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MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education

"Moscow Polytechnic University"

APPROVE
Vice-President
for International Affairs
_____ /Yu.D. Davydova/
"15" февраля 2024

Dean of the Faculty
of Economics and Management
_____ /A.V. Nazarenko/
"15" февраля 2024

WORKING PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE

"Law Basics"

Field of study
38.03.02 Management

Educational program (profile)
"Business Process Management"

Qualification (degree)
Bachelor

Form of study
Part-time

Moscow 2024

Developer(s):

Senior Lecturer at the Department of Management  /N.E. Agopyan/

Agreed:
Head of the Department of Management,
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1. Goals, objectives and planned learning outcomes in the discipline

The main goal of mastering the discipline "Fundamentals of Law" is to prepare students for activities in accordance with the qualification characteristics of a bachelor in the direction of 38.03.02 "Management", including the formation of knowledge in the field of jurisprudence, ideas about the fundamentals and specifics of the legal regulation of relations in the professional sphere.

The objectives of the discipline are to develop students' skills

- application of the legislation of the Russian Federation in the course of their future professional activities;
- making decisions and performing legally significant actions in strict accordance with the law;
- analysis of legislation and practice of its application;
- orientations in specialized literature.

Training in the discipline "Fundamentals of Law" is aimed at developing the following competencies in students:

Code and name of competencies	Indicators of Competency Achievement
UK-11 - is able to form an intolerant attitude towards manifestations of extremism, terrorism, corrupt behavior and counteract them in professional activities	IUC-11.1. Has a developed sense of justice and a well-formed legal culture, respect for law and law. Knows the main provisions of Russian legislation on combating extremist activities, terrorism, and corruption. IUC-11.2. Understands the essence, models and forms of manifestation of extremism, terrorism, corruption in various areas of personal and professional activity. IUC-11.3. Complies with the rules of public interaction, adequately applies the rules of law and methods of preventing and countering extremist activities, terrorism, and corruption.

2. Place of discipline in the structure of the educational program

The discipline "Fundamentals of Law" refers to the mandatory part of block B1 "Disciplines (modules)".

It is associated with the disciplines - "History (History of Russia, General History)", "Philosophy", "Anti-Corruption Regulation".

3. Structure and content of the discipline

The total labor intensity of the discipline is 3 credit units (108 hours).

3.1 Types of educational work and labor intensity
(according to forms of study)

3.1.2. Part-time education

o.	Type of educational work	Quantity hours	Semesters	
			2	
	Auditory lessons	**36**	**36**	
	Including:			
1	Lectures	18	18	
2	Seminars/practical sessions	18	18	
3	Laboratory exercises	-	-	
	Independent work	**108**	**108**	
	Interim certification			
	Test/differential test/exam	**exam**	**exam**	
	Total	**144**	**144**	

3.2 Thematic plan for studying the discipline

(according to forms of study)

3.2.1. Part-time education

o. /p	Sections/topics disciplines	Labor intensity, hour					
		Total	Classroom work				Independent work
			Lectures	Seminars/practical sessions	Laboratory exercises	Practical training	
	Section 1. Basic provisions of the theory of state and law						
1	Topic 1. Law in the system of social regulation	14	1	-	-	-	13
2	Topic 2. The state as a social institution, its relationship with law	10	1	2	-	-	7
3	Topic 3. Fundamentals of the theory of state and law	12	2	2	-	-	8
	Section 2. Fundamentals of Constitutional Law of the Russian Federation						
4	Topic 4. Fundamentals of the constitutional system of the Russian Federation. The system of government bodies in the Russian Federation.	16	4	4	-	-	8
	Section 3. Fundamentals of individual branches of law						
5	Topic 5. Fundamentals of civil law	16	2	2	-	-	12
6	Topic 6. Fundamentals of labor law	16	2	2	-	-	12
7	Topic 7. Fundamentals of criminal law	16	2	2	-	-	12
8	Topic 8. Fundamentals of administrative law	16	2	2	-	-	12

9	Topic 9. Fundamentals of family and inheritance law of the Russian Federation	14	1	1	-	-	12
10	Topic 10. Fundamentals of information law	14	1	1	-	-	12
	Total	**144**	**18**	**18**	**-**	**-**	**108**

3.3 Contents of the discipline

Section 1. Basic provisions of the theory of state and law

Topic 1. Law in the system of social regulation

Concept and subject of jurisprudence. The place of jurisprudence in the system of legal sciences.

The concept of norm. Non-social norms regulating a person's attitude towards nature and technology. Social norms governing relationships between people. The position of law in the system of social norms.

Law as a regulator of social relations. Historical background for the emergence of law. Basic theories of legal understanding. The difference between legal norms and other social norms. Law and morality, their similarities and differences. Law and custom. The concept of legal custom. Law and religious norms. Law and norms of social groups.

Topic 2. The state as a social institution, its relationship with law

Basic socio-economic patterns of the emergence of the state. Theories of the origin of the state. The concept of the state. The main features of a state: the presence of public authority, a certain territory, a financial and tax system, sovereignty, and a legal system. Functions of the state, their classification. Social purpose of the state.

The concept of the form of the state. Form of government: monarchy and republic, their types. Form of government. Unitary and federal states. Political regime. Factors determining the political regime. Types of political regimes.

The relationship between state and law. Rule of law: main features and problems of formation.

Topic 3. Fundamentals of the theory of state and law

The concept of law.Signs, principles, functions and purpose of law. Sources of law. Sources of Russian law. Rules of law, their characteristics. The structure of the legal norm. Types of legal norms. Rule of law and article of law.

Legal relations, their characteristic features. Contents of legal relations. Subjective rights and legal obligations. Subjects of law and subjects of legal relations. Legal capacity, legal capacity, legal personality. Objects of legal relations, their types.

Legal facts: concept and types.

System of law. Structural elements of the legal system: rule of law, institution of law, branch of law. Branches of Russian law. System of law and system of legislation. Subject and method of legal regulation. Dispositive and imperative method. Public and private law.

Legal system. The largest legal systems of our time.

Legal behavior and delinquency. Characteristic signs of an offense. Types of offenses. Legal liability. Types of legal liability.

Section 2. Fundamentals of Constitutional Law of the Russian Federation

Topic 4. Fundamentals of the constitutional system of the Russian Federation. The system of government bodies in the Russian Federation.

Constitutional law is a branch that regulates the foundations of the constitutional system. The role and place of constitutional law in the system of branches of law. Concept and system of constitutional law. Method of constitutional law.

The Constitution as a legal document. Types of constitutions. Constitution of the Russian Federation of 1993: legal properties, structure, procedure for revision, amendments. Principles of the constitutional system of the Russian Federation.

Constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen: classification and content. Responsibilities of man and citizen. System of formal legal and institutional guarantees of rights. Possible restrictions on human rights.

Citizenship of the Russian Federation: principles, acquisition, termination. Authorized bodies in charge of matters of Russian citizenship

Federal structure of the Russian Federation: principles, procedure for change.

System of government bodies of the Russian Federation. Principles of building government bodies. Federal government bodies with a special status. Constitutional and legal status of the President of the Russian Federation. Legislative power in the Russian Federation. Federal Assembly: structure, formation procedure, constitutional powers. Executive power in the Russian Federation. Government of the Russian Federation: structure, formation procedure, main powers. Constitutional foundations of the judiciary. Law enforcement agencies of the Russian Federation, their functions and types.

Local government bodies in the Russian Federation: concept and constitutional and legal status.

Section 3. Fundamentals of individual branches of law

Topic 5. Fundamentals of civil law

The concept of civil law, its subject and method. Principles of civil law. Sources and system of civil law. Civil Code of the Russian Federation as a source of civil law.

Subjects of civil legal relations: citizens, legal entities, state and municipal entities. Individuals as subjects of civil legal relations, their legal capacity and capacity. Legal entities: concept, characteristics and organizational and legal forms. Objects of civil rights.

Ownership and other real rights: concept, grounds for emergence and termination. Forms of ownership in the Russian Federation. Protection of property rights and other proprietary rights.

Agreements and obligations. Concept, parties and grounds for obligations. Execution of obligations. Ensuring the fulfillment of obligations. Termination of obligations.

Exercise and protection of civil rights. Civil liability.

Topic 6. Fundamentals of labor law

The concept of labor law, its subject and method. Principles of labor law. Sources of labor law. Labor Code of the Russian Federation as a source of labor law. Labor law system. Subjects of labor law.

Labor Relations. Parties and grounds for the emergence of labor relations. Rights and obligations of the employee and employer.

The concept and significance of an employment contract as a central institution of labor law. Parties and content of the employment contract. Types of employment contract. Conclusion, amendment and termination of an employment contract.

The concept of working time and its duration. Concept and types of rest time.

Social partnership in establishing working conditions: concept, parties and their representatives. Collective agreements and agreements. Labor disputes: concept, types and procedure for resolution. Providing guarantees and compensation to employees in accordance with labor laws. The concept and methods of protecting the labor rights of workers. State supervision and control in the sphere of labor.

Topic 7. Fundamentals of criminal law

The concept and tasks of criminal law. Principles of criminal law. Method of criminal law. Sources of criminal law. Criminal law as a source of criminal law.

Concept, signs and composition of crimes. Types of crimes by severity. Classification of crimes by object.

The concept of criminal liability. Circumstances excluding the criminality of the act. Criminal penalties, their types. Actual application of criminal penalties. Imprisonment as a punishment and the basic principles of serving it. Features of the application of criminal punishment to minors.

The concept of a criminal record and its legal consequences. Terms of criminal record and its expungement (removal). The concept of amnesty and pardon.

Basic provisions of Russian legislation on combating extremist activities, terrorism, and corruption.

Topic 8. Fundamentals of administrative law

The concept of administrative law, its subject and method. Sources and system of administrative law.

The concept of administrative legal norms, their classification. Methods for implementing administrative legal norms: execution and application.

Concept, characteristics, features and types of administrative-legal relations. Subjects of administrative law: executive authorities, their officials, individual entities, collective entities, local governments.

Administrative offences. Administrative violations, their signs. Legal composition of an administrative offense. Subjects of an administrative offense: individuals and legal entities.

Administrative responsibility. The Code of Administrative Offenses is a normative act regulating public relations regarding bringing to administrative responsibility. Grounds for exemption from administrative liability. Administrative penalties, their types. Circumstances mitigating administrative liability.

Topic 9. Fundamentals of family and inheritance law of the Russian Federation

Concept and subject of family law. Objectives and principles of family law. Family law. Family Code as the main source of family law.

The concept of marriage. The procedure and conditions for marriage. Invalidity of marriage and its consequences. Grounds and procedure for ending a marriage. Divorce in the civil registry office and in court.

Personal and property rights and obligations of spouses. Legal regime of marital property. Contractual regime of spouses' property. Concept, form and content of a marriage contract.

Rights and responsibilities of parents and children. Deprivation of parental rights: procedure and consequences. Restriction of parental rights. Protecting the rights and interests of children left without parental care. Alimony obligations of family members.

Inheritance law as a subbranch of civil law. Basic concepts of inheritance law. Inheritance by law and by will. The order of calling heirs. Form and procedure for making a will. Invalidity of the will. Escheatable property, its inheritance.

Topic 10. Fundamentals of information law

Information society, its features. Okinawa Charter for the Global Information Society. Concept and legal properties of information.

Subject and method of information law. Principles of legal regulation in the field of information, information technology and information protection. The place of information law in the legal system. Information law system.

The concept and content of information legal relations. Types of information legal relations. Producers, owners (holders) and consumers of information are the three main categories of subjects of legal relations in the information sphere. Minors as consumers of information with a special legal status. The main objects of information legal relations.

Features and types of information and legal norms. Sources of information law. Structure of information legislation.

The concept of information security. Concept and structure of information crime. The concept of responsibility in information law. Administrative and civil liability. Information crime. Criminal liability for information crimes.

3.4 Topics of seminars/practical and laboratory classes

3.4.1. Seminars/practical sessions

Topic 2. The state as a social institution, its relationship with law

1. Prerequisites and reasons for the emergence of the state. Basic theories of the origin of the state, their content and analysis.
2. The concept and main features of the state. Tasks and functions of the state.
3. The concept of the form of the state and its elements.
4. Prerequisites and reasons for the emergence of law. Basic theories of the origin of law, their content and analysis.
5. Concept and signs of law. Law and other social norms.
6. Sources of law. System of Russian law.

Topic 3. Fundamentals of the theory of state and law

1. Basic legal systems of our time.
2. Rules of law and regulatory legal acts. Law and by-laws.
3. System of law, system of legislation, legal system.
4. Legal relations: concept, structure.
5. Subjects of legal relations: their types. Legal capacity, legal capacity, delictual capacity.
6. Legal facts and their types.
7. Offense: concept, types, composition.
8. Concept and types of legal liability.

Topic 4. Fundamentals of the constitutional system of the Russian Federation. The system of government bodies in the Russian Federation.

1. Constitutionallaw is a branch that regulates the foundations of the constitutional system.
2. The Constitution as a legal document. Constitution of the Russian Federation of 1993: legal properties, structure, procedure for revision, amendments.
3. Fundamentals of the constitutional system of the Russian Federation.
4. Federal structure of the Russian Federation.
5. State authorities of the Russian Federation: concept, classification.
6. 2. Structure and powers of the state apparatus of the Russian Federation.
7. Constitutional and legal status of the President of the Russian Federation
8. The Federal Assembly is the representative and legislative body of the Russian Federation.
9. Government of the Russian Federation and executive authorities.
10. Constitutional foundations of the judiciary in the Russian Federation.
11. Law enforcement agencies.
12. Bodies providing legal assistance to the population: the Bar and the Notary Office.

Topic 5. Fundamentals of civil law

1. Civil legal relations: subjects, objects, structure, content.
2. Concept, forms and protection of property rights.
3. The concept and grounds for the emergence of obligations. Execution of obligations. Responsibility for fulfillment of obligations.
4. Civil contract: concept, content, stages and types.

Topic 6. Fundamentals of labor law

1. Concept, sources, subjects and system of labor law.
2. Employment contract: concept, parties, content, types and procedure for its conclusion.
3. Change and termination of the employment contract.
4. The concept and types of working time and rest time.
5. Labor discipline.
6. Occupational Safety and Health.
7. Labor disputes.

Topic 7. Fundamentals of criminal law

1. Concept, tasks and principles of criminal law.

2. Crime: signs, types, composition. Complicity in crime.
3. Criminal liability. Features of criminal liability of minors.
4. System, types, goals of criminal punishment.

Topic 8. Fundamentals of administrative law

1. Concept, tasks and principles of administrative law.
2. Offense: signs, types, composition.
3. System, types, purposes of administrative punishment.
4. Administrative responsibility. Features of administrative responsibility of minors.

Topic 9. Fundamentals of family and inheritance law of the Russian Federation

1. Conditions for marriage. Termination of marriage, recognition of it as invalid.
2. Personal and property relations between spouses. Marriage contract.
3. Rights and responsibilities of parents and children.
4. Forms of raising children without parental care.
5. Peculiarities of inheritance by law and by will in the Russian Federation.

Topic 10. Fundamentals of information law

1. Subject, method and principles of information law. The place of information law in the system of Russian law.
2. The concept of information legislation and its system. Structure and general characteristics of information legislation. Effect of normative legal acts regulating relations in the information sphere.
3. The concept of state secret, composition and principles of formation of information subject to classification. Classification of information as state secrets, their classification and declassification.
4. Disposal of information constituting state secrets. Access to state secrets. Certification of information security tools.
5. Civil liability for offenses in the information sphere.
6. Administrative and legal responsibility for offenses in the information sphere.
7. Criminal liability for crimes in the information sphere.

3.4.2. Laboratory exercises

Not provided.

3.5 Subjects of course projects (coursework)

Not provided.

4. Educational, methodological and information support

4.1 Regulatory documents and GOSTs

1. "Constitution of the Russian Federation" (adopted by popular vote on December 12, 1993) - Access mode:http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_28399/

2. “Civil Code of the Russian Federation (Part One)” dated November 30, 1994 N 51-FZ - Access mode:http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_5142/

3. “Civil Code of the Russian Federation (Part Two)” dated January 26, 1996 N 14-FZ - Access mode:http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_9027/

4. “Civil Code of the Russian Federation (Part Three)” dated November 26, 2001 N 146-FZ - Access mode:http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_34154/

5. “Civil Code of the Russian Federation (Part Four)” dated December 18, 2006 N 230-FZ - Access mode:http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_64629/

6. "Labor Code of the Russian Federation" dated December 30, 2001 N 197-FZ - Access mode: http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_34683/

7. “Criminal Code of the Russian Federation” dated June 13, 1996 N 63-FZ - Access mode:http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_10699/

8. "Family Code of the Russian Federation" dated December 29, 1995 N 223-FZ - Access mode:http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_8982/

9. “Code of the Russian Federation on Administrative Offenses” dated December 30, 2001 No. 195-FZ - Access mode:
http://www.consultanet.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_34661/

10. Federal Law of July 27, 2006 N 149-FZ “On Information, Information Technologies and Information Protection” - Access mode:
http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_61798/

11. Federal Law "On Combating Corruption" dated December 25, 2008 N 273-FZ - Access mode:https://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_82959/

12. Federal Law “On Combating Extremist Activities” dated July 25, 2002 N 114-FZ - Access mode:https://base.garant.ru/12127578/#friends

4.2 Main literature

1.Kashanina, T.V. Law: textbook and workshop for universities / T.V. Kashanina, N.M. Sizikova. — 3rd ed., revised. and additional - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2022. - 550 p. - (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-13809-2. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Urayt [website]. — URL:https://urait.ru/bcode/489033

2.Jurisprudence: textbook for universities / V. I. Avdiysky [etc.]; edited by V. I. Avdiysky, L. A. Bukalerova. — 4th ed., revised. and additional - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2022. - 333 p. - (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-03569-8. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Urayt [website]. — URL:https://urait.ru/bcode/498825

3. Jurisprudence: textbook and workshop for universities / S. I. Nekrasov [et al.] ; edited by S. I. Nekrasov. — 4th ed., revised. and additional - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2022. - 645 p. - (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-15034-6. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Urayt [website]. — URL:https://urait.ru/bcode/488778

4.3 Additional literature

1.Byalt, V. S. Jurisprudence: a textbook for universities / V. S. Byalt. — 2nd ed., rev. and additional - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2022. - 302 p. - (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-07626-4. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Urayt [website]. — URL:https://urait.ru/bcode/492150

2. Law: textbook and workshop for universities / A. A. Vologdin [etc.] ; under the general editorship of A. A. Vologdin. — 2nd ed., revised. and additional - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2021. - 372 p. - (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-09128-1. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Urayt [website]. — URL:https://urait.ru/bcode/468885

4.4 Electronic educational resources

An electronic educational resource on the discipline is under development.

4.5 Modern professional databases and information reference systems

When preparing for classes, it is recommended to use legal reference systems:

1. Official portal of legal information of Russia -http://pravo.gov.ru/
2. Consultant Plus -http://www.consultant.ru/
3. Guarantor -http://www.garant.ru/
4. Server of state authorities of the Russian Federation -http://www.gov.ru
5. Website of the "Rossiyskaya Gazeta" and its applications -http://www.rg.ru

5. Logistics support

Auditorium for lectures and seminars of the general fund. Study tables with benches, a blackboard, a portable multimedia complex (projector, projection screen, laptop). Teacher's workplace: table, chair.

6. Guidelines

6.1 Methodological recommendations for teachers on organizing training

The course “Fundamentals of Law” is intended for students of non-legal specialties. Its objectives are to generally familiarize students with the concepts, sources and branches of law, with the fundamental rights and responsibilities of citizens of the Russian Federation, with the state structure of the Russian Federation, to develop a positive attitude towards law, to increase legal awareness and legal culture.

The teacher needs to ensure that students understand the principles and importance of legal regulation, knowledge of the content of the main regulatory documents in the professional field and the development of skills in the practical application of legislation.

When studying the discipline “Fundamentals of Law”, the following forms of educational activity are used, which most effectively allow you to achieve the set goal of studying the discipline: lectures, seminars/practical classes, active and interactive methods of conducting classes are used.

The small number of hours allocated for classroom study of the course makes it impossible to cover all the proposed topics and questions in the classroom. The course program includes a large number of topics that are not possible to cover with the same degree of completeness in lectures. Therefore, when drawing up a work plan for the course, it is recommended that the teacher, based on the thematic plan developed by the department and agreed upon with the head of the educational program, outline for himself a list of topics that will be considered in more detail, identify topics whose material will be presented in overview, and, finally, determine what topics can be independently studied by students.

In the first lecture, it is recommended to introduce students to the course program and inform students about the form in which its sections will be studied. You should also recommend normative and educational literature, set out the requirements for attending classes, writing and defending an abstract, preparing a speech at a seminar, answering an exam, and in the case of using a point-rating system for assessing knowledge, set out the criteria used.

Seminar (practical) classes– one of the forms of educational activities aimed at developing students’ independence and acquiring skills.

Seminars are an integral part of the educational process, a group form of classes with the active participation of students. Seminars promote in-depth study of the most complex problems of science and serve as the main form of summing up the results of students’ independent work.

When conducting seminar classes, you should focus on the seminar lesson plans developed by the department. The topics of classes can be adjusted taking into account the wishes of students in agreement with the leader of the seminar classes.

The form of conducting classes can be different: joint discussion of issues specified in the plan, listening and discussing reports on proposed topics, a business game on the topic of the seminar, work in “small groups”, solving problems using regulatory documents.

When discussing the plan for the upcoming lesson with students, the teacher should recommend literature to prepare for it. Those students who are going to prepare reports need help choosing a topic, deciding on the main points of the presentation and choosing literature.

By participating in the discussion of the report, the teacher once again identifies the main, key points of the topic or clearly formulates them if they have escaped the student’s attention. It is recommended to test knowledge of key terms mentioned in the speech and explain their meaning if the student is unable to do so.

*Conducting classroom tests using regulatory materials.*The purpose of the study is to solve a specific theoretical or practical problem to determine the degree of assimilation of the material being studied. The duration is from 40 minutes to an hour (60 minutes). Volume – no more than two pages.

Students must solve a specific theoretical or practical problem; the proposed problem must be solvable (that is, not problematic in nature). The teacher is obliged to think through in advance the conditions of the task and the regulatory and other material necessary for this.

Tasks may be offered on the ability to use legislative material, the results of judicial interpretation of normative legal acts and the results of judicial practice.

The test should be carried out on a topic that has already been studied previously, possibly after studying a large thematic block. Students must use regulatory and instructional materials provided in advance by teachers.

At the next lesson, give a detailed assessment of the work, show typical, main mistakes, highlighting the best works. The results of such test work should be taken into account in the exams.

*Independent work of the student.*Objectives of independent extracurricular work of students studying "Fundamentals of Law":

1) continuing to study the course at home according to the program proposed by the teacher;

2) instilling in the student an interest in legal literature.

Forms of independent work:

1. Reading, on the recommendation of the teacher, monographic publications on the discipline "Fundamentals of Law", scientific articles in legal journals. Taking notes of these works, followed by a report and discussion in practical classes.
2. Students completing homework on the analysis of regulatory documents.
3. Writing essays, which has the goal of developing students' ability to read legal essays, analyze them, establish similarities and differences in the views of their authors, and present the acquired knowledge independently, in competent legal language. The subject of abstracting can also be legislation and materials of judicial practice.
4. Carrying out tests on topics determined by the teacher.

In order to improve the quality of the educational process based on the regulation of intermediate control events in the academic discipline "Fundamentals of Law", structuring and enhancing the independent work of students, increasing the objectivity of assessing academic performance and the results of final control events, this program provides for the use of a point-rating system for assessing knowledge.

6.2 Guidelines for students on mastering the discipline

In the course of studying the course "Fundamentals of Law," students of non-legal specialties will have to master knowledge in the field of law, gain an understanding of complex state-legal phenomena, and develop the ability to understand laws and other regulatory legal acts; make decisions and perform legally significant actions in strict accordance with the law; to develop skills in analyzing legislation and the practice of its application, orientation in specialized literature.

The course program provides an opportunity to become familiar with current issues of modern Russian legislation and obtain the necessary legal minimum for future professional activities.

When starting to study the course, students should first of all familiarize themselves with the work program of the "Fundamentals of Law" course in order to generally understand its structure and scope. The small number of hours allocated for classroom study makes it impossible to cover all the proposed topics and questions in class, so it is recommended to understand in what form they will be studied. If you are interested in an in-depth study of any topic, this should be discussed with your teacher in order to choose the optimal form of work in this area: if a group of students shows interest, then the plan of lectures and seminars can be adjusted if this topic is of interest to only one student , then work on it can be carried out during individual consultations.

For each topic, a list of normative, basic, and additional literature is provided. To better assimilate the course material and study "Fundamentals of Law" at a modern level, it is necessary to use legal information systems. The latest changes in legislation, comments, articles, reviews, news from federal and regional legislative, executive and judicial authorities can be found on the websites:http://www.consultant.ru/,http://www.garant.ru/,http://www.rg.ru/.

The structure of independent work includes students' work during lectures and on the text of the lecture after it, in preparation for a seminar lesson, testing, test and exam; preparation for seminar classes (selection of literature for a specific problem; work on sources; drawing up an abstract message or report, etc.), as well as work in seminar classes, the problem-based implementation of which orients students to a creative search for an optimal solution to the problem, develops independent thinking skills, abilities competent use of regulatory documents and convincing argumentation of one's own position. At each

seminar, in addition to the plan questions, problems are presented for in-depth study, which are considered in the form of a pre-prepared report or abstract, followed by discussion. At the initiative of students and in agreement with the teacher, other questions for discussion within the stated topic may be included in the lesson plan.

When preparing for seminars and self-studying the “Fundamentals of Law” course, you should be systematic and consistent in your work. You must first carefully read the contents of the seminar lesson plan. Pay attention to the basic concepts. Find out their meanings using dictionaries and encyclopedias. Then, read the relevant sections of the textbooks and recall the lecture material in your memory. Now you need to start studying additional literature. Please note that when preparing for practical classes, you should definitely use not only lectures and educational literature, but also regulations and materials from law enforcement practice. Theoretical material should be correlated with legal norms, since changes and additions may be made to them, which are not always reflected in the educational literature.

After reading the literature, make a brief summary of what you read. Based on the information received, try to independently answer the questions formulated in the seminar lesson plan. We strongly recommend that you make a plan for answering each question.

After studying a topic or its individual sections, it is necessary to bring the acquired knowledge into a system and tie together all the material studied. When preparing a speech at a seminar class, it is encouraged to create presentations using illustrative material.

Students should pay special attention to self-control of the acquired knowledge: after mastering the material, they need to test themselves on the proposed questions. Regular participation in testing can help determine the degree of mastery of the material.

7. Appraisal Fund

7.1 Methods for monitoring and assessing learning outcomes

Only students who have completed all types of academic work provided for in the work program of the discipline are allowed to take intermediate certification.

When performing routine monitoring, it is possible to use test material. When implementing a bachelor's degree program, an organization has the right to use e-learning and distance learning technologies. All materials are posted in the Moscow Polytechnic Library.

When training people with disabilities, e-learning and distance educational technologies must provide for the possibility of receiving and transmitting information in forms accessible to them.

In the learning process, the following assessment forms of students’ independent work, assessment tools for ongoing progress monitoring and intermediate certifications are used:

- preparation and presentation at a seminar session with a report and discussion on the topic of the seminar session;
- oral survey.

7.2 Scale and criteria for assessing learning outcomes

Form of intermediate certification: exam.

Interim certification of students in the form of an exam is carried out based on the results of completing all types of academic work provided for by the curriculum for a given discipline (module), while taking into account the results of ongoing monitoring of progress during the semester. Assessment of the degree to which students have achieved the planned learning outcomes in the discipline (module) is carried out by the teacher leading classes in the discipline (module) using the method of expert assessment. Based on the results of the intermediate certification for the discipline (module), a grade of “excellent”, “good”, “satisfactory” or “unsatisfactory” is given.

Only students who have completed all types of academic work provided for by the work program in the discipline “Fundamentals of Law” are allowed to take intermediate certification:

- actively answered the teacher's questions during an oral survey on the material covered;
- worked in "small groups" according to the teacher's instructions;
- made a presentation (message, review of regulations);
- completed and defended a report/abstract on a chosen topic;
- completed midterm/final testing.

Grading scale	Description
Great	All types of educational work provided for by the curriculum have been completed. The student demonstrates compliance of knowledge, abilities, skills with those given in the tables of indicators not lower than the threshold level, operates with acquired knowledge, abilities, skills, and applies them in situations of increased complexity. In this case, minor errors, inaccuracies, and difficulties during analytical operations and the transfer of knowledge and skills to new, non-standard situations may be made.
Fine	All types of educational work provided for by the curriculum have been completed. The student demonstrates compliance of knowledge, abilities, and skills with those given in the tables of indicators not lower than the threshold level, operates with acquired knowledge, abilities, skills, and confidently applies them to standard situations. The student accurately gives definitions and concepts, but the examinee finds it difficult to confirm theoretical concepts with practical examples.
Satisfactorily	All types of educational work provided for by the curriculum have been completed. The student demonstrates partial compliance of knowledge, skills and abilities with those given in the tables of indicators not lower than the threshold level; when applying them to standard situations, significant errors are made. The student gives incomplete and inaccurate answers to additional questions.
Unsatisfactory	One or more types of educational work provided for by the curriculum have not been completed. The student demonstrates incomplete compliance of knowledge, abilities, skills with those given in the tables of indicators below the threshold level for one or more learning outcomes, significant errors are made, a lack of knowledge, abilities, skills is manifested in a number of indicators, the student experiences significant difficulties in operating knowledge and skills when transferring them to new situations. The student does not provide answers to additional questions.

7.3 Evaluation tools

7.3.1. Current control

7.3.1.1. Sample test questions

Section 1. Basic provisions of the theory of state and law

Topic 1. Law in the system of social regulation.

Topic 2. The state as a social institution, its relationship with law

1. The source of law is:

a) moral standards;
b) by-laws;
c) traditions;
d) custom.
2. Legal relationship is:
a) type of social relations;
b) the connection between law and state;
c) the attitude of citizens to the law.
3. A legal norm is:
a) a general rule of behavior, which is ensured by measures of social influence;
b) boundaries of behavior for persons living in a given territory;
c) a generally binding rule of behavior, which is ensured by state coercion.
d) a historically established rule of behavior.
4. What type of sources of law is defined as follows: “this is a court decision on a specific case, which has become a mandatory rule in resolving similar cases”
a) normative legal act;
b) judicial precedent;
c) legal custom;
d) religious norm.
5. A legal fact is:
a) an offence;
b) legal relationship;
c) the basis for the emergence of a legal relationship.
6. Which of the following legal facts relate to the actions:
a) reaching retirement age;
b) natural disaster;
c) marriage;
d) acceptance of inheritance.
7. Legal capacity is:
a) possession of civil rights;
b) the ability to have civil rights and bear responsibilities
c) the ability to exercise one’s civil rights and obligations through one’s actions.
8. An incompetent citizen is:
a) a citizen suffering from a mental disorder;
b) an elderly or sick citizen;
c) a citizen recognized as such by a court decision.
9. At what age, according to Russian legislation, does the full legal capacity of subjects of law begin:
a) 14 years old;
b) 18 years old;
c) 16 years old;
d) from the moment of birth.
10. What is the name of the ability of a subject, enshrined in legislation, to exercise rights and fulfill obligations through his actions:
a) legal capacity;
b) emancipation;
c) legal capacity;
d) tort liability.
11. The form of existence of law is not...
a) public morality and ethics;
b) legal custom, legal precedent;
c) an agreement with normative content;

d) normative act, law.

12. The legal system is...

a) unity of codes and laws;

b) unity of law and branches of law;

c) unity of law and codes;

d) unity of law and laws.

13. The main type of normative act is ...

a) Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation;

b) results of a referendum, popular vote;

c) Decree of the President of the Russian Federation;

d) Law.

14. The laws of the Russian Federation come into force...

a) from the date of their adoption by the State Duma of the Russian Federation;

b) from the date of their signing by the President of the Russian Federation;

c) 10 days after their publication.

15. The Constitution of the Russian Federation is the fundamental law...

a) for everyone without exception;

b) for those cases that are not prescribed in the Codes;

c) for the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation;

d) for the judicial and executive powers.

16. The following chapters of the current Constitution of the Russian Federation are not subject to change without the adoption of a new Constitution

a) human and civil rights and freedoms;

b) federal structure;

c) President of the Russian Federation;

d) the government of the Russian Federation;

e) federal assembly;

17. Establish a correspondence between the parts of the normative act and their characteristics (show with arrows)

a) Hypothesis

b)Contents of the rule of law.

c) Disposition

d) Consequences for violating the law.

e) Sanction

f) Conditions for applying the rule of law.

18. Establish the correspondence between regulations and the time of their entry into force in a general manner.

a) Orders of the Government of the Russian Federation

b) 7days after their publication Federal laws of the Russian Federation from the date of their signing

e) Decrees of the President of the Russian Federation, having

f) 10 days after their publication

19. Establish a correspondence between the main forms of law and their characteristics.

a) Legal custom accepted rule of behavior as a general norm

b) Legal precedent established rule of behavior.

c) Normative act once accepted rule of behavior.

20. Establish a correspondence between different branches of law and the social relations they regulate:

a) Labor law property relations

b) Civil law relations in the labor process

c) Criminal law relationships related to crimes

21. Establish the correspondence between the scope and the subject of adoption of the normative act:

a) State as a whole Local government

b) Separate region State Duma of the Russian Federation

c) Separate village Representative body of a subject of the federation

22.Rank the laws in order of priority in application, in case of contradictions in them: international, federal, regional.

Answer: _____

23. The state is:

a) a union of people living in a certain territory;

b) an integral part of society; c) the organization that manages the company

d) a community of people who have entered into an agreement with each other.

24. A republic is:

a) form of government;

b) type of state;

c) form of government

d) political regime.

25. Indicate the form of government in which the government is formed on a parliamentary basis and is responsible to parliament:

a) dualistic monarchy;

b) parliamentary republic;

c) presidential republic;

d) mixed republic.

26. Which of the following provisions characterizes the form of government of the state:

a) a method of uniting the population in a certain territory;

b) the right of the country to join international organizations;

c) the source and method of organizing power;

d) means and methods of exercising state power.

27. What is the difference between a unitary state and a federal one:

a) the presence of two levels of government;

b) that the subject of sovereignty is the people;

c) having dual citizenship;

d) the existence of a unified tax system.

28. Indicate the form of government in which the government is formed on a parliamentary basis and is responsible to parliament:

a) dualistic monarchy;

b) parliamentary republic;

c) presidential republic;

d) mixed republic.

29. Which feature characterizes a presidential republic:

a) extra-parliamentary method of electing the president;

b) the government's responsibility to parliament;

c) the president has the right to dissolve parliament;

d) the presence of the post of prime minister.

30. A monarchy differs from a republic:

a) the presence of the institution of referendum;

b) the presence of the post of president;

c) transfer of power to the head of state in the order of succession to the throne;

d) the government's responsibility to parliament.

31. Indicate the difference between an authoritarian regime and a totalitarian one:

a) the state does not claim comprehensive control over society;

b) equal free elections are held;

c) the individual has broad opportunities to influence political decision-making;

d) the state is headed by a single leading party.

Criteria for evaluation:

Testing is graded according to the percentage of correct answers given by the student to the test questions. The following scale is used for converting test results into "pass" or "fail" grades:

100 – 55% – passed

less than 55% – not accepted.

7.3.1.2. Sample questions for an oral survey/interview on topics of discipline sections

Topic 1. Law in the system of social regulation.

1. What does jurisprudence study?
2. What place does jurisprudence occupy in the system of legal sciences?
3. What is the norm? What types of norms do you know?
4. What place does law occupy in the system of social norms?
5. What are the historical background for the emergence of law?
6. What is the difference between law and other social norms?
7. What are the similarities and differences between legal norms and moral norms?
8. How do law and custom relate?
9. What is legal custom?
10. What are the similarities and differences between legal norms and religious norms?

Topic 5. Fundamentals of civil law

1. Describe the subject and method of civil law.
2. Name the principles and sources of civil law.
3. Sources of civil legislation.
4. List the subjects of civil law.
5. List the objects of civil law.
6. Legal capacity and legal capacity of individuals and legal entities.
7. Legal entities: concept, characteristics and organizational and legal forms.
8. Contents of civil legal relations.
9. What types of transactions are there??
10. Civil liability: types, features.

Criteria for evaluation:

- a "pass" grade is given to the student if he answered the questions asked correctly and in detail, demonstrated the desire to logically define and consistently present his answer, and correctly referred to regulations;

- a "failed" grade is given to the student if he answered the questions asked incorrectly or did not answer them at all.

When using a point-rating system, the following evaluation criteria are applied:

5 points- if the student answered the questions asked correctly and in detail, demonstrated knowledge of the basic literature and familiarity with the recommended literature, knowledge of legal acts; showed the desire and ability to logically, definitely and consistently present his answer;

3 points– if the student gave an incomplete answer to the question asked or made a significant addition to the answer of his colleague;

0 points- if the student answered the questions asked incorrectly or did not answer them at all.

The following scale is used for converting test results into "pass" or "fail" grades:

5 points, 3 points – passed,

0 points – not accepted

7.3.1.3. Approximate list of topics for reports/presentations

1. The relationship between law and morality, their similarities and differences.
2. The relationship between law and law.
3. Legal custom in the system of legal regulation.
4. Judicial precedent as a source of law.
5. Legal relations in the system of public relations.
6. Subjects and objects of legal relations.
7. Legal systems of our time
8. Branches of Russian law.
9. Constitutions in the history of Russia
10. Constitutional amendments and constitutional revision.
11. Possible restrictions on human rights
12. Constitutional duties of man and citizen
13. Acquiring Russian citizenship
14. Electoral system of the Russian Federation
15. The concept of local government. Constitutional and legal guarantees of local self-government.
16. Legal status of a deputy of the State Duma and a member of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation.
17. Constitutional basis of the status of political parties in Russia.
18. Institute of the Commissioner for Human Rights in the Russian Federation
19. Prosecutor's Office of the Russian Federation. Principles of organization and system of the Prosecutor's Office of the Russian Federation.
20. System of internal affairs bodies of the Russian Federation. Main activities.
21. National Guard. Composition and tasks of the National Guard.
22. Ministry of Justice. Main tasks for the implementation of state policy.
23. The effect of civil legislation in time, space, and among persons.
24. Limitation of the legal capacity of citizens.
25. Emancipation in Russian civil law.
26. The concept and purpose of creating a legal entity.
27. Transactions: concept, types.
28. Civil contract, its role in civil transactions.
29. Protection of property rights from government interference.
30. Limits of the exercise of civil rights.
31. The concept of imprisonment, terms and places of serving the sentence. The principle of separate serving of punishment.
32. Features of the appointment and application of the death penalty in the Russian Federation.
33. Terms of criminal record, its repayment. Legal consequences of expunging a criminal record.
34. Execution of criminal penalties is the subject of criminal correctional law.
35. Amnesty and pardon.
36. The civil registry office is the sphere of legal services.
37. Recognition of marriage as invalid (grounds and consequences).
38. A prenuptial agreement, its role in regulating the property relations of spouses.
39. Personal non-property and property rights and obligations of spouses.
40. Rights and responsibilities of parents and children.
41. Alimony obligations
42. Divorce in the registry office in court.
43. Peculiarities of inheritance by disabled dependents of the testator.
44. Administrative law as a branch of public law.
45. The concept of a civil servant and the features of his administrative and legal status.
46. Bodies authorized to consider cases of administrative offenses
47. An official as a subject of an administrative offense.
48. Grounds for exemption from administrative liability.

49. Administrative responsibility of minors in Russian law.
50. Information Society Concepts
51. The concept of information in the theory of law and legislation of the Russian Federation.
52. Strategy for the development of the information society in the Russian Federation.
53. The complex nature of information law.
54. Information and legal norms of the Constitution of the Russian Federation
55. Restrictions on minors as consumers of information.

Criteria for evaluation:

When using a point-rating system, the following evaluation criteria are applied:

1) Knowledge and understanding of theoretical material – 4 points:

-demonstrates a depth of knowledge of the presented material, familiarity with educational and additional literature; knowledge of regulatory legal acts;

- defines the concepts under consideration clearly and completely, giving relevant examples;
- the concepts used strictly correspond to the topic;

2) Analysis and evaluation of information – 4 points:

- range of information space used (the student uses a large number of different information sources);
- skillfully uses comparison and generalization techniques to analyze the relationship of concepts and phenomena;
- is able to explain alternative views on the problem under consideration and come to a balanced conclusion;
- gives a personal assessment of the problem;

3) Method of presentation of material and interaction with the audience - 2 points:

the presence of a logically clear and well-structured plan that corresponds to the formulated goal and assigned tasks;

- clarity and precision of presentation;
- logic of evidence structuring;
- the theses put forward are accompanied by competent argumentation;
- answers questions from the audience in a reasoned manner, justifying one's own position in problematic situations.

The maximum number of points for a report (speech) is 10 points.

The following scale is used for converting test results into "pass" or "fail" grades:

10 - 5 points – passed,

less than 5 points – not accepted

7.3.1.4 Sample version of the test

Option 2.

1. In what cases is it sufficient to have civil legal capacity for determination (mark with number 1)? When do you need to have civil capacity (mark 2)?

1) become the heir of the house;
2) buy a car;
3) be the author of a literary work;
4) take valuables for storage;
5) accept a valuable thing as a gift.

2. Define the following legal terms:

- crime;
- presumption of innocence;
- penitentiary system;
- Corpus delicti;
- criminal liability

3. Solve the problem.

Ivanova got married at the age of 16, as a result of lowering her marriageable age. A year later she divorced. After the divorce, she sold the car given by her father. Her father filed a lawsuit to invalidate the deed of purchase and sale, justifying the claim by the fact that his minor daughter does not have the right to make such transactions.

Is the said purchase and sale agreement legally binding?

Criteria for evaluation:

- a "pass" grade is given to the student if answers are given to all three tasks. The student demonstrates knowledge of legal terms, the ability to apply them correctly, is able to analyze and generalize factual and theoretical material, formulate specific conclusions, and establish cause-and-effect relationships. Knows how to argue his point of view using legal norms. In this case, minor errors and inaccuracies may be made when completing tasks.

- **knows**the most important foundations of various branches of Russian law - task 1;
- **can**analyze the content of regulations, the practice of their application - task 3;
- **owns**legal terminology – task 2.

- a "failed" grade is given to a student if one or more assignments are not completed. The student demonstrates inaccurate and incomplete knowledge of legal terms, does not know how to apply them correctly, is not able to analyze the content of regulatory legal acts, generalize, and draw conclusions to correctly answer the questions of the assignments. The answer lacks argumentation when completing the third task.

When using a point-rating system, the following evaluation criteria are applied:

Correctly completed the first task - 3 points. Two mistakes made - 2 points, three mistakes made - 1 point, more than three mistakes - 0 points.

The second task was completed correctly – 2 points. One term is incorrectly defined - 1 point, more than one term - 0 points.

The third task was completed correctly: the correct answer was given, the argumentation was given accurately and completely – 5 points.

The correct answer is given, the list of arguments is not exhaustive – 4 points;

The correct answer is given, one argument is given - 3 points;

The correct answer is given, the arguments are given incorrectly - 2 points;

The correct answer is given, no arguments are given – 1 point

An incorrect answer is given – 0 points.

The maximum number of points is 10 points.

The following scale is used for converting test results into "pass" or "fail" grades:

10 - 6 points – passed,

less than 6 points – not accepted

7.3.2. Interim certification

Sample list of questions for the exam:

1. Concept, subject and method of jurisprudence.
2. The concept of law. Basic theories of legal understanding.
3. Signs, principles, purpose of law.
4. Law and other social norms. The relationship between law and morality, their similarities and differences.
5. Sources (forms) of law. Sources of law in the Russian Federation
6. Rules of law and their features.
7. Legal relations. Subjects and objects of legal relations.
8. System of law, system of legislation, legal system.

9. Legal behavior and delinquency.
10. Legal liability
11. The concept and characteristics of the state. Functions of the state.
12. Form of state: form of government, form of government, state (political) regime.
13. The concept and characteristics of a rule of law state.
14. Form of government, form of government, political regime in the Russian Federation
15. Constitutionallaw, its role and place in the system of branches of law of the Russian Federation. Subject, method and structure of constitutional law of the Russian Federation.
16. The Constitution as a legal document. Types of constitutions.
17. Constitution of the Russian Federation of 1993: legal properties, structure, procedure for revision, amendments.
18. Fundamentals of the constitutional system of the Russian Federation.
19. Human rights and freedoms. Their guarantees and protection.
20. State authorities of the Russian Federation: concept, classification.
21. Constitutional and legal status of the President of the Russian Federation
22. The Federal Assembly is the representative and legislative body of the Russian Federation.
23. Government of the Russian Federation and executive authorities.
24. Constitutional foundations of the judiciary in the Russian Federation.
25. Law enforcement agencies.
26. The concept of civil law, its subject and method. GP principles.
27. GP sources and system. SOE sub-sectors and institutions.
28. Civil relations. Subjects and objects of civil legal relations.
29. Exercise and protection of civil rights.
30. Civil liability.
31. Ownership and limited real rights.
32. Civil obligations.
33. Concept, method and sources of criminal law. Tasks of criminal law.
34. The concept of a crime: characteristics, composition, types (by severity).
35. Classification of crimes by object.
36. Criminal liability. Circumstances excluding the criminality of the act.
37. Criminal penalties in the Russian Federation.
38. Peculiarities of applying punishment to minors.
39. The concept of a criminal record and its legal consequences.
40. Subject and method of family law. Features of family legal relations.
41. Concepts of marriage, conditions and procedure for its conclusion. Obstacles to marriage.
42. Marriage contract: concept, subjects, form and content.
43. Divorce in the registry office.
44. Inheritance law: subject and method. Sources, subjects and objects of inheritance law.
45. Inheritance by law and by will. The order of calling heirs.
46. Subject and method of administrative law. Concept and types of administrative legal norms.
47. Administrative offenses: concepts and types.
48. Administrative responsibility.
49. Administrative punishment: concept and types
50. Concept of information. Features and legal properties of information
51. The concept of information law. Subject, method and principles of information law.
52. Information and legal relations. Subjects of information law.
53. Concept and types of sources of information law.
54. Structure of information legislation.
55. The concept of information security. Concept and structure of information crime.
56. The concept of responsibility in information law. Types of liability