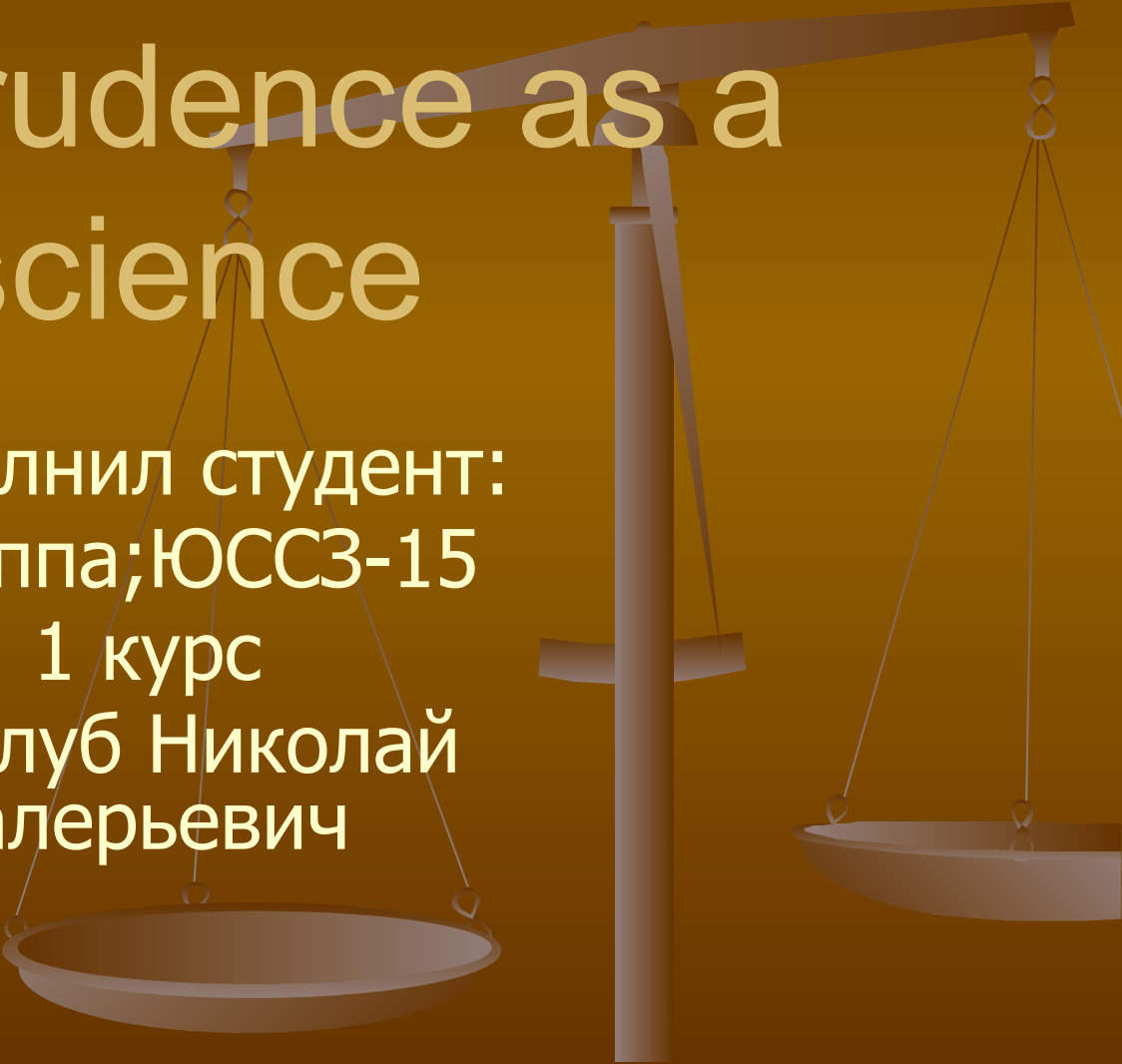


Jurisprudence as a science



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- ◆ Jurisprudence - the science that studies the properties of the state and law; a set of legal knowledge; practical activities of lawyers and the system of their training



Jurisprudence - a body of knowledge about the laws of various rights and obligations, legal relations between citizens, the citizens and the state, between legal persons (organizations); the ability to apply knowledge in practice, to conduct the proceedings, pleadings, arguments; study of existing laws

- Thus, under the jurisprudence understand several interrelated concepts:

1. Science of State and Law, studies the legal regulation of legal ideas and put forward the possibility of making progressive changes in the mechanism and methods of controlling society.

2. The body of knowledge about the state, management, law, the presence of which gives the basis for the professional practice law activities.

3. Practical application of legal knowledge, activities of lawyers.



Legal science, legal science - social science, studying the law, the legal system as a system of social norms, law-making and enforcement.



Elements of jurisprudence arose with the development of legislation and jurisprudence: some information about the right to include in the system of general education in ancient times. Initially, they were accompanied by religious knowledge and philosophy. For example, in India the right to Brahmins was associated with a religious cult and studied along with him. In Israel, the legal regulations have been studied according to the Laws of Moses. In ancient Greece, the Stoics taught in schools to judicial eloquence.



The first private law school, where teachers lectured, gave answers to the questions and conducted debates with students, was organized by Sabin in the I century BC. e. (Sabinian school school was founded even earlier Capito). School prokulyantsev also known. In the IV-V centuries there were several such schools with four-year training period (in Rome, Constantinople, Athens, Alexandria, Caesarea, Beirut), where students studied the works of the famous Roman jurists, particularly Institutions Guy, as well as works Papiniana and Julia Paul. In 533, Emperor Justinian issued a special constitution to introduce a 5-year course with the obligatory study of its institutions, and the Digest of Justinian Code

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- Heir to the Roman legal tradition remained Byzantium. In Arab countries, the dominance shifted to religious law - sharia, so the legal knowledge acquired from the Islamic religious teaching. It was not in Western Europe in the early Middle Ages a special legal education. However, in the X century the school was founded in Pavia, where he taught Lombard law. At the end of XI century in Bologna in addition to liberal arts school originated Law School, later transformed into the University of Bologna, where in the middle of the XII century Roman law enrollment of several thousand students from different European countries. In the XII-XV centuries in a number of countries in Western Europe there are universities (Oxford, Cambridge, Paris, Padua et al.), Which were the leading law schools, which has been studied predominantly Roman law.



New impetus to the development of English law in the second half of the XV century writings give Fortescue: «De laudibus legum Angliae» and Litltona: «Tenures». The first takes precedence in public, the second - in the field of private law. For Litltonom follow S. Germain («Dialogus de fundamentis legum Angliae et de conscientia», 1523), Fittsgerbert («New Natura Brevium», 1538), Staunford oldest English theorist of criminal law («The Pleas of the Crown», up to 1558), Smith (his «De republica Anglorum» is a concise compendium of the state, criminal and civil law of England of his time, 1565).



Attempts to isolate the jurisprudence as an independent subject of study undertaken in Russia since the XVI century. It was assumed the teaching of "justice of the spiritual and secular" in founded in 1687 Slavic-Greek-Latin Academy. In 1715 Peter I was served "Project for the establishment in the Russian Academy of policy for the benefit of the State Chancellery." In the years 1703-1715 there were t. N in Moscow. Naryshkin School, where, along with other subjects taught ethics, which included elements of law and policy. In accordance with the "General Rules" Board cadets (abolished in 1763) it was founded in 1720, which had virtually to study law at colleges. With the establishment in 1725 of the Academy of Sciences of the creation of the Department of Law it was envisaged in the 1726-1765 academic years in the university taught jurisprudence. In 1732, Gentry case has been opened, the program is the study of theoretical jurisprudence has been included

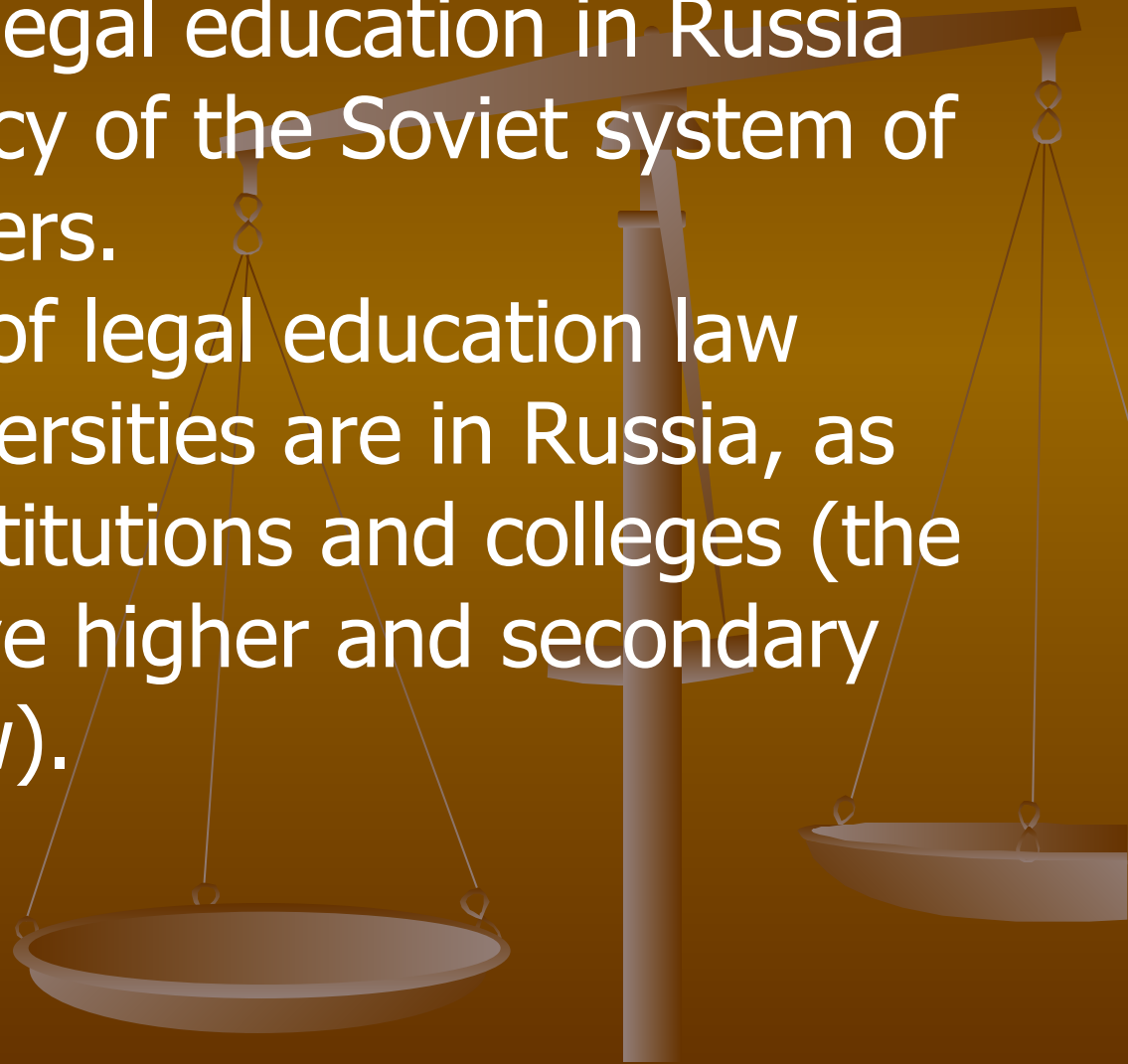


In the XX century in the developed countries of Western Europe, North America and some other countries, legal education has spread very widely and became a kind of tradition. This is due to the increased role of the legal regulation of social relations in modern states. Some reduction in the number of law students was observed after the end of World War II, but since the mid-1950s in the United States, Britain, Germany and other countries, a law degree gives the right to occupy a purely legal position and work on a number of related professions, but to work as a lawyer, the prosecutor's office, at some positions of the state apparatus often requires additional training. In France, for a class of judicial office or employment as a lawyer is necessary, having a diploma, to pass additional exams and get another degree (ie the Certificate of Qualification). In the Scandinavian countries, in Latin America, law diploma, as a rule, enough to engage in any legal positions.



Organization of legal education in Russia as a whole legacy of the Soviet system of training of lawyers.

The main form of legal education law faculties of universities are in Russia, as well as legal institutions and colleges (the latter do not give higher and secondary education in law).



There are also departmental legal education in Russia: Russian Legal Academy of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation, prepares specialists for judicial authorities; The Academy of General Prosecutor's Office of the Russian Federation and the Prosecutor's Office institutes that train specialists for the prosecution; Universities Russian Interior Ministry (formerly the Higher School of Police) train specialists to work in law-enforcement bodies; FSIN Universities that train specialists for the prison system; Academy of Public Service and Administration, state and municipal government, and so on. N., Preparing personnel for different bodies of state power and administration, local self-government. As a rule, they not only train specialists, but also provide them with training and skills development.



- At present, Russia's leading universities for training of lawyers are the Law Faculty of the Moscow State University, Law St. Petersburg State University Faculty of Moscow State Academy of Law, Faculty of Law of the National Research University - Higher School of Economics, the Russian Legal Academy of the Ministry of Justice of Russia, Ural State Law Academy, Russian Academy justice.



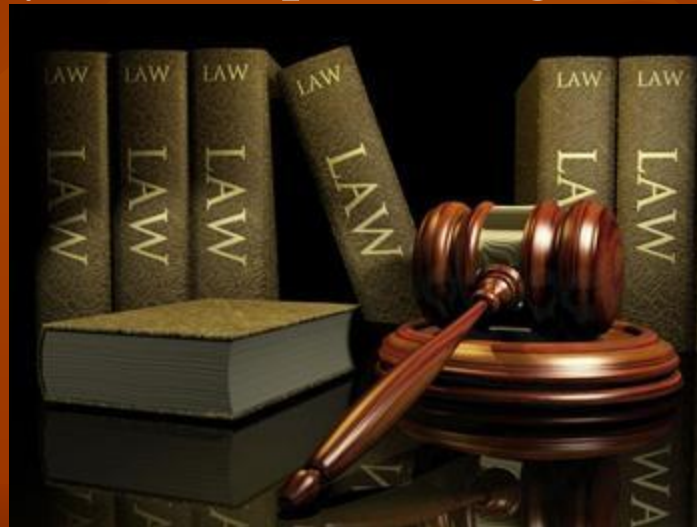
- With the legal profession, it is possible to work in various fields, including, provide legal assistance to organizations or citizens, to carry out legal work at various enterprises and companies, as well as to the processes of justice. Legal aid may have notaries and lawyers, legal work in the same company or organization shall lawyer consuls





Lawyer - this concept is quite common. The specialist, who has a degree and education lawyer can carry out their activities in the executive and legislative authorities, the police authorities or prosecutors, to notaries, advocacy, education, research, academic and other institutions

The lawyer is obliged to have a sufficiently high intelligence, deep knowledge, erudition, besides necessarily knowledge of laws and regulations that are designed to regulate the various types of relationships in society. Activity lawyer can sometimes be quite closely related to the private lives of citizens, it may be related to the rights and freedoms of the citizen. This makes the lawyer a greater responsibility and requires high level of professionalism



Thank you for attention

