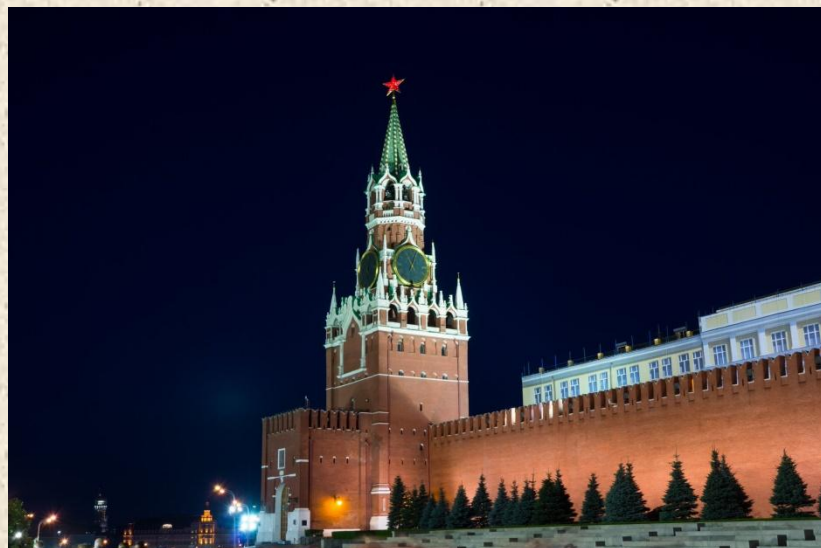


ТаТЖТ филиал РГУПС

РФ, государственное устройство,  
правовые институты

## State structure of the Russian Federation

In accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the Russian Federation - Russia is a democratic Federal state governed by the rule of law with a Republican form of government. The Russian Federation is a social state whose policy is aimed at creating conditions that ensure a decent life and free development of a person. State power in the Russian Federation is divided into legislative, Executive and judicial branches. The legislative, Executive and judicial authorities are independent. State power in the Russian Federation is exercised by the President of the Russian Federation, the Federal Assembly (the Federation Council and the State Duma), the Government of the Russian Federation, and the courts of the Russian Federation. State power in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation is exercised by the state authorities formed by them.



## The constituent entities of the Russian Federation are part of the Russian Federation:

Republic of Adygea (Adygea), Republic of Altai, Republic of Bashkortostan, Republic of Buryatia, Republic of Dagestan, Ingush Republic, Kabardino-Balkar Republic, Republic of Kalmykia - Halmg Tangch, Karachay-Cherkess Republic, Republic of Karelia, Republic of Komi, Republic of Crimea, Republic of Mari El, Republic of Mordovia, Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), Republic of North Ossetia, Republic of Tatarstan (Tatarstan), Republic of Tyva, Udmurt Republic, Republic of Khakassia, Chechen Republic, Chuvash Republic - Chavash Republic; Altai Krai, Krasnodar Krai, Krasnoyarsk Krai, Primorsky Krai, Stavropol Krai, Khabarovsk Krai; Amur region, Arkhangelsk region, Astrakhan region, Belgorod region, Bryansk region, Vladimir region, Volgograd region, Vologda region, Voronezh region, Ivanovo region, Irkutsk region, Kaliningrad region, Kaluga region, Kamchatka region, Kemerovo region, Kirov region, Kostroma region, Kurgan region, Kursk region, Leningrad region, Lipetsk region, Magadan region, Moscow region, Murmansk region, Nizhny Novgorod region, Novgorod region, Novosibirsk region, Omsk region, Orenburg region, Oryol region, Penza region, Perm region, Pskov region, Rostov region, Ryazan region, Samara region, Saratov region, Sakhalin region, Sverdlovsk region, Smolensk region, Tambov region, Tver region, Tomsk region, Tula region, Tyumen region, Ulyanovsk region, Chelyabinsk region, Chita region, Yaroslavl region; Moscow, Saint Petersburg, Sevastopol - cities of Federal significance; Jewish autonomous region; AGINSKY Buryat Autonomous district, Komi-Permyak Autonomous district, Koryak Autonomous district, Nenets Autonomous district, Taimyr (Dolgano-Nenets) Autonomous district, Ust-Orda Buryat Autonomous district, Khanty-Mansi Autonomous district, Chukotka Autonomous district, Evenki Autonomous district, Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous district.



The Federal Assembly - the Parliament of the Russian Federation - is the representative and legislative body of the Russian Federation. The Federal Assembly consists of two chambers - the Federation Council and the State Duma. The Federation Council consists of two representatives from each subject of the Russian Federation: one from the representative and Executive bodies of state power. The state Duma consists of 450 deputies. The state Duma is elected for a term of five years. A citizen of the Russian Federation who has reached the age of 21 and has the right to participate in elections may be elected as a Deputy of the State Duma. The same person cannot simultaneously be a member of the Federation Council and a Deputy of the State Duma. A Deputy of the State Duma may not be a Deputy of other representative bodies of state power and local self-government bodies. Deputies of the State Duma work on a professional permanent basis. Deputies of the State Duma may not be in the public service, engage in other paid activities, except for teaching, scientific and other creative activities. The Federation Council and The state Duma sit separately. Meetings of the Federation Council and the State Duma are open. In cases provided for by the rules of procedure of the chamber, it has the right to hold closed meetings. The houses may meet together to hear addresses of the President of the Russian Federation, messages of the constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, speeches by leaders of foreign States.

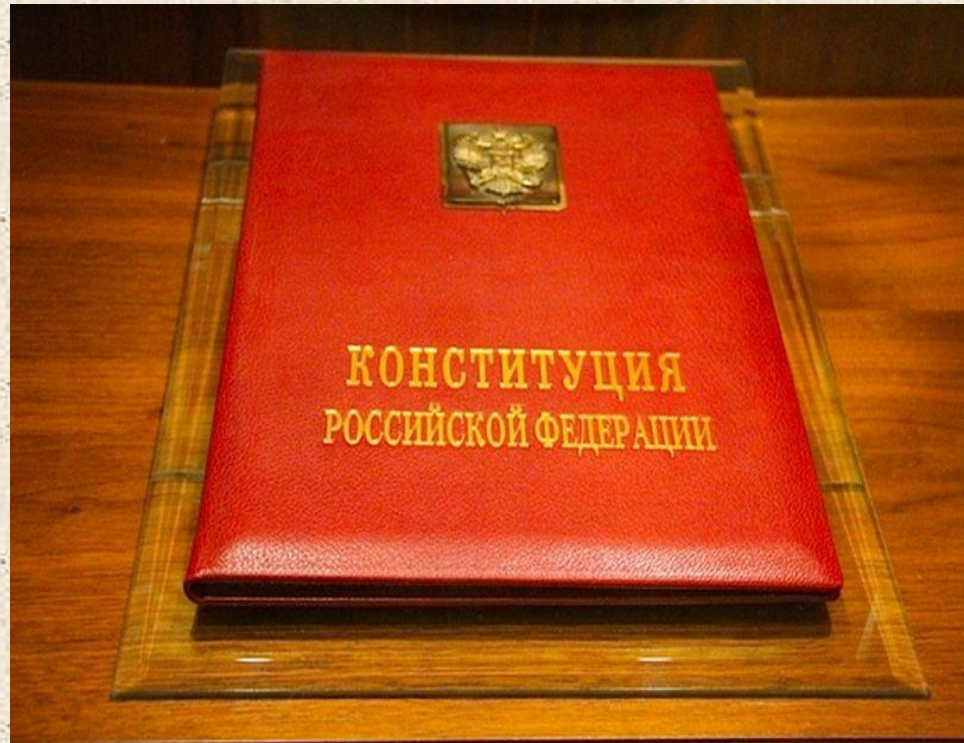


# Правовые институты



The Institute of law is a relatively small, stable group of legal norms that regulate a certain type of social relations. If a legal norm is "an initial element, a 'living' cell of legal matter, then a legal institution is a primary legal community."

First of all, institutions are divided by branches of law into civil, criminal, administrative, financial, etc. How many industries — so many corresponding groups of institutions. On the same basis, they are divided into material and procedural. Further, institutions are classified into sectoral and intersectoral (or mixed), simple and complex (or complex), regulatory, protective and constituent (binding).





An intra-branch institution consists of the norms of one branch of law, and an inter-branch institution consists of the norms of two or more branches. For example, the Institute of state property, the Institute of guardianship and guardianship. A simple Institute is usually small and does not contain any other divisions. Complex or complex, being relatively large, has in its composition smaller independent entities called subinstitutions. For example, the institution of delivery in civil law includes the institution of fine, penalty, and liability. Regulatory institutions are aimed at regulating the relevant relations, protective — for their protection, protection (typical of criminal law), constituent — fix, establish, determine the position (status) of certain bodies, organizations, officials, as well as citizens (typical of state and administrative law).