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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/
"_16_" ____02_____ 2023

Dean of the Faculty
of Economics and Management
_____ /A.V. Nazarenko/
"_16_" ____02_____ 2023

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
Half-time

Moscow 2023

Developer(s):

Senior lecturer of the Department "Management"  /N.E. Agopyan/

Agreed:
Head of the Department "Management",
Candidate of Economics, Associate Professor  / E.E. Alenina/

Content

1. Goals, objectives and planned learning outcomes in the discipline 5
2. The place of discipline in the structure of the educational program..... 6
3. Structure and content of the discipline..... 6
4. Educational, methodological and information support..... 14
5. Logistics 15
6. Guidelines..... 15
7. Fund of evaluation funds..... 19

1. Goals, objectives and planned learning outcomes in the discipline

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

The objectives of the discipline are to develop students' skills

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

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

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

2. The place of discipline in the structure of the educational program

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

It is connected with the disciplines - "History of Russia", "Philosophy", "Corruption Prevention".

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 the forms of education)

3.1.1. Half-time education

o. p / p	Type of study work	Number of hours	Semesters	
			1	
	Auditory lessons	**32**	**32**	
	Including:			
1	Lectures	16	16	
2	Seminars/practical classes	16	16	
3	Laboratory studies	-	-	
	Independent work	**76**	**76**	
	Intermediate certification			
	Pass/Differential Pass/Exam	**exam**	**exam**	
	Total	**108**	**108**	

3.2 Thematic plan for studying the discipline
(according to the forms of education)

3.2.1. Half-time education

o. /p	Sections/topics disciplines	Labor intensity, hour					
		Total	Classroom work				Independent work
			Lectures	Seminar / practical training	Laboratory studies	Practical training	
	Section 1. Basic provisions of the theory of state and law						
1	Topic 1. Law in the system of social regulation	10	1	-	-	-	9
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	10	2	2	-	-	6
	Section 2. Fundamentals of the Constitutional Law of the Russian Federation						
4	Topic 4. Fundamentals of the constitutional system of the Russian Federation. The system of public authorities in the Russian Federation.	12	2	2	-	-	8
	Section 3. Fundamentals of individual branches of law						

5	Topic 5. Fundamentals of civil law	12	2	2	-	-	8
6	Topic 6. Fundamentals of labor law	12	2	2	-	-	8
7	Topic 7. Fundamentals of criminal law	12	2	2	-	-	8
8	Topic 8. Fundamentals of administrative law	12	2	2	-	-	8
9	Topic 9. Fundamentals of family and inheritance law of the Russian Federation	8	1	1	-	-	6
10	Topic 10. Fundamentals of information law	10	1	1	-	-	8
Total		**108**	**16**	**16**	**-**	**-**	**76**

3.3 The content of the discipline

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

Topic 1. Law in the system of social regulation

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

The concept of the norm. Non-social norms that regulate the relationship of man to nature and technology. Social norms that govern relationships between people. The position of law in the system of social norms.

Law as a regulator of social relations. Historical prerequisites for the emergence of law. Basic theories of legal thinking. The difference between the norms of law 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

The main 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 the state: the presence of public authority, a certain territory, a financial and tax system, sovereignty, a system of law. Functions of the state, their classification. The 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 that determine the political regime. Types of political regimes.

The relationship between state and law. Legal state: 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 signs. The structure of the legal norm. Types of legal norms. Rule of law and article of law.

Legal relations, their characteristic features. The content 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.

Law system. Structural elements of the system of law: rule of law, institute of law, branch of law. Branches of Russian law. The system of law and the 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.

Lawful conduct and offences. characteristic signs of a crime. Types of offenses. Legal liability. Types of legal responsibility.

Section 2. Fundamentals of the Constitutional Law of the Russian Federation

Topic 4. Fundamentals of the constitutional system of the Russian Federation. The system of public authorities in the Russian Federation.

Constitutional law is a branch that regulates the foundations of the constitutional order. The role and place of constitutional law in the system of branches of law. The concept and system of constitutional law. method of constitutional law.

The Constitution as a legal document. types of constitutions. The 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. The 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 cases of citizenship of the Russian Federation

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

The system of public authorities of the Russian Federation. Principles of construction of public authorities. Federal bodies of state power 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.

Bodies of local self-government 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. The 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 legal capacity. Legal entities: concept, signs 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 property rights.

Contracts and obligations. The concept, parties and grounds for the emergence of obligations. Execution of obligations. Ensuring the fulfillment of obligations. Termination of obligations.

Implementation 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. The 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 the employer.

The concept and meaning 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. The 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 compensations to employees in accordance with

labor legislation. 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

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.

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

The concept of criminal responsibility. Circumstances excluding the criminality of the act. Criminal penalties, their types. The actual application of criminal penalties. Deprivation of liberty as a punishment and the basic principles of its serving. Features of the application of criminal punishment to minors.

The concept of criminal record and its legal consequences. Terms of conviction and its repayment (withdrawal). The concept of amnesty and pardon.

The main provisions of the Russian legislation on combating extremist activity, terrorism, 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. Ways of implementation of administrative and legal norms: execution and application.

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

administrative offenses. Administrative offenses, their signs. The legal structure of an administrative offense. Subjects of an administrative offense: individuals and legal entities.

Administrative responsibility. The Code of Administrative Offenses is a normative act that regulates public relations on 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

The concept and subject of family law. Tasks 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 the conclusion of marriage. Invalidity of marriage and its consequences. Grounds and procedure for termination of marriage. Dissolution of marriage in the organs of registration of acts of civil status and in court.

Personal and property rights and obligations of spouses. Legal regime of property of spouses. Contractual regime of property of spouses. The concept, form and content of the marriage contract.

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

Inheritance law as a sub-branch of civil law. Basic concepts of inheritance law. Inheritance by law and by will. Order of calling heirs. Form and procedure for making a will. Invalidity of a will. Escheat property, its inheritance.

Topic 10. Fundamentals of information law

Information society, its features. Okinawa Charter for the Global Information Society. The 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 system of law. Information law system.

The concept and content of the information relationship. 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. The structure of information legislation.

The concept of information security. The concept and structure of an information offense. 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 classes

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

1. Prerequisites and reasons for the emergence of the state. The main 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. The concept and signs of law. Law and other social norms.
6. Sources of law. The system of Russian law.

Topic 3. Fundamentals of the theory of state and law

1. The main legal systems of modernity.
2. Rules of law and normative 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. The concept and types of legal liability.

Topic 4. Fundamentals of the constitutional system of the Russian Federation. The system of public authorities in the Russian Federation.

1. constitutionallaw is a branch that regulates the foundations of the constitutional order.
2. The Constitution as a legal document. The 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: advocacy and notaries.

Topic 5. Fundamentals of civil law

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

4. Civil law 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. Peculiarities of criminal responsibility 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, goals of administrative punishment.
4. Administrative responsibility. Peculiarities 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 obligations of parents and children.
4. Forms of education of children left without parental care.
5. Features 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. The effect of normative legal acts regulating relations in the information sphere.

3. The concept of state secrets, the composition and principles of the formation of information to be classified. Attribution of information to state secrets, their classification and declassification.

4. Disposition of information constituting a state secret. 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 studies

Not provided.

3.5 Topics of course projects (term papers)

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 12.12.1993) - 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 01/26/1996 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 12/18/2006 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 13.06.1996 N 63-FZ - Access mode:http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_10699/

8. "Family Code of the Russian Federation" of 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.consultanët.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 counteracting extremist activity" 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: a textbook for universities / V. I. Avdisky [and others]; 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 [and others]; 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: textbook for universities / V.S. Byalt. — 2nd ed., corrected. 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 [and others]; 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

Electronic educational resource for the discipline is being developed.

4.5 Licensed and Free Software

Office applications, Microsoft Office 2013 (or lower) -Microsoft Open License - License No. 61984042 Agreement No. 08-05/13 dated 06/03/2013 Transfer and Acceptance Certificate No. 961, Transfer and Acceptance Certificate No. 385.

Operating system, Windows 7 (or lower) - Microsoft Open License - License No. 61984214, 61984216, 61984217, 61984219, 61984213, 61984218, 6198421; Agreement No. 08-05/13 dated 06/03/2013 Acceptance and transfer certificate No. 961

4.6 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 in Russia -http://pravo.gov.ru/
2. Consultant Plus -http://www.consultant.ru/
3. Guarantor -http://www.garant.ru/
4. Server of the state authorities of the Russian Federation -http://www.gov.ru
5. Rossiyskaya Gazeta website and its applications -http://www.rg.ru

5. Logistics

Audience for lectures and seminars of the general fund. Training tables with benches, classroom board, portable multimedia complex (projector, projection screen, laptop). Teacher's workplace: table, chair.

6. Guidelines

6.1 Methodological recommendations for the teacher on the organization of training

The course "Fundamentals of Law" is intended for students of non-legal specialties. Its tasks are general familiarization of students with the concepts, sources and branches of law, with the basic rights and obligations of citizens of the Russian Federation, with the state structure of the Russian Federation, the formation of a positive attitude towards law, increasing legal awareness and legal culture.

The teacher needs to achieve students' understanding of the principles and significance of legal regulation, knowledge of the content of the main legal 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 activities are used, which most effectively achieve the 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 cannot be covered with the same degree of completeness in lectures. Therefore, when drawing up the working plan of the course, the teacher is recommended, based on the thematic plan developed by the department and agreed with the head of the educational program, to outline for himself a list of topics that will be considered in the most detail, designate the topics whose material will be presented in an overview, and, finally, determine what topics can be studied independently 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 essay, preparing a speech at a seminar, answering an exam, 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 a training session aimed at developing students' independence and acquiring skills and abilities.

Seminars are an integral part of the educational process, a group form of classes with the active participation of students. Seminars contribute to an 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 seminars, one should be guided by the plans of seminars developed by the department. The topics of the classes can be adjusted taking into account the wishes of the students in agreement with the head of the seminars.

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

When discussing with students the plan for the upcoming lesson, the teacher should recommend literature to prepare for it. Those students who are going to prepare reports should be helped to choose a topic, decide on the main points of the speech and the choice of literature.

Participating in the discussion of the report, the teacher once again identifies the main, key points of the topic or explicitly formulates them if they have escaped the student's attention. It is recommended to check the knowledge of the key terms mentioned in the speech and explain their meaning if the student himself is not able to do this.

*Conducting classroom control work 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 studied material. 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 task must be solvable (that is, not be of a problematic nature). The teacher is obliged to think over in advance the conditions of the problem and the necessary normative and other material for this.

Tasks may be proposed for the ability to use legislative material, the results of judicial interpretation of regulatory legal acts and the results of judicial practice.

Control work should be carried out on a previously studied topic, possibly after studying a large thematic block. Students should use the normative and instructive materials proposed in advance by teachers.

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

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

1) continuation of the study of the course in "home" conditions according to the program proposed by the teacher;

2) instilling student interest in legal literature.

Forms of independent work:

1. Reading, on the recommendation of a teacher, monographic publications on the discipline "Fundamentals of Law", scientific articles in legal journals. Note-taking of these works with a subsequent report and discussion in practical classes.
2. Performing homework by students on the analysis of regulatory documents.
3. Writing abstracts, which aims to develop students' ability to read legal essays, analyze them, establish similarities and differences in the views of their authors and present the extracted knowledge independently, in competent legal language. The subject of referencing can also be legislation, materials of judicial practice.
4. Performing tests on topics defined by the teacher.

In order to improve the quality of the educational process on the basis of the regulation of intermediate control measures for the academic discipline "Fundamentals of Law", structuring and activating students' independent work, increasing the objectivity of assessing progress and the results of final control measures, 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 acquire knowledge in the field of law, gain an understanding of complex state-legal phenomena, develop the ability to understand laws and other regulatory legal acts; make decisions and take legally significant actions in strict accordance with the law; to form the skills of analyzing legislation and the practice of its application, orientation in the specialized literature.

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

Starting to study the course, students, first of all, should familiarize themselves with the working program of the course "Fundamentals of Law", 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 the classroom, so it is recommended to clarify in what form they will be studied. If you are interested in an in-depth study of any issue, this should be discussed with your teacher in order to choose the optimal form of work in this direction: 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. For better assimilation of the course material, the study of the "Fundamentals of Law" at the modern level, it is necessary to use legal information systems. The latest legislative changes, 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 the work of students at lectures and on the text of the lecture after it, in preparation for the seminar, testing, tests and exams; preparation for seminars (selection of literature on a specific problem; work on sources; drawing up an abstract message or report, etc.), as well as work at seminars, the problem-solving of which orients students to a creative search for the optimal solution to the problem, develops independent thinking skills, skills competent use of normative documents and convincing argumentation of one's own position. At each seminar, in addition to the questions of the plan, problems are submitted for in-depth study, which are considered in the form of a pre-prepared report or abstract, followed by a discussion.

In preparation for seminars and independent study of the course "Fundamentals of Law", one should observe the systematic and consistent work. You must first carefully read the contents of the seminar plan. Pay attention to the basic concepts. Find out their meanings using dictionaries and encyclopedias. Then, read the relevant sections of the tutorials, restore the lecture material in your memory. Now you need to start studying additional literature. Please note that when preparing for practical exercises, it is imperative to use not only lectures, educational literature, but also legal acts

and materials of law enforcement practice. The theoretical material should be correlated with legal norms, since they may be amended, supplemented,

After reviewing the literature, write a summary of what you have read. Based on the information received, try to independently answer the questions formulated in the plan of the seminar. We strongly recommend that you plan your response to each question.

After studying a topic or its individual sections, it is necessary to bring the acquired knowledge into a system, to link together all the material worked out. When preparing a speech at a seminar, it is welcome to create presentations using illustrative material.

Students should pay special attention to self-control of the acquired knowledge: after mastering the material, it is necessary to check yourself on the proposed questions. Regular participation in testing can help in identifying the degree of assimilation of the material.

7. Evaluation fund

7.1 Methods for monitoring and evaluating learning outcomes

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

When performing current control, it is possible to use test material. When implementing the undergraduate program, the organization has the right to use e-learning and distance learning technologies. All materials are placed in the LMS of the Moscow Poly (https://online.mospolytech.ru/).

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

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

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

7.2 Scale and criteria for evaluating learning outcomes

Form of intermediate certification: exam.

Intermediate certification of students in the form of an exam is carried out based on the results of all types of educational work provided for by the curriculum for a given discipline (module), while taking into account the results of current monitoring of progress during the semester. The assessment of the degree of achievement by students of the planned learning outcomes in the discipline (module) is carried out by the teacher conducting classes in the discipline (module) by the method of expert assessment. Based on the results of the intermediate attestation for the discipline (module), the mark "excellent", "good", "satisfactory" or "unsatisfactory" is given.

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

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

Evaluation scale	Description
Great	All types of educational work provided for by the curriculum were completed. The student demonstrates the compliance of knowledge, skills, abilities given in the tables of indicators not lower than the threshold level, operates with the acquired knowledge, skills, skills, applies them in situations of increased complexity. In this case, minor errors, inaccuracies, difficulties in analytical operations, transferring knowledge and skills to new, non-standard situations can be made.
Fine	All types of educational work provided for by the curriculum were completed. The student demonstrates the correspondence of knowledge, skills and abilities to those given in the tables of indicators not lower than the threshold level, operates with the acquired knowledge, skills, skills, confidently applies them to standard situations. The student gave precise definitions and concepts, but the examiner finds it difficult to confirm the theoretical provisions with practical examples.
Satisfactorily	All types of educational work provided for by the curriculum were completed. The student demonstrates a partial correspondence of knowledge, skills and abilities given in the tables of indicators not below the threshold level, applying their 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 correspondence of knowledge, skills and abilities to 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, skills, and 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 answer 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) tradition; d) custom.

2. Legal relationship is:

a) the type of social relations;

b) the relationship between law and the state;

c) the attitude of citizens to the law.

3. Legal norm is:

a) the general rule of conduct, which is ensured by measures of public influence;

b) the boundaries of behavior for persons residing in a given territory;

c) a universally binding rule of conduct, which is ensured by state coercion.

d) a historically established rule of conduct.

4. What type of sources of law is defined as follows: “this is a court decision in 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. Legal fact is:

a) offense; b) legal relationship;

c) the basis for the emergence of a legal relationship.

6. Which of the following legal facts relate to actions:

a) reaching retirement age; b) natural disaster;

c) marriage; d) acceptance of an inheritance.

7. Legal capacity is:

a) possession of civil rights;

b) the ability to have civil rights and bear obligations

c) the ability to exercise their civil rights and obligations by their actions.

8. A disabled 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. From what age, according to Russian legislation, does the legal entity become fully legal:

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 the subject, enshrined in the legislation, to exercise the rights and fulfill the duties by their actions:

a) legal capacity; b) emancipation;

c) legal capacity; d) capacity to delict.

11. The form of the existence of law is not ...

a) public morality and morality;

b) legal custom, legal precedent;

c) a contract with a normative content; d) normative act, law.

12. The system of law is ...

a) the unity of codes and laws; b) the unity of law and branches of law;

c) the unity of law and codes; d) the unity of law and laws.

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

a) Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation;

b) the 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 authorities.

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) the President of the Russian Federation; d) the Government of the Russian Federation;

e) the federal assembly;

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

Hypothesis The content of the rule of law.

DispositionConsequences for violation of the law.

Sanction Conditions for the application of the rule of law.

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

Orders of the Government of the Russian Federation 7 days after their publication

Federal laws of the Russian Federation from the date of their signing

Decrees of the President of the Russian Federation, having 10 days after their publication

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

Legal custom accepted rule of conduct as a general norm

Legal precedent is an established rule of conduct.

A normative act is a once accepted rule of conduct.

20. Establish a correspondence between different branches of law and the public relations regulated by them:

Labor law property relations

Civil legal relations in the labor process

Criminal legal relations related to crimes

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

State as a whole Local self-government body

Separate region State Duma of the Russian Federation

Separate villageRepresentative body of a subject of the federation

22. Arrange in order of priority in the application of laws, 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 concluded an agreement with each other.

24. Republic is:

a) the form of government; b) the type of state;

c) form of government d) political regime.

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

a) a dualistic monarchy; b) a parliamentary republic;

c) a presidential republic; d) a mixed republic.

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

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

b) the country's right 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 the state apparatus;

b) that the subject of sovereignty is the people; c) the presence of dual citizenship;

d) the existence of a unified tax system.

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

a) a dualistic monarchy; b) a parliamentary republic;

c) a presidential republic; d) a mixed republic.

29. Which of the signs characterizes the presidential republic:

a) extra-parliamentary method of electing the president;

b) the responsibility of the government 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 a referendum;

b) the presence of the post of president;

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

d) the responsibility of the government to parliament.

31. Specify 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 ample opportunities to influence political decision-making;

d) a single leading party at the head of the state.

Criteria for evaluation:

Testing is evaluated according to the percentage of correct answers given by the student to the test questions. The following scale for translating test results into "passed" or "failed" marks is applied:

100 - 55% - credited

less than 55% - not credited.

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

Topic 1. Law in the system of social regulation.

1. What does jurisprudence study?
2. What is the place of jurisprudence in the system of legal sciences?
3. What is a norm? What types of rules do you know?
4. What is the place of law in the system of social norms?
5. What are the historical prerequisites 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 are law and custom related?
9. What is a legal practice?
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 law.
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, signs and organizational and legal forms.
8. The content of civil relations.

9. What are the types of transactions?
10. Civil liability: types, features.

Criteria for evaluation:

- the grade "passed" is given to the student if he correctly and extensively answered the questions asked, demonstrated the desire to logically definitely and consistently state his answer, correctly referred to the regulations;

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

In the case of using a point-rating system, the following evaluation criteria are applied:

5 points- if the student answered the questions correctly and in detail, demonstrated knowledge of the basic and familiarity with the recommended literature, knowledge of regulatory legal acts; showed the desire, the ability to logically definitely and consistently state 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 incorrectly or did not answer them at all.

The following scale for translating test results into "passed" or "failed" marks is applied:
5 points, 3 points - credited,
0 points - not credited

7.3.1.3. Indicative list of topics of reports / presentations

1. The relationship between law and morality, their similarities and differences.
2. Relationship between law and law.
3. Legal custom in the system of legal regulation.
4. Judicial precedent as a source of law.
5. Legal relationship in the system of public relations.
6. Subjects and objects of legal relations.
7. Legal systems of modern times
8. Branches of Russian law.
9. Constitutions in the history of Russia
10. Constitutional amendments and revision of the constitution.
11. Possible restrictions on human rights
12. Constitutional duties of man and citizen
13. Acquisition of 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 bases of the status of political parties in Russia.
18. Institute of the Commissioner for Human Rights in the Russian Federation
1. Prosecutor's Office of the Russian Federation. Principles of organization and system of the prosecutor's office of the Russian Federation.
2. The system of internal affairs bodies of the Russian Federation. Main directions of activity.
3. National Guard. The composition and tasks of the national guard.
4. Ministry of Justice. The main tasks for the implementation of state policy.
19. The action of civil legislation in time, space, in a circle of persons.
20. Limitation of the capacity of citizens.
21. Emancipation in the civil law of Russia.
22. The concept and purpose of creating a legal entity.
23. Transactions: concept, types.
24. Civil law contract, its role in civil circulation.

25. Protection of property rights from state interference.
26. Limits of the exercise of civil rights.
27. The concept of deprivation of liberty, the terms and places of punishment. The principle of separate punishment.
28. Features of the appointment and application of the death penalty in the Russian Federation.
29. Terms of conviction, its repayment. Legal consequences of the redemption of a criminal record.
30. Execution of criminal penalties is the subject of criminal and correctional law.
31. Amnesty and pardon.
32. The registry office is a sphere of legal services.
33. Recognition of marriage as invalid (grounds and consequences).
34. The marriage contract, its role in regulating the property relations of the spouses.
35. Personal non-property and property rights and obligations of spouses.
36. Rights and obligations of parents and children.
37. Alimony obligations
38. Dissolution of marriage in the registry office in court.
39. Features of inheritance by disabled dependents of the testator.
40. Administrative law as a branch of public law.
41. The concept of a civil servant and the features of his administrative and legal status.
42. Bodies authorized to consider cases of administrative offenses
43. An official as a subject of an administrative offense.
44. Grounds for exemption from administrative liability.
45. Administrative responsibility of minors in Russian law.
46. Information society concepts
47. The concept of information in the theory of law and legislation of the Russian Federation.
48. Strategy for the development of the information society in the Russian Federation.
49. The complex nature of information law.
50. Information and legal norms of the Constitution of the Russian Federation
51. Restriction on minors as consumers of information.

Criteria for evaluation:

In the case of using a point-rating system, the following evaluation criteria are applied:

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

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

- defines the concepts under consideration clearly and completely, giving appropriate examples;

- the concepts used strictly correspond to the topic;

2) Analysis and evaluation of information - 4 points:

- the range of information space used (the student uses a large number of different sources of information);

- skillfully uses the techniques of comparison and generalization to analyze the relationship between 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) The way of presenting the material and interaction with the audience - 2 points:

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

- clarity and clarity of presentation;

- logic of evidence structuring;

- the proposed theses are accompanied by competent argumentation;

- reasonably answers questions from the audience, justifying his own position in problem situations.

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

The following scale for translating test results into "passed" or "failed" marks is applied:
10 - 5 points - credited,
less than 5 points - not credited

7.3.1.4 Sample test

Option 2.

1. In what cases is it enough to have civil legal capacity to determine (mark with number 1)? When is it necessary 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. She divorced a year later. After the dissolution of the marriage, she sold the car donated by her father. Her father filed a lawsuit to invalidate the sale and purchase act, arguing that the minor daughter was not entitled to make such transactions.

Is the said sale and purchase agreement legally binding?

Criteria for evaluation:

- the grade "passed" is given to the student if the answers are given to all three tasks. The student demonstrates knowledge of legal terms, the ability to apply them correctly, is able to analyze, generalize factual and theoretical material, formulate specific conclusions, and establish causal relationships. He knows how to argue his point of view, using the norms of legal acts. In this case, minor errors, inaccuracies in the performance of tasks may be made.

- **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.

- the mark "not passed" is given to the student if one or more tasks 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 normative legal acts, generalize, draw conclusions for the correct answer to the questions of assignments. There is no argumentation in the answer when performing the third task.

In the case of 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.

Correctly completed the second task - 2 points. One term is incorrectly defined - 1 point, more than one term - 0 points.

The third task was correctly completed: 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, the arguments are not given - 1 point
Wrong answer given - 0 points.
The maximum number of points is 10 points.
The following scale for translating test results into "passed" or "failed" marks is applied:
10 - 6 points - credited,
less than 6 points - not credited

7.3.2. Intermediate certification
Sample list of questions for the exam:

1. Concept, subject and method of jurisprudence.
2. The concept of law. Basic theories of legal thinking.
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. Lawful conduct and offences.
10. Legal liability
11. The concept and features of the state. State functions.
12. Form of state: form of government, form of government, state (political) regime.
13. The concept and features of the rule of law.
14. Form of government, form of government, political regime in the Russian Federation
15. Constitutional law, its role and place in the system of branches of law of the Russian Federation. Subject, method and structure of the constitutional law of the Russian Federation.
16. The Constitution as a legal document. types of constitutions.
17. The 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.
5. State authorities of the Russian Federation: concept, classification.
6. Constitutional and legal status of the President of the Russian Federation
20. The Federal Assembly is the representative and legislative body of the Russian Federation.
21. Government of the Russian Federation and executive authorities.
7. Constitutional foundations of the judiciary in the Russian Federation.
8. Law enforcement agencies.
22. The concept of civil law, its subject and method. GP principles.
23. Sources and GP system. Sub-sectors and institutions of SOEs.
24. Civil relations. Subjects and objects of civil legal relations.
25. Implementation and protection of civil rights.
26. Civil liability.
27. Ownership and limited rights in rem.
28. Civil law obligations.
29. Concept, method and sources of criminal law. Tasks of criminal law.
30. The concept of a crime: signs, composition, types (according to severity).
31. Classification of crimes by object.
32. Criminal liability. Circumstances excluding the criminality of the act.

33. Criminal penalties in the Russian Federation.
34. Features of the application of punishment to minors.
35. The concept of criminal record and its legal consequences.
36. Subject and method of family law. Features of family-legal relations.
37. The concept of marriage, the conditions and procedure for its conclusion. Barriers to marriage.
38. Marriage contract: concept, subjects, form and content.
39. Divorce in the registry office.
40. Inheritance law: subject and method. Sources, subjects and objects of inheritance law.
41. Inheritance by law and by will. Order of calling heirs.
42. The subject and method of administrative law. The concept and types of administrative-legal norms.
43. Administrative offenses: concepts and types.
44. Administrative responsibility.
45. Administrative punishment: concept and types
46. The concept of information. Features and legal properties of information
47. The concept of information law. Subject, method and principles of information law.
48. Information and legal relations. Subjects of information law.
49. The concept and types of sources of information law.
50. The structure of information legislation.
51. The concept of information security. The concept and structure of an information offense.
52. The concept of responsibility in information law. Types of responsibility