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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"

(Moscow Poly)

APPROVE
Vice-President
for International Affairs
/Yu.D. Davydova/
"30" 05 2022

Dean,
Faculty of Economics and Management
/A.V. Nazarenko/
"30" 05 2022

WORKING PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE

"Basics of Law"

Field of study
38.03.02 Management

Educational program (profile)
"Business Process Management"

Qualification (degree)
Bachelor

Form of study
Part-time

Moscow 2022

1. Goals and objectives of mastering 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 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.

tasksdiscipline is 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.

2. The place of the discipline in the structure of the bachelor's program

The discipline "Fundamentals of Law" refers to the basic part of the cycle B.1.1.08. About Usconnected with the disciplines - "History (History of Russia, General History)", "Philosophy", "Anti-Corruption Regulation".

3. A list of planned learning outcomes for the discipline (module), correlated with the planned results of mastering the educational program.

As a result of mastering the discipline, students form the following competence and the following learning outcomes should be achieved as a stage in the formation of the relevant competence:

Competency code	As a result of mastering the educational program, the student must have	Code and content of the indicator of achievement of competence
UK-11	The ability to form an intolerant attitude towards corrupt behavior	IUK-11.1. Possesses a developed sense of justice and well-formed legal culture, respect for law and law. Knows existing anti-corruption legal norms IUK-11.2. Understands the essence and models of corrupt behavior and forms of its manifestation in various areas 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 combating corruption

4. Structure and content of the discipline.

Part-time education

The total complexity of the discipline"Law basics»is 3 credit units, i.e. 108 academic hours (including independent work of students is 72 hours).

The discipline is studied in the first year.

First semester:lectures - 18 hours, seminars - 18 hours, the form of control - an exam.

The structure and content of the discipline "Fundamentals of Law" by terms and types of work are reflected in Appendix 1.

The content of the sections of the discipline.

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.

conceptforms 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.

Topic 4. Fundamentals of the constitutional order of the Russian Federation

constitutionallaw 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.

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.

The right of ownership and other real rights: the concept, the grounds for the 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.

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. Code of Administrative Offenses- a normative act regulating 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.

5. Educational technologies.

Methods of teaching the discipline "Fundamentals of Law»and the implementation of a competency-based approach in the presentation and perception of the material involves the use of active and interactive forms of conducting group, individual, classroom classes in combination with extracurricular work in order to form and develop the professional skills of students. The main forms of classroom lessons are educational and program lectures with feedback elements and seminars held in the format of "small groups".

Practical classes are held in interactive forms, including:

- as part of an oral survey, discussion and formation of alternative solutions to the problem, participation in discussions;

– discussion of reports on the discipline;

At lectures and seminars, a system of multimedia equipment is used to provide the user with various types of perceived information.

6. Evaluation tools for current monitoring of progress, intermediate certification based on the results of mastering the discipline and educational and methodological support for students' independent work.

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. Samples of control questions and tasks for conducting current control are given in the appendix. When implementing the undergraduate program, the organization has the right to use e-learning and distance learning technologies.

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.

6.1. Fund of assessment tools for conducting intermediate certification of students in the discipline (module).

6.1.1. A list of competencies indicating the stages of their formation in the process of mastering the educational program.

As a result of mastering the discipline, competence is fully formed.

Competency code	As a result of mastering the educational program, the student must have

UK-11	The ability to form an intolerant attitude towards corrupt behavior

In the process of mastering the educational program, this competence, including its individual components, is formed in stages in the course of mastering the discipline by students in accordance with the curriculum and calendar schedule of the educational process.

Funds of assessment tools for conducting current and intermediate certification of students in the discipline "Fundamentals of Law" are given in Appendix 2 to the work program.

6.1.2. Description of indicators and criteria for assessing competencies formed on the basis of the results of mastering the discipline (module), description of assessment scales.

An indicator of competence assessment at various stages of its formation is the achievement by students of the planned learning outcomes in the discipline.

UK-11 -The ability to form an intolerant attitude towards corrupt behavior				
Index	Evaluation criteria			
	2	3	four	5
IUK-11.1. Possesses a developed sense of justice and well-formed legal culture, respect for law and law. Knows existing anti-corruption legal norms	The student demonstrates the complete absence or insufficient compliance of the following knowledge: Possesses a developed sense of justice and well-formed legal culture, respect for law and law. Knows existing anti-corruption legal norms	The student demonstrates incomplete compliance with the following knowledge: Possesses a developed sense of justice and well-formed legal culture, respect for law and law. Knows existing anti-corruption legal norms. Significant errors are made, lack of knowledge is manifested, for a number of indicators the student experiences significant difficulties in operating knowledge when transferring it to new situations.	The student demonstrates partial compliance with the following knowledge: Possesses a developed sense of justice and well-formed legal culture, respect for law and law. Knows existing anti-corruption legal norms, but minor errors, inaccuracies, difficulties in analytical operations are allowed.	The student demonstrates full compliance with the following knowledge: Possesses a developed sense of justice and well-formed legal culture, respect for law and law. Knows the existing anti-corruption legal norms, freely uses the acquired knowledge.
IUK-11.2. Understands the essence and models of corrupt behavior	The student does not understand or insufficiently understands the essence and models	The student demonstrates an incomplete correspondence of the following skills:	The student demonstrates a partial correspondence of the following skills:	The student demonstrates full compliance with the following skills: understands the

and forms of its manifestation in various areas of personal and professional activity	of corrupt behavior and the forms of its manifestation in various areas of personal and professional activity	understands the essence and models of corrupt behavior and the forms of its manifestation in various areas of personal and professional activity. Significant mistakes are made, lack of skills is manifested, for a number of indicators, the student experiences significant difficulties in operating with skills when transferring them to new situations.	understands the essence and models of corrupt behavior and the forms of its manifestation in various areas of personal and professional activity. Skills are mastered, but minor errors, inaccuracies, difficulties in analytical operations, transferring skills to new, non-standard situations are allowed.	essence and models of corrupt behavior and the forms of its manifestation in various areas of personal and professional activity. Freely operates with acquired skills, applies them in situations of increased complexity.
IUK-11.3. Complies with the rules of social interaction, adequately applies the rules of law and methods for preventing and combating corruption	The student does not comply or insufficiently complies with the rules of social interaction, adequately applies the rules of law and methods for preventing and combating corruption, demonstrates a lack of understanding of the terminology used; makes significant mistakes.	The student observes the rules of social interaction, adequately applies the rules of law and methods of preventing and combating corruption, but makes significant mistakes. The student experiences significant difficulties in applying skills in the analysis of new situations.	The student partially complies with the rules of social interaction, adequately applies the rules of law and methods of preventing and combating corruption, skills are mastered, but minor errors, inaccuracies, difficulties are made in analytical operations, transferring skills to new, non-standard situations.	The student fully complies with the rules of social interaction, adequately applies the rules of law and methods of preventing and combating corruption, freely applies the acquired skills in situations of increased complexity.

Scales for assessing the results of intermediate certification and their description:

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
Excellent	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, 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.
Good	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 mistakes 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.

The evaluation criteria for the current certification are reflected in Appendix 2.

7. Educational, methodological and information support of the discipline.

a) basic literature:

one.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

b) 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

c) normative acts:

1. "The Constitution of the Russian Federation" (adopted by popular vote on 12.12.1993) // "Collected Legislation of the Russian Federation", 04.08.2014, No. 31, art. 4398 - 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 // "Collected Legislation of the Russian Federation", December 05, 1994, N 32, art. 3301 - 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 // "Collected Legislation of the Russian Federation", 01.29.1996, N 5, art. 410 - Access mode:http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_9027/

4. "Civil Code of the Russian Federation (Part Three)" dated 11.26.2001 N 146-FZ // "Collected Legislation of the Russian Federation", 03.12.2001, N 49, art. 4552 - Access mode:http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_34154/

5. "Civil Code of the Russian Federation (Part Four)" of December 18, 2006 N 230-FZ // "Collected Legislation of the Russian Federation", December 25, 2006, N 52, art. – 5496 – 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 // "Collected Legislation of the Russian Federation", 01/07/2002, N 1 (part 1), art. 3 - Access mode:

http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_34683/

7. "Criminal Code of the Russian Federation" dated 06/13/1996 N 63-FZ // "Collection of Legislation of the Russian Federation", 06/17/1996, N 25, art. 2954 - 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 // "Collection of Legislation of the Russian Federation", 01.01.1996, N 1, art. 16 - 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" // Collection of Legislation of the Russian Federation, July 31, 2006, N 31 (1 part), art. 3448 - Access mode:

http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_61798/

d) software and Internet resources:

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 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
6. Collection of legislation of the Russian Federation -http://www.szrf.ru/help.phtml

eight. Logistics support of discipline.

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.

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

9. Guidelines for independent work of students

Independent work of students is aimed at independent study of a separate topic of the academic discipline. Independent work is mandatory for each student, its volume is determined by the curriculum. During independent work, the student interacts with the recommended materials with the participation of the teacher in the form of consultations. To perform independent work, methodological support is provided. The electronic library system (electronic library) of the university provides the possibility of individual access for each student from any point where there is access to the Internet.

10.Methodological recommendations for the teacher (Guidelines for making presentations)

A presentation (from the English word - presentation) is a set of color slide pictures on a specific topic, which is stored in a special format file with the PP extension. The term "presentation" (sometimes called "slide film") is associated primarily with the information and advertising functions of pictures that are designed for a certain category of viewers (users).

Multimedia computer presentation is:

- dynamic synthesis of text, image, sound;
- the most modern software interface technologies;
- interactive contact of the speaker with the demonstration material;
- mobility and compactness of information carriers and equipment;
- ability to update, supplement and adapt information;
- low cost.

Rules for the design of computer presentations

General Design Rules

Many designers argue that there are no laws and rules in design. There are tips, tricks, tips. Design, like any kind of creativity, art, like any way of some people to communicate with others, like language, like thought, will bypass any rules and laws.

However, there are certain recommendations that should be followed, at least for novice designers, until they feel the strength and confidence to create their own rules and recommendations.

Font design rules:

- Serif fonts are easier to read than sans-serif fonts;
- Capital letters are not recommended for body text.
- Font contrast can be created through: font size, font weight, style, shape, direction, and color.
- Rules for choosing colors.
- The color scheme should consist of no more than two or three colors.
- There are incompatible color combinations.
- Black color has a negative (gloomy) connotation.
- White text on a black background is hard to read (inversion is hard to read).

Presentation design guidelines

In order for the presentation to be well perceived by the audience and not cause negative emotions (subconscious or completely conscious), it is necessary to follow the rules for its design.

The presentation involves a combination of information of various types: text, graphics, musical and sound effects, animation and video clips. Therefore, it is necessary to take into account the specifics of combining fragments of information of various types. In addition, the design and demonstration of each of the listed types of information is also subject to certain rules. So, for example, for textual information, the choice of font is important, for graphic information - brightness and color saturation, for their best joint perception, optimal relative position on the slide is necessary.

Consider recommendations for the design and presentation of various types of materials on the screen.

Formatting text information:

- font size: 24-54 pt (headline), 18-36 pt (plain text);
- font color and background color should contrast (the text should be well read), but not hurt the eyes;
- font type: smooth sans-serif font for body text (Arial, Tahoma, Verdana), decorative font can be used for heading if it is legible;
- italics, underlining, bold, capital letters are recommended to be used only for semantic highlighting of a text fragment.

Formatting graphic information:

- drawings, photographs, diagrams are designed to supplement textual information or convey it in a more visual form;
- it is desirable to avoid drawings in the presentation that do not carry a semantic load if they are not part of the style design;
- the color of graphic images should not contrast sharply with the overall style of the slide;
- illustrations are recommended to be accompanied by explanatory text;
- if a graphic image is used as a background, then the text on this background should be well readable.

The content and location of information blocks on the slide:

- there should not be too many information blocks (3-6);
- the recommended size of one information block is no more than 1/2 of the slide size;

- it is desirable to have on the page blocks with different types of information (text, graphs, diagrams, tables, figures) that complement each other;
- keywords in the information block must be highlighted;
- information blocks should be placed horizontally, blocks related in meaning - from left to right;
- the most important information should be placed in the center of the slide;
- the logic of presenting information on slides and in the presentation should correspond to the logic of its presentation.

In addition to the correct arrangement of text blocks, one must not forget about their content - the text. In no case should it contain spelling errors. You should also take into account the general rules for formatting the text.

After creating a presentation and its design, you need to rehearse its presentation and your performance, check how the presentation will look like as a whole (on a computer screen or projection screen), how quickly and adequately it is perceived from different audience locations, under different lighting conditions, noise accompaniment, in an environment as close as possible to the real conditions of the performance.

The work program was compiled on the basis of the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education in the direction of training bachelors on March 38, 02 "Management", approved by order of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation of August 12, 2020 No. 970 (registered with the Ministry of Justice of Russia on August 25, 2020 No. 59449).

The program was compiled

Art. teacher /N.E. Agopyan/ 

The program was approved at a meeting of the Department of Management
"__" August 2022, Protocol No. __

Head of the department "Management"
Associate Professor, Ph.D. / E.E. Alenina/ 

Attachment 1

The structure and content of the discipline "Fundamentals of Law"
in the direction of training38.03.02 Management(bachelor)
Educational program "Business Process Management"
Part-time education

No.	Chapter	Semester	A week semester	Types of educational work, including independent student work, and labor intensity in hours					Types of independent work students			Forms of attestation	
				L	F/N	Lab	SRS	DAC	UO	D/P	T	E	Z
one.	Law in the system of social regulation	one	1-2	one	one		eight		+				
2.	State as a social institution, its relationship with law	one	3-4	one	one		eight		+				
3.	Fundamentals of the theory of state and law	one	5-6	2	2		eight		+	+	+		
four.	Fundamentals of the constitutional order of the Russian Federation	one	7-8	2	2		eight		+	+	+		
5.	Fundamentals of civil law	one	9-10	2	2		eight		+	+			
6.	Fundamentals of labor law	one	11-12	2	2		eight		+	+			
7.	Fundamentals of criminal law	one	13-14	2	2		6		+	+			
eight.	Fundamentals of Administrative Law	one	15-16	2	2		6		+	+			
9.	Fundamentals of family and inheritance law of the Russian Federation	one	17-18	2	2		6		+	+			

ten.	Fundamentals of information law	one		2	2		6		+	+			
	Appraisal Form										+	**E**	
	Total hours per discipline			**eighteen**	**eighteen**		**72**						

Annex 2
to work program

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

FEDERAL STATE AUTONOMOUS EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION

"MOSCOW POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY"

(MOSCOW POLYTECH)

Area of study: 38.03.02 Management
Educational program:
"Business Process Management"

Form of study: full-time, part-time

Type of professional activity: organizational and managerial, information and analytical, entrepreneurial

Department: "Management"

VALUATION FUND

BY DISCIPLINE

"Law basics"

Compiled by:

Agopyan N.E.

Moscow, 2022

Table 1

INDICATOR OF THE LEVEL OF FORMATION OF COMPETENCES

Law basicsGEF VO 38.03.02 Management					
In the process of mastering this discipline, the student forms and demonstrates the following competencies					
COMPETENCES		**List of components**	**Competence formation technology**	**Assessment Tool Form****	**Degrees of levels of development of competencies**
INDEX	**FORMULATION**				
UK-11	Able to form an intolerant attitude towards corrupt behavior	IUK-11.1. Possesses a developed sense of justice and well-formed legal culture, respect for law and law. Knows existing anti-corruption legal norms IUK-11.2. Understands the essence and models of corrupt behavior and forms of its manifestation in various areas 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 combating corruption	lecture, independent work, seminars	**Intermediate control:**exam **current control**: uo, K/R, T, D/P	**threshold level** - able to navigate the industry system of law; analyzelegal norms of the current legislation regulating relations in various spheres of life; - owns basic legal terminology;skills in working with regulations.

**- For abbreviations of the forms of evaluation tools, see Annex 3 to the SPM.

Appendix 3
to work program

List of assessment tools by discipline*Law basics*

OS number	Name of the evaluation tool	Brief description of the evaluation tool	Presentation of the evaluation tool in the FOS
one	Test (K/R)	A means of testing skills to apply the acquired knowledge to solve problems of a certain type on a topic or section.	A set of control tasks by options
2	Report, presentation (D/P)	DIY Product student, which is a public performance on the presentation of the results of solving a specific educational and practical, educational and research or scientific topic.	Topics of reports, presentations
3	oral questioning, interview, (UO)	A means of control, organized as a special conversation between a teacher and a student on topics related to the discipline being studied, and designed to clarify the amount of knowledge the student is studying in a particular section, topic, problem, etc.	Questions about topics / sections of the discipline
four	Test (T)	A system of standardized tasks that allows automatethe procedure for measuring the level of knowledge and skills of the student.	Fund test assignments

2.1 An approximate list of questions for the exam:
(formation of competences UK-11 (in full))

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. constitutionallaw, 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.
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. Sources and GP system. Sub-sectors and institutions of SOEs.
28. Civil relations. Subjects and objects of civil legal relations.
29. Implementation and protection of civil rights.
30. Civil liability.
31. Ownership and limited rights in rem.
32. Civil law obligations.
33. Concept, method and sources of criminal law. Tasks of criminal law.
34. The concept of a crime: signs, composition, types (according to 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. Features of the application of punishment to minors.
39. The concept of criminal record and its legal consequences.
40. Subject and method of family law. Features of family-legal relations.
41. The concept of marriage, the conditions and procedure for its conclusion. Barriers 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. Order of calling heirs.
46. The subject and method of administrative law. The concept and types of administrative and legal norms.
47. Administrative offenses: concepts and types.
48. Administrative responsibility.
49. Administrative punishment: concept and types
50. The 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. The concept and types of sources of information law.
54. The structure of information legislation.
55. The concept of information security. The concept and structure of an information offense.
56. The concept of responsibility in information law. Types of responsibility

3. Current control

3.1 Testing:(formation of competences UK-11 (completely).

Topic 1. Law in the system of social regulation. Topic 2. State

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 social 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:
95 - 100% - 10 points; 85 - 94% - 9 points; 75 - 84% - 8 points; 65 - 74% - 7 points;
55 - 64% - 6 points; less than 55% - 0 points

The following scale for translating test results into "passed" or "failed" grades is used: 100 - 55% - passed
Student:

possesses the skills of searching, analyzing and using normative legal acts in various fields of activity (UK-11)

has the ability to find, analyze and apply regulatory legal acts, taking into account the legal aspects of professional activity (UK-11)

less than 55% - not credited.
Student:

does not have the skills to search, analyze and use normative legal acts in various fields of activity (UK-11)

does not have the ability to find, analyze and apply regulatory legal acts, taking into account the legal aspects of professional activity (UK-11)

3.2. Questions for oral survey / interview on the topics of sections of the discipline(formation of competenciesUK-11(in full) – topics 1-10)

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 (UK-11), demonstrated the desire to logically definitely and consistently state his answer (UK-11), correctly referred to the regulations (UK-11);

Student:

possesses the skills of searching, analyzing and using normative legal acts in various fields of activity (UK-11);

has the ability to find, analyze and apply regulatory legal acts, taking into account the legal aspects of professional activity (UK-11);

- the mark "not passed" is given to the student if he incorrectly answered the questions asked or did not answer them at all (UK-11).

Student:

does not have the skills to search, analyze and use regulatory legal acts in various fields of activity (UK-11);

does not have the ability to find, analyze and apply regulatory legal acts, taking into account the legal aspects of professional activity (UK-11).

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

3.3. Approximate list of topics of reports / presentations(formation of competencies UK-11)

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. Correlation between international law and national legislation.
5. Judicial precedent as a source of law.
6. Legal relationship in the system of public relations.
7. Subjects and objects of legal relations.
8. Legal systems of modern times
9. Branches of Russian law.
10. Constitutions in the history of Russia
11. Constitutional amendments and revision of the constitution.
12. Possible restrictions on human rights
13. Constitutional duties of man and citizen
14. Acquisition of Russian citizenship
15. Electoral system of the Russian Federation
16. The concept of local government. Constitutional and legal guarantees of local self-government.
17. Legal status of a deputy of the State Duma and a member of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation.
18. Constitutional bases of the status of political parties in Russia.
19. Institute of the Commissioner for Human Rights in the Russian Federation

20. Prosecutor's Office of the Russian Federation. Principles of organization and system of the prosecutor's office of the Russian Federation.
21. The system of internal affairs bodies of the Russian Federation.Main directions of activity.
22. National Guard. The composition and tasks of the national guard.
23. Ministry of Justice. The main tasks for the implementation of state policy.
24. The action of civil legislation in time, space, in a circle of persons.
25. Limitation of the capacity of citizens.
26. Emancipation in the civil law of Russia.
27. Legal status of individual entrepreneurs.
28. The concept and purpose of creating a legal entity.
29. Transactions: concept, types.
30. Civil law contract, its role in civil circulation.
31. Protection of property rights from state interference.
32. Limits of the exercise of civil rights.
33. The concept of deprivation of liberty, the terms and places of punishment. The principle of separate punishment.
34. Features of the appointment and application of the death penalty in the Russian Federation.
35. Terms of conviction, its repayment. Legal consequences of the redemption of a criminal record.
36. Execution of criminal penalties is the subject of criminal and correctional law.
37. Correctional institutions, their types.
38. Regime in correctional institutions.
39. Amnesty and pardon.
40. The registry office is a sphere of legal services.
41. Recognition of marriage as invalid (grounds and consequences).
42. The marriage contract, its role in regulating the property relations of the spouses.
43. Personal non-property and property rights and obligations of spouses.
44. Rights and obligations of parents and children.
45. Alimony obligations
46. Dissolution of marriage in the registry office in court.
47. Features of inheritance by disabled dependents of the testator.
48. Administrative law as a branch of public law.
49. The concept of a civil servant and the features of his administrative and legal status.
50. Bodies authorized to consider cases of administrative offenses
51. An official as a subject of an administrative offense.
52. Grounds for exemption from administrative liability.
53. Administrative responsibility of minors in Russian law.
54. Information society concepts
55. The concept of information in the theory of law and legislation of the Russian Federation.
56. Okinawa Charter for the Global Information Society. Its significance for the formation of the society of the XXI century.
57. Strategy for the development of the information society in the Russian Federation.
58. The complex nature of information law.
59. Information and legal norms of the Constitution of the Russian Federation
60. Restriction on minors as consumers of information.

Criteria for evaluation:

- the grade "passed" is given to the student if he correctly and extensively answered the questions asked (UK-11), demonstrated the desire to logically definitely and consistently state his answer (UK-11), correctly referred to the regulations (UK-11);

Student:

possesses the skills of searching, analyzing and using normative legal acts in various fields of activity (UK-11);

has the ability to find, analyze and apply regulatory legal acts, taking into account the legal aspects of professional activity (UK-11);

- the mark "not passed" is given to the student if he incorrectly answered the questions asked or did not answer them at all (UK-11).

Student:

does not have the skills to search, analyze and use regulatory legal acts in various fields of activity (UK-11);

does not have the ability to find, analyze and apply regulatory legal acts, taking into account the legal aspects of professional activity (UK-11).

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 the questions of 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 - 6 points - credited,

less than 6 points - not credited

3.4 Examination, 10 options (formation of competencies UK-11)

For example:

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:

- a 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?

Option 5.

1. Indicate what types of legal relations the following situations refer to:

- Tolya Ivanov applied for a job;
- Petya (12 years old) bought a bus ticket;
- Ira crossed the street in the wrong place;
- Sergei committed the theft of cigarettes from the stall;
- parents gave their son a bicycle;
- Oleg filed a complaint with the police about the loss of his passport, which he lost due to negligence;
- teacher Petrova filed an application for granting her another vacation.

2.Explain the following terms:

-offense;

- a crime;
- misdemeanor;
- lawful behavior;
- legal liability.

3. Solve the problem.

After 10 years of marriage, the Gromovs divorced. In court, during the division of jointly acquired property, Gromova asked to recognize her right to half of the fee received by her husband for the publication of a book written during the period of living together. Gromov demanded a section of the library inherited by his wife, since she was not interested in it, but he needed it for scientific work.

Are their claims to each other justified? Justify your answer by indicating the articles of the relevant regulatory legal act.

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.

Student:

possesses the skills of searching, analyzing and using normative legal acts in various fields of activity (UK-11)

- **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.

has the ability to find, analyze and apply regulatory legal acts, taking into account the legal aspects of professional activity (UK-11)

- 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.

Student:

does not have the skills to search, analyze and use normative legal acts in various fields of activity (UK-11)

does not have the ability to find, analyze and apply regulatory legal acts, taking into account the legal aspects of professional activity (UK-11)

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