectives of the discipline

Discipline “Law Science” developed for the training of full-time students (pretending for Specialist degree) from 31.05.01 “General Medicine” and 31.05.03 “Dentistry” educational directions. This course is a general education course and involves acquainting students with the basics of the theory of law and legislation of the Russian Federation.

The objectives of the discipline “Law Science” studying is to provide students with basic knowledge about the principles of legal regulation of public relations, the basics of state structure, as well as the legislative regulation of activities in the field of health care, the rights and obligations of medical workers, etc.

To achieve the set goals, it is assumed that the tasks associated with the study of:

- the main provisions of the theory of law and state;
- the main provisions of the sectoral legislation of the Russian Federation (constitutional, civil, criminal);
- legal (legislative) basis for professional activity in the field of health care;
- the legal status of medical workers, patients and other participants in the relevant activities.

## 2. Place of the discipline in structure of higher education program

Discipline “Law Science” refers to the basic part of the curriculum.

Table 1 shows the previous and subsequent disciplines aimed at the formation of discipline competencies in accordance with the competence matrix of higher education program.

Table No. 1

### Prior and subsequent disciplines aimed at the formation of competencies

No.	Code and name of competence	Prior disciplines	Subsequent disciplines
Universal competences			
1.	(UC-11) to be able to form an intolerant attitude towards corrupt behavior (civil position)	-	-
General professional competencies			
1.	(GPC-1) to be able to implement moral and legal norms, ethical and deontological principles in professional activities (ethical and legal foundations of professional activities)	-	-

## 3. Requirements for the results of mastering the discipline:

The process of studying the discipline is aimed at the formation of the following universal and general professional competencies:

**UC-11** (to be able to form an intolerant attitude towards corrupt behavior) with the following indicators of achievement of the specified universal competence:

*31.05.01 “General Medicine”*

*UC-11.1 (knows the basic terms and concepts of civil law used by anti-corruption legislation, the current anti-corruption legislation and the practice of its application);*

*UC-11.2 (knows how to correctly interpret civil terms used in anti-corruption legislation; assess corruption behavior and apply anti-corruption legislation in practice);*

*UC-11 (possesses the skills of correct interpretation of civil law terms used in anti-corruption legislation, as well as the skills of applying anti-corruption legislation in practice, legal qualification of corrupt behavior and its suppression);*

31.05.03 “Dentistry”

*UC-11.1 (uses the legal framework to combat corruption; ethical standards of the relationship between the doctor and the patient (his legal representatives));*

**GPC-1** (to be able to implement moral and legal norms, ethical and deontological principles in professional activities) with the following indicators of achievement of the specified general professional competence:

31.05.01 “General Medicine”

*GPC-1.1 (knows how to comply with moral and legal standards in professional activities).*

31.05.03 “Dentistry”

*GPC-1.1 (observes the fundamentals of medical ethics and deontology; fundamentals of legislation in the field of health care; legal aspects of medical practice);*

*GPC-1.2 (applies ethical standards and principles of behavior of a medical worker in the performance of his professional duties; knowledge of modern legislation in the field of health care in solving problems of professional activity; apply the rules and norms of the doctor's interaction with colleagues and patients (their legal representatives));*

*GPC-1.3 (has practical experience in solving standard problems of professional activity on the basis of ethical norms and deontological principles when interacting with colleagues and patients (their legal representatives), knowledge of the legal aspects of medical practice).*

As a result of studying the discipline, the student must:

**Know:** *the basic concepts and normative sources that define and regulate the organization and activities in the field of health care; content and features of professional ethics of medical workers; basic principles of the organization of medical activity; bases of the legal status of a medical worker in the Russian Federation; basic terms and concepts of civil law used in anti-corruption legislation, current anti-corruption legislation and practice of its application;*

**Be able to:** *conscientiously fulfill professional duties in the field of medical activity; apply the rules governing medical practice in specific situations; correctly interpret civil terms used in anti-corruption legislation; assess corruption behavior and apply anti-corruption legislation in practice;*

**Possess:** *terminology and basic concepts that are used in healthcare legislation; skills in ensuring compliance with the legislation of the Russian Federation by legal entities in the framework of medical activities; skills in solving practical issues related to the implementation of medical activities; possesses the skills of correct interpretation of civil law terms used in anti-corruption legislation, as well as the skills of applying anti-corruption legislation in practice, legal qualification of corrupt behavior and its suppression.*

#### 4. The scope of the discipline and types of educational work

The total workload of the course is 2 credits.

Type of educational work	Total hours	Semester
		1/2 (year 1)

<b>Classroom lessons (total)</b>	51	51
<i>Including:</i>		
Lectures	17	17
Seminars	34	34
<b>Individual work (total)</b>	21	21
<i>Including:</i>		
Presentation / report	10	10
Other types of independent work	11	11
<b>Type of intermediate examination</b>	offset (differential)	
Total work intensity	hours	72
	credits	2

## 5. Discipline content

### 5.1. Contents of discipline sections

No.	Topical guide	Overview of topics
1.	Fundamentals of the theory of law and state	1.1. Concept, sources and system of law. 1.2. The concept of the state. Classification (form) of states - administrative-territorial division, form of government, political regime. 1.3. Law and order and the idea of justice. 1.4. Lawful and illegal behavior. Legal responsibility.
2.	National and international law	2.1. The main issues of regulation of national and international law. 2.2. Subjects of international law and the relationship between private and public international law. 2.3. Concept and types of international treaties. 2.4. International organizations.
3.	Fundamentals of Constitutional Law	3.1. Constitution as the basis of the national legal system. 3.2. Issues of constitutional regulation - constitutional legal relationships. 3.3. Sources of the constitutional law of the Russian Federation. 3.4. Fundamentals of the constitutional system of the Russian Federation. 3.5. Rights and freedoms, as well as constitutional obligations of a person and a citizen.
4.	Fundamentals of Civil Law	4.1. The main issues of civil law regulation. 4.2. Sources of civil law in the Russian Federation. 4.3. Subjects of civil legal relationships. 4.4. Deal and contract - types and main features. 4.5. Civil liability.
5.	Fundamentals of Criminal Law	5.1. Criminal law, crime and punishment are the three main criminal law doctrines. 5.2. Principles of criminal law. 5.3. Criminal liability and some problems of the execution of sentences.
6.	Fundamentals of the medical activity legal regulation	6.1. The main issues of regulation of medical law. Medical legal relationship. 6.2. Sources of medical law. 6.3. Subjects of medical legal relations. 6.4. The responsibility of healthcare professionals. Iatrogenic crimes.

### 5.2. Sections of disciplines and types of classes

No.	The name of the discipline section	Seminar	Ind. work of stud.	Total hours	Lectures
1.	Fundamentals of the theory of law and state	8	4	12	17

2.	National and international law	4	2	6
3.	Fundamentals of Constitutional Law	6	2	8
4.	Fundamentals of Civil Law	6	2	8
5.	Fundamentals of Criminal Law	4	2	6
6.	Fundamentals of the medical activity legal regulation	6	5	11
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>72</b>

## 6. Laboratory workshop

No.

## 7. Practical lessons (seminars)

No.	Topical guide	Overview of topics	Hours
1.	Fundamentals of the theory of law and state	1.1. Concept, sources and system of law. 1.2. The concept of the state. Classification (form) of states - administrative-territorial division, form of government, political regime. 1.3. Law and order and the idea of justice. 1.4. Lawful and illegal behavior. Legal responsibility.	8
2.	National and international law	2.1. The main issues of regulation of national and international law. 2.2. Subjects of international law and the relationship between private and public international law. 2.3. Concept and types of international treaties. 2.4. International organizations.	4
3.	Fundamentals of Constitutional Law	3.1. Constitution as the basis of the national legal system. 3.2. Issues of constitutional regulation - constitutional legal relationships. 3.3. Sources of the constitutional law of the Russian Federation. 3.4. Fundamentals of the constitutional system of the Russian Federation. 3.5. Rights and freedoms, as well as constitutional obligations of a person and a citizen.	6
4.	Fundamentals of Civil Law	4.1. The main issues of civil law regulation. 4.2. Sources of civil law in the Russian Federation. 4.3. Subjects of civil legal relationships. 4.4. Deal and contract - types and main features. 4.5. Civil liability.	6
5.	Fundamentals of Criminal Law	5.1. Criminal law, crime and punishment are the three main criminal law doctrines. 5.2. Principles of criminal law. 5.3. Criminal liability and some problems of the execution of sentences.	4
6.	Fundamentals of the medical activity legal regulation	6.1. The main issues of regulation of medical law. Medical legal relationship. 6.2. Sources of medical law. 6.3. Subjects of medical legal relations. 6.4. The responsibility of healthcare professionals. Iatrogenic crimes.	6

## 8. Logistics of the discipline:

Classroom for conducting classes (seminars) for 20-40 seats (depending on the size of the study group). The auditorium can be equipped with a multimedia projector and a screen with the ability to connect a laptop (to accompany classes and students' reports with presentations).

## 9. Information support of the discipline

The teaching of the discipline is provided by an electronic course in the TUIS system (available by the link: <https://esystem.rudn.ru/course/view.php?id=1497>), which contains study materials, additional sources for self-study and materials for monitoring current progress.

In addition, the educational process uses:

*a) software* – MS Windows operating system, office suite MS Office;

*b) databases, reference and search systems* – “ConsultantPlus”, “Garant”, as well as systems, access to which is provided to students at the RUDN University Library (<http://lib.rudn.ru/7>); a large number of scientific publications are contained on the public website <https://cyberleninka.ru/>; it is also recommended to use the Russian Science Citation Index (<https://elibrary.ru/>) to get acquainted with publications and literature on the discipline. General theoretical concepts of the discipline can be found in the electronic version of the Great Russian Encyclopedia (<https://bigenc.ru/>).

*с) official websites* of organizations and state offices (for example, <https://www.who.int/ru>; <http://kremlin.ru/>; <https://minzdrav.gov.ru/>).

## 10. Educational and methodological support of the discipline

*The literature given in this section is available in the RUDN University Library (by links; to open them, you need to familiarize yourself with the instructions on the RUDN University Library website), or it is available in the library funds in printed form. Articles in periodicals are in the public domain.*

### *a) Main literature (in Russian):*

1) Павлова Н.Г. Теория государства и права [Электронный ресурс] : конспект лекций: в 2 ч. Ч. 1 : Теория государства / Н.Г. Павлова. - Электронные текстовые данные. - М. : Изд-во РУДН, 2018. - 64 с. (<http://lib.rudn.ru/ProtectedView/Book/ViewBook/6783>).

2) Павлова Н.Г. Теория государства и права [Электронный ресурс] : конспект лекций: в 2 ч. Ч. 2 : Теория права / Н.Г. Павлова. - Электронные текстовые данные. - М. : Изд-во РУДН, 2018. - 128 с. (<http://lib.rudn.ru/ProtectedView/Book/ViewBook/6784>).

3) Мохов А.А. Основы медицинского права Российской Федерации [Текст/электронный ресурс] : Учебное пособие для магистров / А.А. Мохов. - Электронные текстовые данные. - М. : Проспект, 2019. - 376 с. (<http://lib.rudn.ru/ProtectedView/Book/ViewBook/7150>).

### *b) Additional literature (in Russian):*

1) Болгова О.С. Основные источники права // Известия РГПУ им. А.И. Герцена. 2009. №92. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/osnovnye-istochniki-prava>;

2) Кульков М. О. Механизм и форма государства: вопросы соотношения понятий // Legal Concept. 2005. №7. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/mechanizm-i-forma-gosudarstva-voprosy-sootnosheniya-ponyatiy>;

3) Долгопят А.О. К вопросу о понятии и содержании законности // Общество и право. 2014. №2 (48). URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/k-voprosu-o-ponyatii-i-soderzhanii-zakonnosti>;

4) Юнусов А. А. Правопорядок, общественный порядок и права человека // Вестник ЮУрГУ. Серия: Право. 2007. №4 (76). URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/pravoporyadok-obschestvennyy-poryadok-i-prava-cheloveka>;

5) Клишас А.А. К вопросу о преимущественной силе правил, установленных в международном договоре, над правилами национального закона в случае их противоречия // Вестник РУДН. Серия: Юридические науки. 2012. №5. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/k-voprosu-o-preimuschestvennoy-sile-pravil-ustanovlennyh-v-mezhdunarodnom-dogovore-nad-pravilami-natsionalnogo-zakona-v-sluchae-ih>;

6) Клишас А.А. Конституционные реформы на современном этапе правового развития // Журнал зарубежного законодательства и сравнительного правоведения. 2016. №1 (56). URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/konstitutsionnye-reformy-na-sovremennom-etape-pravovogo-razvitiya>;

7) Мокина Т.В. Конституционно-правовые отношения как особый вид публичных правоотношений // Общество и право. 2010. №5 (32). URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/konstitutsionno-pravovye-otnosheniya-kak-osobyiy-vid-publichnyh-pravootnosheniy>;

8) Лунгу Е.В. Понятие и признаки конституционных правоотношений // Сибирский юридический вестник. 2017. №2. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/ponyatie-i-priznaki-konstitutsionnyh-pravootnosheniy>;

9) Суханов Е.А. Право собственности в современной России: несколько принципиальных тезисов // РСМ. 2001. №3. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/pravo-sobstvennosti-v-sovremennoy-rossii-neskolko-printsipialnyh-tezisev>;

10) Суханов Е.А. О Концепции развития законодательства о юридических лицах // Журнал российского права. 2010. №1 (157). URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/o-kontseptsii-razvitiya-zakonodatelstva-o-yuridicheskikh-litsah>;

11) Суханов Е.А. О частных и публичных интересах в развитии корпоративного права // Журнал российского права. 2013. №1 (193). URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/o-chastnyh-i-publichnyh-interesah-v-razvitiy-korporativnogo-prava>;

12) Суханов Е.А. Предпринимательские корпорации в новой редакции гражданского кодекса Российской Федерации // Журнал российского права. 2015. №1 (217). URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/predprinimatelskie-korporatsii-v-novoy-redaktsii-grazhdanskogo-kodeksa-rossiyskoy-federatsii>;

13) Суханов Е.А. Еще раз о юридических лицах - несобственниках // Известия ВУЗов. Правоведение. 2017. №3 (332). URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/esche-raz-o-yuridicheskikh-litsah-nesobstvennikah>;

14) Суханов Е.А. О гражданской правосубъектности государственных юридических лиц // Журнал российского права. 2018. №1 (253). URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/o-grazhdanskoy-pravosubektnosti-gosudarstvennyh-yuridicheskikh-lits>;

15) Суханов Е.А. Проблемы вещного права в современном российском праве // Журнал российского права. 2016. №4 (232). URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/problemy-veschnogo-prava-v-sovremennom-rossiyskom-prave>;

16) Миняева Т.Ф., Добряков Д.А. Наказание - не панацея от преступности // Вестн. Том. гос. ун-та. 2017. №425. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/nakazanie-ne-panatseya-ot-prestupnosti>;

17) Миняева Т.Ф., Добряков Д.А. Исправление осуждённого (преступника) как цель наказания // Евразийская адвокатура. 2016. №2 (21). URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/ispravlenie-osuzhdyonnogo-prestupnika-kak-tsel-nakazaniya>;

18) Лопашенко Н.А. Уголовная политика по принципу «Чего изволите?», или уголовный закон как средство решения всех проблем // Вестник Московского университета. Серия 11. Право. 2015. №1. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/ugolovnaya-politika-po-printsipu-chego-izvolite-ili-ugolovnyy-zakon-kak-sredstvo-resheniya-vseh-problem>;

19) Козодаева О.Н. Медицинское право: особенности правового регулирования // Вестник ТГУ. 2011. №6. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/meditsinskoe-pravo-osobennosti-pravovogo-regulirovaniya>;

20) Огнерубов Н. А. Ятрогенная преступность: причины и меры предупреждения // Социально-экономические явления и процессы. 2010. №4. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/yatrogennaya-prestupnost-prichiny-i-mery-preduprezhdeniya>.

## **11. Methodical instructions for students on mastering the discipline (module)**

### **Individual work of students**

Independent work of students consists both of the study of materials provided by the teacher (posted in TUIS, or brought to the attention of students in another way), and of the performance of tasks related to different types of control and measuring materials.

Depending on the specific configuration of the course ("regular" classroom classes, or classes using distance learning technologies), students can perform the following tasks: solve tests on discipline topics, perform practical tasks (tasks), and prepare an essay.

Test assignments are performed in TUIS, either, in the absence of access to the system, or other technical difficulties - during an classroom lesson (the teacher must provide students with printed copies of a specific test), or in another format (for example, with the provision of students' answers to test questions by electronic mail). Tests are compiled by the teacher in accordance with the content of the discipline to check the assimilation of theoretical material (current control) and residual knowledge on the topics (sections) of the discipline covered. The test format is also possible during the final certification of the discipline - the teacher makes a summary test (consisting of at least 20 questions) on all topics of the discipline. The teacher notifies the students separately about the need to solve the tests (or their readiness / opening). The correct answer to each question is worth 1 point. The maximum score for tests is from 6 to 10 points (and up to 20 points for final testing).

Practical tasks (tasks) represent a storyline (description of a specific situation) and several questions to it, requiring students to give a reasoned legal assessment of the storyline and other circumstances set forth in the questions additionally. Their solution is designed to test the practical skills of students in using the obtained theoretical knowledge on the topics of the discipline. The correct answer to each question of the problem is estimated at 2 points. Each task contains at least 4 questions, i.e. the maximum score for a problem is at least 8 points. An exhaustive, but short answer to the question posed is considered correct - excessive information in the answer may indicate a student's insufficient knowledge of the topic, or a lack of understanding of the question, which should lead to a decrease in the final grade. The answer to each question must be reasoned and contain links to sources (normative, doctrinal, judicial, etc.). The answer to practical problems is given directly in TUIS. The length of the answer should be between 150 and 300 words.

A variety of practical tasks (tasks) are tasks aimed at finding and analyzing a particular material on the topics of the discipline with the formulation of a short answer. Such an answer is presented by students at TUIS and is evaluated up to 5 points. The length of the answer should also be between 150 and 300 words.

Also, a student can prepare one essay on any topic of the course, or any other issue related to the discipline being studied. The abstract is sent in electronic form (in .doc or .docx formats; submission of work in .pdf format is also allowed) through a special assignment to TUIS. Printed abstracts are not accepted, you do not need to send abstracts to the teacher's mail.

The abstract should be an original review and analytical work of 12 to 17 pages (including the title page and list of sources). The abstract must be correctly formatted (font, indents, spacing, alignment, etc.), the title page and the list of sources used must be highlighted.

The list of sources should contain at least ten positions - these can be monographs, educational publications, scientific articles, other publications - including Internet sites. Sources must be correctly framed and, most importantly, they must be real.



Examples of formatting sources in the list:

1) Васильев В.И. Местное самоуправление на пути централизации и сокращения выборности // Журнал российского права. 2015. № 9. С. 149–161.

2) Калашников Г.О. Слияние и поглощение компании по праву Европейского союза. М.: Международные отношения, 2007.

3) Winkel L. Forms of Imposed Protection in Legal History, Especially in Roman Law // Erasmus Law Review. 2010. Vol. 3. № 2. P. 155–162. Режим доступа: <http://hdl.handle.net/1765/21274>. Дата обращения: 20.01.2017.

The maximum grade for an abstract is 10 points. The content of the abstract and its originality are estimated up to 5 points. Also, formal compliance with the requirements for the abstract is assessed up to 5 points.

If a fake bibliography is found, or if the text is completely borrowed, the abstract is not evaluated. Originality must be at least 50% (at the discretion of the teacher, the originality of the work can be checked in the antiplagiat.ru system). It is not allowed to prepare an essay on the topic of a report previously submitted by a student.

With the permission of the teacher, the preparation of other works by students is allowed.

In the course of studying the discipline and preparing independent work, students need to use relevant regulatory sources on the legal status and protection of the rights of minors, available in reference legal systems and on the websites of competent authorities and organizations.

### Final examination of discipline

Final examination (differential test, i.e. test with points from 1 to 100) is carried out in two stages - final testing (20 random questions from the current tests and up to 20 points in total; final testing is posted in TUIS) and the answer to questions on the topics covered (for tickets; 20 points).

Each ticket contains two questions (see Fund of assessment tools). The answer to the questions is given in expanded form, in writing or orally (by prior decision of the teacher). When preparing answers to questions, it is not allowed to use electronic devices, educational literature and other sources - except for handwritten notes in a notebook. It is allowed to use the notes directly when answering the teacher. References and excerpts from legislation are not required or evaluated.

According to the preliminary and separately announced decision of the teacher, it is allowed to carry out tests in other forms (including only in the form of testing at TUIS or performing individual tasks).

## 12. Fund of assessment tools for examination of students in the discipline

Educational directions: 31.05.01 “General Medicine” and 31.05.03 “Dentistry”

Discipline: Law Science

Competency code	Controlled discipline topic	Classroom work	Individual work of students		Exam (offset)	Topic scores
		Work in classroom (questions, including distant training)	Tests, tasks and so on	Report		
UC-11, GPC-1	1. Fundamentals of the theory of law and state	10 (0)	6	10	40	60
UC-11, GPC-1	2. National and international law		10			

UC-11, GPC-1	3. Fundamentals of Constitutional Law		10			
UC-11, GPC-1	4. Fundamentals of Civil Law		4 (14)			
UC-11, GPC-1	5. Fundamentals of Criminal Law					
UC-11, GPC-1	6. Fundamentals of the medical activity legal regulation		10			
	<b>Final examination</b>		60		40	
	<b>Total</b>		60		40	<b>100</b>

The program was drawn up in accordance with the requirements of the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education (approved by Order of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation of August 12, 2020 No. 988, Order of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation of August 12, 2020 No. 984).

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