

FAMILY LAW AND MINORS

INTRODUCTION

Family law includes an analysis of three major divisions. First is marriage, which addresses the requirements and formalities for its validity, the relaxing and dissolution of the spousal bond, and personal and patrimonial relations between the spouses. Second is parenthood, which encompasses its various forms and child-parent relationships; and, finally, family law includes an analysis of the institutions for the care of minors and the disabled. Alongside this, due to the development of our society, it is necessary to include the study of permanent extra-marital relations. In addition, the current system for protection of the most disadvantaged groups in the family environment (minors and the disabled) demands particular attention to its regulation. Social workers are considered as a fundamental part of the protection mechanisms, for which reason it is also necessary to ensure detailed knowledge of these concepts for their subsequent application in practice.

COMPETENCIES

- Know and understand the legal framework of family relations, from the personal and patrimonial perspectives, with reference both to marriage-based relationships and other cohabitations.
- Know and understand legal regulation of parent-child relationships, their basis and evolution, both in common civil law and in foral or special civil laws.
- Know and understand institutions for the protection of minors and disabled persons, in both State and regional legislation.
- Know and understand the consequences of administrative and/or judicial action in the defence of minors and disabled persons, in both State and regional legislation.
- Know and understand the criminal law relating to minors, and particularly that referring to their protection as well as their prosecution.

CONTENT

1. Family and family law.
2. Basic family relationships: kinship and maintenance obligations.
3. Family and marriage: marriage and its effects. Matrimonial crises: separation, dissolution and nullity. Common effects of matrimonial crises.
4. Parenthood. Guardianship.
5. New institutions for protection of minors and the disabled: abandonment, administrative care and at-risk situations: State and regional regulations.
6. The consequences of public intervention in the protection of minors: fostering and adoption, with particular reference to international adoption.
7. Criminal regulation for the protection of minors.
8. The minor in criminal law: the Criminal Law for Minors.