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ФИО: Максимов Алексей Борисович
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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 POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY)

Faculty of Economics and Management

APPROVED BY

FEU Dean

/A. V. Nazarenko/

«27» February 2025

WORKING PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE

«Law Studies»

Direction of training/specialty

38.03.01 Economy

Profile/specialization

International business and foreign economic

Qualification

bachelor

Forms of study

full-time

Moscow, 2025

Developer(s):

Associate Professor of the Department of Economics and Organization, PhD in Economics, Associate Professor



A.V. Fadeeva

Agreed:

Head of the Department of Economics and Organization, PhD in Economics, Associate Professor



A.V. Tenishchev

Head of the educational program, Doctor of Economics, Professor



V.V. Kurennaya

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1. Objectives, tasks and planned learning outcomes for the discipline

The purpose of the discipline "Jurisprudence"- to form fundamental principles in students ideas about law, state and economics, develop the basic conceptual apparatus of a number of private industry disciplines; develop students' skills in the practical application of regulatory legal acts in professional activities, and also increase the level of legal awareness of young specialists.

Objectives of studying the discipline- to form systematized knowledge about basic concepts and branches of the state and law related to the area of future professional activity; develop skills for obtaining, analyzing, summarizing and using legislation and legal information; improving the level of students' humanitarian training; developing students' ability for creative, independent thinking; developing students' ability for logical, consistent, non-contradictory thinking; developing a scientific worldview; promoting the use of acquired legal knowledge in professional activities and socio-political, civic activity.

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

Code and name of competencies	Indicators of Competence Achievement
UK-2. Capable of defining a range of tasks within the framework of the set goal and choosing the best ways to solve them, based on current legal norms, available resources and limitations	IUK-2.1. Formulates a set of tasks within the framework of the stated goal of the project, the solution of which ensures its achievement achievement IUK-2.2. Defines the links between the set tasks, the main components of the project and the expected results of its implementation IUK-2.3. Selects optimal methods of planning, distribution of zones responsibility, problem solving, analysis of results taking into account current legal regulations, existing conditions, resources and limitations, possibilities of use
UK-11. Capable of forming an intolerant attitude towards manifestations of extremism, terrorism, corrupt behavior and counteracting them in professional activities	IUK-11.1. Understands the essence of extremism, terrorism, corruption, the danger of their destructive influence on social, economic and other relations in civil society IUK-11.2. Able to apply legal norms that ensure counteraction to extremism, terrorism, corruption and prevention of their manifestations in the sphere of professional activity IUK-11.3. Has the means to form an intolerant attitude towards manifestations of extremism, terrorism and corrupt behavior and counteracting them in professional activities

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

Discipline "Jurisprudence"refers to the mandatory part of the Block1. A special feature of the discipline is that the knowledge obtained during the study of this discipline is used as a methodological basis in the research work of students, as well as in professional activities.

The study of the discipline is based on the following disciplines:

– Social science (within the scope of the school curriculum).

The main provisions of the discipline should be used in the future when studying the following disciplines (practices):

– Economy of enterprises and organizations;

– Economy of the industry;

– Finance, money circulation and credit;

– Marketing research.

Structure and content of the discipline

The total workload of the course is 2 credit units (72 hours).

Types of academic work and labor intensity

3.1.1. Full-time education

p/p	Type of academic work	Quantity hours	Semesters 2
1.	**Classroom lessons**	**36**	**36**
	including:		
1.1	Lectures	18	18
1.2	Seminars/practical classes	18	18
1.3	Laboratory exercises	-	-
2.	**Independent work**	**36**	**36**
	including:		
2.1	Preparation for practical classes (study of lecture material)	12	12
2.2	Preparing for testing	12	12
2.3	Solving problems on your own	12	12
	Interim assessment		
	credit/differential credit/exam		**Credit**
	Total	**72**	**72**

3.1.2. Part-time and part-time education

p/p	Type of academic work	Quantity hours	Semesters 3
1.	**Classroom lessons**	**18**	**18**
	including:		
1.1	Lectures	8	8
1.2	Seminars/practical classes	10	10
1.3	Laboratory exercises	-	-
2.	**Independent work**	**54**	**54**
	including:		
2.1	Preparation for practical classes (study of lecture material)	18	18
2.2	Preparing for testing	18	18
2.3	Solving problems on your own	18	18
	Interim assessment		
	credit/differential credit/exam		**Credit**
	Total	**72**	**72**

3. Thematic plan for studying the discipline

(by form of education)

3.2.1. Full-time education

p/p	Sections/Topics of the Discipline	Labor intensity, hour				
		All go	Classroom work			
			Lek c And And	Pr ak you what sk ie for nya you I	La bo ra That rn y for nya you I	Pr ak you what sk oh By dg from ov ka
1.	State and law: concept, features, general characteristics	14	4	4	-	6
2.	Fundamentals of constitutional law of the Russian Federation	8	2	2	-	4
3.	Fundamentals of administrative law of the Russian Federation	8	2	2	-	4
4.	Fundamentals of Criminal Law of the Russian Federation	8	2	2	-	4
5.	Fundamentals of civil law of the Russian Federation	8	2	2	-	4
6.	Fundamentals of Family Law of the Russian Federation	10	2	2	-	6
7.	Fundamentals of Labor Law of the Russian Federation	8	2	2	-	4
8.	Fundamentals of environmental law of the Russian Federation	8	2	2	-	4
	Total	**72**	**18**	**18**	**-**	**36**

3.2.2. Part-time and part-time education

p/p	Sections/Topics of the Discipline	Labor intensity, hour	
		All	Classroom work

		go	Lekc And And	Prakyou whatskie fornya you I	Labora Thatrny fornya you I	Prakyou whatskoh Bydg fromovka
1.	State and law: concept, features, general characteristics	10	2	2	-	6
2.	Fundamentals of constitutional law of the Russian Federation	10	-	2	-	8
3.	Fundamentals of administrative law of the Russian Federation	10	2	-	-	8
4.	Fundamentals of Criminal Law of the Russian Federation	8	-	2	-	6
5.	Fundamentals of civil law of the Russian Federation	8	2	-	-	6
6.	Fundamentals of Family Law of the Russian Federation	8	-	2	-	6
7.	Fundamentals of Labor Law of the Russian Federation	8	2	-	-	6
8.	Fundamentals of environmental law of the Russian Federation	10	-	2	-	8
	Total	**72**	**8**	**10**	**-**	**54**

4. Contents of the discipline

Topic 1. State and law: concept, features, general characteristics Concept, features, functions of the state. Main theories of the emergence of the state. Form of the state. Political system of society. The rule of law and normative legal acts. Main legal systems of the present day. International law as a special system of law. Sources of Russian law. Law and by-laws. The system of Russian law. Branches of law. Offence and legal liability. State and law. Their role in the life of society. The importance of legality and law and order in modern society. Formation of a state governed by the rule of law. The role of the state and law in socio-economic development.

Topic 2. Fundamentals of constitutional law of the Russian Federation

Subject, method, system and sources of constitutional law of Russia. Constitution: concept, functions and types. Concept of human and civil rights and freedoms. Constitutional and legal regulation of state power in the Russian Federation. Fundamentals of the constitutional system of the Russian Federation. Branches of power and their main characteristics. Constitutional regulation of the activities of the President, Government and federal executive and legislative bodies of the Russian Federation. Judicial system. System of state authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation. Constitutional foundations of local self-government.

Topic 3. Fundamentals of administrative law of the Russian Federation

Subject, method, system and sources of administrative law of Russia. Subjects of administrative law. Administrative and legal status of a citizen. Concept, characteristics and classification of executive authorities. Concept and system of civil service. Legal status of a civil servant. Concept, composition, characteristics and types of administrative offenses. Concept, grounds and principles of administrative responsibility. Concept and types of administrative penalties.

Topic 4. Fundamentals of criminal law of the Russian Federation

Subject, method, system and sources of criminal law of Russia. Principles, functions and tasks of criminal law. Effect of criminal law in time and space. Crime: concept, features, categories and types of crimes. Circumstances excluding criminality of an act. Concept, features, forms and types of complicity. Criminal punishment and criminal liability: concept, features, purposes, types, grounds and functions. Features of criminal liability of minors. Grounds for exemption from criminal liability and punishment. Other measures of a criminal law nature.

Topic 5. Fundamentals of civil law of the Russian Federation

Subject, method, system and sources of civil law of Russia. Subjects and objects of civil law: concept and types. Protection of civil rights. Concept, features and structure of civil legal relations. Ownership and other property rights. Concept, types and basic rules for the execution of civil obligations. General Concept, features, types and form of transactions. Agreements: concept, types, contents and general procedure for concluding and obligations under them.

Topic 6. Fundamentals of Family Law of the Russian Federation

Subject, method, system and sources of family law in Russia. Family legal relations: concept and principles of their regulation. Concept, conditions, procedure for concluding and dissolving marriage. Property of spouses: personal and property rights and obligations of spouses. Marriage contract.

Topic 7. Fundamentals of labor law of the Russian Federation

Subject, method, system and sources of family law in Russia. Concept and types of labor relations. Employment contract, collective agreement and agreements: concept, types, content, parties, as well as the procedure for concluding and terminating them. Employment and job placement. Concept, types of working hours and rest time. Wages. Labor discipline. Employee liability. Labor protection.

Topic 8. Fundamentals of environmental law of the Russian Federation

Concept, subject, methods, system of environmental law. Subjects and objects of environmental legal relations. Public administration in the sphere of environmental protection. Legal liability for environmental violations.

Topics of seminars/practical and laboratory classes

3.4.1. Seminars/practical classes

Topic 1. State and law: concept, features, general characteristics Topic 2.
Fundamentals of constitutional law of the Russian Federation
Topic 3. Fundamentals of administrative law of the Russian Federation Topic
4. Fundamentals of criminal law of the Russian Federation
Topic 5. Fundamentals of civil law of the Russian Federation Topic 6.
Fundamentals of family law of the Russian Federation Topic 7.
Fundamentals of labor law of the Russian Federation Topic 8.
Fundamentals of environmental law of the Russian Federation

3.4.2. Laboratory exercises

Laboratory classes for this discipline are not provided for in the curriculum.

Topics of course projects (course papers)

The curriculum does not provide for a course project (course work) for this discipline.

Educational, methodological and informational support

Regulatory documents and GOSTs

Regulatory documents and GOSTs are not used when studying the discipline.

4.2. Main literature

1. Radko T.N. Jurisprudence: http://ebs.prospekt.org/book/27971
2. Marchenko M.N., Deryabina E.M. Jurisprudence: textbook. - 3rd ed., revised and enlarged. – M.: Prospect, 2015 640 p. // http://ebs.prospekt.org/book/28002
3. Jurisprudence. 2nd edition. Textbook for bachelors / Ed. G.N. Komkova. M.: Prospect, 2014 342 p. // http://ebs.prospekt.org/book/26631
4. Jurisprudence: a teaching aid / A.V. Malko, V.A. Zatonsky. M.: Prospect, 2014 – 473 p. // http://ebs.prospekt.org/book/27199

4.3. Further reading

1.Byalt, V. S. Jurisprudence: a textbook for universities / V. S. Byalt. —2nd ed., rev. And additional — M.: Publishing House Yurait, 2018 — 299 p. — (Series: Universities of Russia). — ISBN 978-5-9916-9840-5.—A926BE3D4AA8

2.Jurisprudence: textbook and practical course for the academic bachelor's degree / S. I. Nekrasov [etc.]; edited by S. I. Nekrasov. — 3rd ed., revised and enlarged. — M.: Yurait Publishing House, 2018 — 455 p. — (Series: Bachelor. Academic course). — ISBN 978-5-534-03349-6. — Access mode: www.biblio-online.ru/book/7E9F52E4-5803-4ECE-A33E-4FDF5B6D61D7

3.Jurisprudence: textbook and practical training for bachelor's and specialist's degrees / edited by A. Ya. Ryzhenkova. - 4th ed., revised and enlarged. - M .: Yurait Publishing House, 2018 - 317 p. - (Series: Bachelor's degree specialist). - ISBN 978-5-534-06385-1. -
Access mode: www.biblioonline.ru/book/A4631C37-ED16-4178-A433-AD6209714A5E

Regulatory legal acts and other official materials: Constitution of the Russian Federation 1993;
Civil Code of the Russian Federation;
Family Code of the Russian Federation;
Labor Code of the Russian Federation;
Federal Law of 10.01.2002 N 7-FZ (as amended on 31.12.2017) "On Environmental Protection".
"Forest Code of the Russian Federation" of 04.12.2006 N 200-FZ (as amended on 29.12.2017).
"Water Code of the Russian Federation" dated 03.06.2006 N 74-FZ (as amended on 29.07.2017).

4.4. Electronic educational resources

The electronic educational resource for the discipline “Jurisprudence” is under development.

4.4 Additional electronic educational resources

Scientific electronic library "eLIBRARY.ru" - http://elibrary.ru; Official Internet portal of legal information - http://pravo.gov.ru/ Judicial and regulatory acts of the Russian Federation - http://sudact.ru/

President of the Russian Federation - http://www.kremlin.ru/ State Duma of the Russian Federation - http://www.duma.gov.ru/ Federation Council of the Russian Federation - http://www.council.gov.ru/ Website of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation - http://mvd.ru/

The website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation - http://www.mid.ru/bdomp/sitemap.nsf The Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation - http://www.ksrf.ru/ru/Pages/default.aspx The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation - http://www.supcourt.ru/

Federal Arbitration Courts of the Russian Federation - http://www.arbitr.ru/

Second Arbitration Court of Appeal - http://2aas.arbitr.ru/

Licensed and freely distributed software

1. Microsoft Office suite programs (Word, Excel, PowerPoint)

Modern professional databases and information reference systems

1. SPS "ConsultantPlus: Non-commercial Internet version". - URL: http://www.consultant.ru/online/ (date of access: 16.02.2023). –Access mode: free.

5. Logistics

1. Lecture hall.
2. Auditorium for practical classes.
3. Computer class with Internet access.
4. Audience for group and individual consultations, ongoing monitoring and midterm assessment.
5. Audience for independent work.
6. Library, reading room.

6. Methodological recommendations

6.1. Methodological recommendations for students on mastering the discipline

Students' independent work is aimed at solving the following tasks:

Type of training sessions	Organization of students' activities
Lecture	Writing synopsis lectures: briefly, schematically, consistently record the main provisions, conclusions, formulations, generalizations; mark important thoughts, highlight key words, terms. Identify questions, terms, material that causes difficulties, mark and try to find the answer in the recommended literature. If you cannot understand the material on your own, you need to formulate a question and ask the teacher on consultations, on practical lesson.
Practical classes	Development of the course work program, paying special attention to the goals and objectives, structure and content of the course. Taking notes on sources. Working with lecture notes, preparing answers to test questions, preparing an abstract, reviewing recommended literature, working with text (indicate text from a source, etc.), solving practical problems, completing individual homework assignments.

Abstract	Search literature And compilation bibliographies, use of 3 to 5 scientific works, presentation of the authors' opinions and your own judgment on the selected issue; presentation of the main aspects of the problem. Familiarize yourself with the structure and design of the abstract.
Test / individual assignments	Familiarization with primary and secondary literature, including reference publications, a summary of the main provisions, terms, information required for memorization and fundamental in this topic. Compiling annotations to the literary sources read, etc.
Preparing for the test	In preparation for the test, it is necessary to review lecture notes on the relevant sections 1-9, review the provisions of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the Civil Code of the Russian Federation, the Family Code of the Russian Federation, the Labor Code of the Russian Federation, the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation, practice terminology, review what was previously studied in textbooks, comments, applicable to each question submitted for midterm assessment, review current issues of judicial practice. Review assignments completed during the semester.

7. Evaluation Fund

Methods of monitoring and assessing learning outcomes

Code and name competencies	Achievement indicators competencies	Control methods and evaluation
UK-2. Capable determine the range of tasks within the framework of the set goal and select the optimal ones ways to solve them, based on current legal norms, available resources and limitation	IUK-2.1. Formulates a set of tasks within the framework of the stated goal of the project, the solution of which ensures its achievement IUK-2.2. Defines the links between the set tasks, the main components of the project and the expected results of its implementation IUK-2.3. Selects optimal methods of planning, distributing areas of responsibility, solving problems, analyzing results, taking into account current legal regulations, existing conditions, resources and restrictions, possibilities of use	Intermediate certification: pass Current control: survey and decision tasks on practical classes; testing
UK-11. Capable to form intolerable attitude towards manifestations of extremism, terrorism, corruption behavior And counteract them In professional activities	IUK-11.1. Understands the essence of extremism, terrorism, corruption, the danger of their destructive influence on social, economic and other relations in civil society IUK-11.2. Knows how to apply legal norms that ensure counteracting extremism, terrorism, corruption and preventing their manifestations in the sphere of professional activity IUK-11.3. Has the means of forming an intolerant attitude towards manifestations of extremism, terrorism and corrupt behavior and counteracting them in professional activities	

7.2. Scale and criteria for assessing learning outcomes

7.2.1. Criteria for assessing the answer during the test

(formation of competencies UK-2, UK-11 indicators IUC-2.1, IUC-2.2, IUC-2.3, IUC-11.1, IUC-11.2 IUC-11.3)

Grade	Description of the answer	U o n

			C V e an T m e n y (b T l v o
	passed	The student demonstrates a complete understanding of the problem. All requirements, the tasks presented to the task have been completed	os C n u ov n Su X t m et n y
		Demonstrates significant understanding of the problem. All requirements, the tasks presented to the task have been completed	b l sl ns in t m et n y os C n n 2 u o n
		Demonstrates partial understanding of the problem. Most of the requirements, presented for the task, have been completed	t m et

			n a mus C w n 2 1 u o n X ra B o n
	not credited	Demonstrates some understanding of the problem. Most requirements, the requirements for the task were not met	b l sh ns in te m et n y os C n n 1 u o n
		Demonstrates a lack of understanding of the problem	te m et n a n mus C w
		No answer	

7.2.3. Test results evaluation criteria

(formation of competencies UK-2, UK-11 indicators IUC-2.1, IUC-2.2, IUC-2.3, IUC-11.1, IUC-11.2 IUC-11.3)

Grade(standard)	**Grade**(test standards: % of correct answers)
"Great"	*85-100%*
"Fine"	*70-79%*
"satisfactorily"	*50-69%*
"unsatisfactory"	*less than 50%*

7.2.4 Criteria for assessing written work (abstracts, reports, essay)

Evaluation criteria:	
"Great"	all requirements for writing a defense of the abstract have been met: the problem has been identified, its relevance has been substantiated, a brief analysis of various points of view on the problem under consideration has been made and one's own position has been logically stated, conclusions have been formulated, the topic has been fully disclosed, the volume has been maintained, the requirements for external design have been met, correct answers to additional questions have been given.
"Fine"	the main requirements for the abstract and its defense have been met, but some shortcomings have been made. In particular, there are inaccuracies in the presentation of the material; absent logical consistency in judgments; not maintaining the volume of the abstract; there are omissions in the design; incomplete answers were given to additional questions during the defense.
"Satisfactorily"	there are significant deviations from the abstracting requirements. In particular: the topic is covered only partially; factual errors were mad in the content of the abstract or when answering additional questions; there is no conclusion during the defense.
"Unsatisfactory"	the topic of the abstract is not disclosed, a significant misunderstanding of the problem is revealed.

Maximum performance time: up to 7 min.

7.2.5 Criteria for assessing tasks (case assignments)

Evaluation criteria:
An “excellent” grade is given if the task is solved completely, the presented solution the correct answer was reasonably obtained.
A grade of “good” is given if the problem is solved completely, but there is no sufficient justification or a mistake is made despite the correct solution.

a computational error that does not affect the correct sequence of reasoning and may lead to an incorrect answer.
The grade “satisfactory” is given if the task is partially solved.
A failing grade is given if the solution is incorrect or missing.
Regulations for the event assessments

1.	Limit of duration of the solution of the problem
2.	Making corrections to the submitted solution
3.	Teacher's comments
	Total (per task)

7.4 Evaluation tools

7.4.1. Current control

(formation of competencies UK-2, UK-11 indicators IUC-2.1, IUC-2.2, IUC-2.3, IUC-11.1, IUC-11.2 IUC-11.3)

Typical control tasks

Incoming inspection issues

1. What is law?
2. What is a state?
3. Date of adoption of the Constitution of Russia. By whom and when was it
4. adopted? What is state power?
5. What is an offense?
6. What legal norms do you know (no more than five
7. examples)? What constitutional rights and obligations do
8. you know? Name the bodies of state power in Russia?

Current control issues

First control;

1. The concept and characteristics of the state
2. Concept and characteristics of the legal system of Russia
3. Fundamentals of the constitutional system of Russia
4. Rights and responsibilities of a person, individual, citizen

Second control;

1. Subjects of civil law
2. Objects of civil law
3. Conclusion of a marriage contract
4. Types of inheritance

Third control;

1. Concept and characteristics of labor relations
2. Subjects of labor relations
3. Conclusion of an employment contract
4. Labor relations of certain categories of workers

Questions for the test

1) Jurisprudence as a science, academic discipline. Subject, system, tasks and principles of jurisprudence.
2) Marriage contract: concept, content, features of regulated relations.
3) Types of transactions under the civil legislation of the Russian Federation.
4) State: concept, characteristics, functions.
5) Criminal law of the Russian Federation – as a science, branch of law, system of legislation.
6) Voidable and voidable transactions. Grounds for invalidity of transactions.
7) Formation and development of theoretical ideas about the state (analysis of theological, patriarchal, contractual theories of the origin of the state).
8) Principles of criminal legislation of the Russian Federation.
9) Constitution of the Russian Federation: concept, legal essence, structure.
10) Formation and development of theoretical ideas about the state (analysis of organic, violent, psychological, class theories of the origin of the state). 11) Criminal Code of the Russian Federation – structure, legal characteristics, analysis of features.
12) Stages of constitutional development of Russia.
13) Concept, types, legal characteristics of forms of government.
14) The effect of criminal law in space, time, and among persons.
15) The concept of the foundations of the constitutional system of the Russian Federation and their characteristics
16) Concept, types, legal analysis of forms of government.
17) The structure of the criminal law norm. Classification of dispositions and sanctions.
18) Personal rights and freedoms of man and citizen
19) Political regime – as a set of methods and techniques for exercising state power (concept, types, characteristics
20) Crime: concept, characteristics.
21) Social and economic rights and freedoms of man and citizen.
22) The mechanism (apparatus) of the state - general theoretical characteristics, analysis of elements.
23) The elements of a crime: general concept, classification of types of elements of a crime.
24) Political rights and freedoms of citizens.
25) State body – concept, classification, legal entity.
26) The object of a crime as an element of its composition. (Concept, types, legal characteristics).
27) The rule of law: concept, characteristics, foundations, problems and ways of formation.
28) The subject of the crime as an element of the crime.

29) Institute of citizenship in the Russian Federation (general provisions).
30) Social norms: concept, system, classification. The place of law in the system of social norms.
31) Special subject of the crime.
32) The procedure for acquiring Russian citizenship.
33) Concept and characteristics of law.
34) The objective side of the crime: concept, mandatory and optional features.
35) The procedure for losing Russian citizenship.
36) The relationship between morality and law.
37) Subjective side of the crime: concept, basic and optional features.
38) Authorized bodies in charge of matters concerning citizenship of the Russian Federation.
39) Legal norm: concept, characteristics, structure, types.
40) Legal characteristics of forms of guilt.
41) Federal structure of the Russian Federation.
42) Sources of law (concept, types, legal analysis).
43) Complicity in a crime: concept, types of accomplices, signs and forms of complicity.
44) Stages of the electoral process in the Russian Federation.
45) Lawmaking: concept and stages.
46) Types of circumstances that exclude the criminality of an act (necessary defense, extreme necessity, justified risk).
47) Electoral system of the Russian Federation: general characteristics.
48) The system and structure of law.
49) Types of circumstances that exclude the criminality of an act (causing harm during the detention of a person who has committed a crime, physical or mental coercion, execution of an order or instruction).
50) Legal status of the President of the Russian Federation.
51) Legal relations (concept, structure).
52) The system and features of qualification of crimes.
53) Legal status of the Government of the Russian Federation.
54) Legal facts.
55) Punishment: concept, characteristics, goals.
56) Legal status of the Federation Council.
57) Legality, law and order, legal consciousness and legal culture: concept, characteristics, interrelation.
58) The system and types of punishments.
59) Legal status of the State Duma.
60) Law enforcement agencies and their functions in ensuring legality and law and order.
61) Circumstances mitigating and aggravating punishment.
62) Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation: legal characteristics, structure, powers.
63) Offences: concept, legal composition, types.
64) Exemption from criminal liability: grounds for exemption, types of exemption from criminal liability.
65) Supreme Court of the Russian Federation: legal characteristics, structure, powers.
66) Concept and types of legal liability.
67) Civil law as a branch of law, a system of legislation, a science.
68) Labor law of the Russian Federation – subject, regulated relations. Principles of modern labor legislation.
69) Legal status of judges in the Russian Federation.
70) Labor Code of the Russian Federation - structure, legal characteristics, analysis of features.
71) Principles and methods of civil law of the Russian Federation.
72) The Prosecutor's Office in the Russian Federation.
73) Employment contract: concept, types, content.
74) Civil Code of the Russian Federation: legal analysis, structure, features, objects of regulation.

75) Organization of local self-government in the Russian Federation.
76) Termination of an employment contract at the initiative of the employee.
77) Objects of civil legal relations.
78) Subject and system of administrative law. Interaction of administrative law with other branches of law.
79) Family law of the Russian Federation: subject, regulated relations.
80) Citizens as subjects of civil legal relations.
81) Rights and responsibilities of civil servants in the Russian Federation.
82) Principles of modern family legislation.
83) Civil legal capacity – concept, constituent components.
84) Code of the Russian Federation on Administrative Offenses: legal analysis.
85) Family Code of the Russian Federation – structure, legal characteristics, analysis of features.
86) Civil legal capacity: concept, types, grounds for limitation and termination.
87) Administrative offense: concept, features, composition.
88) Marriage: conclusion, termination, legal nature.
89) Legal entity: concept, characteristics of a legal entity.
90) Administrative responsibility: concept and characteristics.
91) Rights and obligations of spouses under the family legislation of the Russian Federation.
92) Classification of legal entities in the Civil Code of the Russian Federation.
93) Administrative punishment: goals, types, purpose.
94) Personal non-property rights and obligations of spouses.
95) The procedure for the creation and termination of a legal entity.
96) Inheritance by will.
97) Property relations of spouses under modern family legislation.
98) Transactions: concept, features, legal characteristics.
99) Inheritance by law.

Topics of written works (abstracts, reports, essays)

1. The relationship between the state, society and law.
2. Formation and development of theoretical ideas about the state.
3. Forms of government: concept, types, theoretical characteristics.
4. The rule of law: concept, characteristics, foundations, problems and ways of formation.
5. The concept and types of social norms and the place of law in their system.
6. The relationship between morality and law.
7. Concept and characteristics of law.
8. _____ Legal norm: concept, features, structure, types.
9. _____ Sources (forms of expression) of law.
10. _____ Logical-structural construction of the legal system.
11. _____ Legal relations: concept, structure, legal facts.
12. _____ Offense and legal liability: concept and types.
13. _____ Legality, law and order, legal consciousness and legal culture.
14. Romano-Germanic legal family.
15. Anglo-American legal family.
16. Family of religious and traditional law.
17. Concept, sources, subjects and objects of international law.
18. Basic principles of international law
19. The effect of international law in the legal system of the Russian Federation. International treaty.
20. International organizations. UN.

21. International legal responsibility.

22. Concept, essence and structure Constitution of the Russian Federation. Legal properties of the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

23. Stages of Constitutional Development.

24. The concept of the foundations of the constitutional system of the Russian Federation and their characteristic.

25. Fundamentals of the legal status of an individual.

26. International regulation of human rights and freedoms.

27. Constitutional rights, freedoms and obligations of citizens of the Russian Federation.

28. Guarantees for the implementation of constitutional rights and freedoms.

29. The Institute of Citizenship in the Russian Federation.

30. Federal structure of the Russian Federation

31. Fundamentals of the construction of the system of state authorities of the Russian Federation Federations

32. Legal status of the President of the Russian Federation Legal status of the
33. Government of the Russian Federation Legal status of the Federal Assembly of the
34. Russian Federation The system of judicial power of the Russian Federation. Legal
35. status of a judge in the Russian Federation. The system of prosecutorial bodies in the
36. Russian Federation 37. Sources of civil legislation

38. Subjects of civil legal relations: citizens as subjects of civil law, the concept of civil legal capacity, guardianship and trusteeship.
39. Legal entities as subjects of civil legal relations: concept and characteristics of a legal entity, classification of legal entities, procedure for reorganization and liquidation of legal entities.
40. Objects of civil legal relations.
41. Ownership rights.
42. Concept and legal essence of transactions. Civil contract.
43. Concept and types of obligations.
44. Methods of securing obligations: penalty, pledge, retention of the debtor's property, surety, bank guarantee, earnest money.
45. Civil liability.
46. Legal regulation of inheritance relations.
47. General provisions on inheritance: legislation, subjective right of inheritance, inherited property, procedure for opening an inheritance, procedure for determining the circle of heirs and accepting an inheritance.
48. Subjects of inheritance legal relations: testator, heir, other persons: executor of the will, person who took measures to protect the inherited property. 49. Inheritance by law.

50. Inheritance by will.
51. Legal registration and legal regulation of marital and family relations.
52. The procedure for entering into marriage and the grounds for its dissolution (legally binding conditions for entering into marriage, grounds for recognizing it as invalid). 53. The rights and responsibilities of family members.
54. Maintenance obligations of family members.
55. Legal significance of guardianship, trusteeship, adoption procedure.
56. Legal regime of the property of spouses. Marriage contract.

57. Subjects of labor relations (rights, obligations, guarantees).

58. Employment contract (parties, concept, content, types). Procedure conclusion, modification and termination of an employment contract.

59. Working hours (concept, types, regime). Rest time (concept, types).

60. Payment and labor standards: minimum wage, minimum wage, wage system.

61. Labor discipline (measures of incentives and penalties: procedure and terms impositions). Material liability of the employee and the employer.

62. Labor disputes (concept, types, procedure for consideration).

Topics of test tasks

Option 1

1. How is the concept of the state defined in modern times? legal literature?

a) a union of people united by the principles of common good and justice;
b) a special political organization that makes its decrees binding on the population of the entire country and has sovereignty;
c) the center of all intellectual and moral interests of citizens; d) the embodiment of the moral spirit

2. The functions of the state are:

a) methods of exercising state power;
b) the main directions of state activity, expressing the essence and social purpose of state management of society;
c) types of state activities;
d) forms of implementation of state power.

3. The mechanism (apparatus) of the state includes:

a) trade unions; c) legislative authorities; d) public
b) political parties; associations.

4. State-coercive influence is characteristic of... norms.

a) moral; c) legal;
b) religious; d) traditional.

5. An element of a legal norm that determines the measure The penalty applied to the offender is: a) hypothesis; c) prevention;
b) presumption; d) sanction.

6. The following types of legal liability do not include:

a) administrative liability; b) civil liability; c) moral liability;

d) material liability.

7. Does not apply to sources of law:

a) moral norm of behavior; b) normative-legal contract; c) normative legal act; d) legal custom.

8. The President of the Russian Federation is:

a) the head of the executive power;
b) the head of state;
c) civil servants;
d) the head of government simultaneously.

9. The body that exercises supervision on behalf of the state

Compliance with laws is: a) the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation; b) the Prosecutor's Office of the Russian Federation;
c) state security agencies;

d) local government bodies.

10. The normative document that has the highest legal force is:

a) federal law; c) the Constitution of the Russian Federation;
b) an order of the federal minister; d) decree of the President of the Russian Federation.

10. Administrative liability occurs when upon reaching the age of ... years:

a) 16; c) 18;
b) 15; d) 14.

11. The following is not an administrative penalty:

a) warning;
b) confiscation of the instrument or object used to commit the offense; c) correctional labor for up to 2 months;
d) administrative fine.

12. A distinctive feature of civil liability is:

a) punitive function;
b) restoration of social justice; c) application only through judicial proceedings;
d) the occurrence of civil liability is possible without fault.

13. The following is not regulated by civil law:

a) material liability of the employee; b) transfer of money;
c) compensation for moral damage; d) authorship.

14. Honor, dignity and business reputation are the objects of ... relations:

a) property; c) obligatory;
b) personal non-property; d) hereditary.

15. If alcohol abuse puts you in difficult situation of the family, the citizen may be recognized: a) incompetent; c) incapacitated;
b) with limited legal capacity; d) partially capable.

17. Citizens who have reached the age of: a) 21 years old; c) 18 years;
b) 14 years; d) those under 10 years of age but who have entered into marriage.

18 A document on the employee's work activity and work experience is:

a) employment contract; c) work book;
b) order; d) pension insurance certificate.

19. A disciplinary sanction under the Labor Code of the Russian Federation is:

a) warning; c) deprivation of wages;
b) remark; d) Fine.

20. When applying for a job, the following is not presented:

a) military ID (for those liable for military service); c) work book;

b) a certificate of family composition; d) diploma.

21. If there are several wills concerning the same property, then the following applies: a) first will
b) whichever one the first-order heirs choose; c) whichever one the court chooses.
d) last will.

22. The legislation of the Russian Federation provides for the following types of inheritance: a) by will and by law; b) family and parental; c) legal and kinship.
d) by deed of gift and by close kinship

- **The property of the testator, which passes into property of the Russian Federation, called**: a) ownerless property; b) frozen property; c) abandoned property; d) reserved property.

- **Freedom of testament is limited:**
a) the duties of the testator; b) the rights of all heirs; c) a compulsory share in the inheritance; d) is not limited by anything.

- **Does the testator have the right to revoke or change the will he made?**
a) yes, but with an indication of the reasons for cancellation or change; b) no, under no circumstances;
c) yes, and without specifying reasons for cancellation or change;
d) yes, but only in cases expressly specified in the legislation.

- **The property of spouses that cannot be divided includes:**
a) things for personal use acquired during the marriage; b) property inherited by one of them;
c) a car acquired by the spouse during the marriage; d) furniture acquired by the spouse before the registration of the marriage.

- **Consent of the adopted child for his/her adoption:**
a) required; b) not required;
c) required if the child has reached the age of 10 years;
d) required if so stated by the guardianship and trusteeship authority.

- **The amount of monthly alimony ordered by the court three or more minor children from their parents is equal to ...% of earnings.** a) 75; c) 50;
b) 25; d) 60.

- **It is not a sign of a crime**:
a) public danger;
b) the relative prevalence of the prohibited act; c) punishability;
d) guilt.

- **The absence in the actions of a person of at least one of the elements elements of a crime**:
a) excludes criminal liability; b) is a mitigating circumstance;

c) entails criminal liability; d) is an aggravating circumstance.

Option 2

1. It is not characteristic of a government body that it: a) Carries out on behalf of the state its tasks and functions through a certain type of activity;
b) Has strictly defined competence; c) Endowed with powers;
d) Self-financing.

2. The method of exercising state power is: a) form of national-state structure; b) form of government;

c) the form of administrative-territorial structure; d) political regime.

3. Legal limitations of the monarch's power in legislative and executive activities are characteristic of:
a) constitutional (parliamentary) monarchy; b) estate-representative monarchy;
d) unlimited monarchy; c) theocratic monarchy.

4. The organization of state power and its relationship with citizens is: a) form of government; b) form of government;

c) state (political) regime; d) form of interstate structure.

5. A complex state consisting of several entities that have lost state sovereignty is called:
a) confederation; c) federation;
b) commonwealth; d) union.

6. The maintenance of acceptable relations with all countries is facilitated by ... the function of the state:
a) foreign economic; b) geopolitical; c) diplomatic;
d) trading.

7. A monarchy characterized by the complete lack of rights for the people and the concentration of all power in the hands of the monarch is:
a) limited; c) absolute;
b) dualistic; d) estate-representative.

8. Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation: a) elected by the people;
b) appointed by the President of the Russian Federation with the consent of the State Duma of the Russian Federation;
c) appointed by parliament with the consent of the President of the Russian Federation;
d) is elected by ministers.

9. The personal (civil) rights of citizens of the Russian Federation are: a) the right to information; b) the right to housing;

c) the right to a favorable environment;

d) the right to join a trade union.

10. Arbitration courts of the Russian Federation resolve the following categories of disputes: a) criminal, civil, family, inheritance disputes;
b) disputes between legal entities, individual entrepreneurs, government agencies; individuals;
c) economic disputes;
d) disputes regarding the compliance of by-laws with the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

11. Administrative arrest cannot be applied to:
a) minors; c) stateless persons; d)
b) foreign citizens; pensioners.

12. The following relations are not considered administrative-legal:
a) arising between executive authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation that are at the same level and not subordinate to each other;
b) arising in the process of implementation by local government bodies of individual state powers;
c) arising between executive authorities and local government bodies;

d) arising in the process of organization and activities of executive authorities

13. Strict adherence to the requirements of the rule of law is:
a) compliance; c) application;
b) execution; d) use.

14. The right of use is:
a) the ability to determine the fate of a thing;
b) the ability to extract useful properties from a thing; c) the ability to give a thing as a gift;
d) the right of ownership of a thing.

15. Minor citizens under the age of 14 have: a) full legal capacity; b) limited legal capacity;

c) full legal capacity in case of emancipation; d) partial legal capacity.

16. Citizens who have reached the age of: a) 21 years old;
c) 18 years;
b) 16 years;
d) those who have not reached the age of 15 but have entered into marriage.

17. The ability of a citizen to acquire and exercise civil rights and obligations through his actions is called:
a) legal capacity; c) legal capacity;
b) legal capacity; d) tort capacity.

18. To protect the rights and interests of minor citizens, the law introduced the institution of:
a) guardianship; c) patronage;
b) guardianship; d) administrative supervision.

19. According to the law, no one is required to work on weekends.: a) employees hired more than 10 years ago;
b) an employee working under a fixed-term employment contract; c) employees working for less than a year;
d) a woman with a child under 3 years of age.

20. Breaks for rest and meals for workers: a) are included in working hours and are paid in full; b) are not included in working hours and are not subject to payment; c) are included in working hours but are not paid;
d) are included in working hours and are partially paid.

21. The following is not a necessary condition of an employment contract: a) about the place of work; c) about the labor function;
b) on the term of the agreement; d) about the probationary period.

22. The first regular leave is granted to employees who have worked continuously at the enterprise:
a) ten months; c) one year;
b) six months; d) eleven months.

23. Heirs of the same order inherit:
a) in shares proportionate to the heir's contribution to this property; b) in shares determined by them independently;
c) in shares determined by the court;
d) in equal shares.

24. How many lines of succession by law are provided for by the Russian Federation legislation on inheritance:
a) 7 c) 6
b) 5 d) 4.

25. The period for accepting an inheritance from the date of opening of the inheritance is equal to .... a) 1 year; c) 6 months;
b) 3 months; d) 1 month.

26. Are heirs liable for the debts of the testators? a) yes, in full size;
b) yes, but within the value of the inherited property; c) no, they do not respond;
d) by court order.

27. The agreement on payment of alimony is concluded in ... form. a) simple written;
b) oral;
c) written with mandatory notarization; d) any of the above.

28. Voluntary establishment of paternity is formalized: a) the guardianship and trusteeship authority; b) agreement between the child's parents; c) by court;
d) civil registry offices.

29. An accomplice under the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation is not: a) organizer; c) assistant
b) accomplice; d) instigator.

30. Does not apply to the signs of the objective side of the crime: a) the place where the crime was committed; b) the methods of committing the crime; c) the motive for the crime;

d) the time of the crime.

Option 3

1. Which theory of the origin of the state is based on the thesis: "All power comes from God":

a) patriarchal; b) theological;
c) irrigation; d) contractual.

2. The method of uniting the population in a certain territory is: a) form of government;
b) state (political) regime; c) form of government;
d) the form of implementation of state functions.

3. An official document containing legal norms, ensured by the force of state coercion, is:

a) legal custom; c) normative legal act; d)
b) administrative precedent; business custom.

4. The rule of law is an important feature of the state: a) democratic; b) legal;
c) federal; d) republican.

5 The following is not a mandatory characteristic of a state: a) territory;
b) state sovereignty. c) a single monetary unit;
d) the existence of a national legal system.

6. The possibility of citizens' participation in the governance of the state and society is determined by the rights:

a) personal; c) social;
b) cultural and spiritual; d) political.

7. The interaction between the President of the Russian Federation and the executive branch is manifested in: a) the appointment of the Chairman of the Government and his deputies; b) the appointment of diplomatic representatives;
c) deciding on issues of pardon; d) calling a referendum.

8. Citizenship of children under 14 years of age: a) follows the citizenship of the parents; b) changes with their consent;
c) does not change if the citizenship of the parents changes; d) is chosen by them independently.

9. Measures to ensure proceedings in a case of an administrative offence include:

a) imposition of an administrative fine; b) confiscation of property;
c) administrative arrest; d) confiscation of things and documents.

10. The disciplinary measures for civil servants are: a) warning;

b) revocation of a qualification certificate;
c) deprivation of a qualification rank;

d) dismissal.

11. The measure of administrative responsibility is: a) warning; b) dismissal;
c) accrual of penalties; d) deportation;

12. The following are not characteristics of a legal entity:
a) the ability to meet obligations with owned property; b) have a staffing schedule;
c) the ability to act in court as a plaintiff, defendant and third party.
d) organizational unity.

13. Restriction of legal capacity entails the establishment of the following conditions over a person: a) guardianship; c) guardianship;
b) patronage; d) trust management.

14. All rights and obligations of a legal entity, or part of them, are transferred to other persons in the event of:
a) reorganization; c) liquidation;
b) bankruptcy; d) change of organizational and legal form.

15. A citizen who has reached the age of 16 may be declared fully capable in the following cases:

a) entering into marriage;

b) if he graduated from a secondary educational institution;

c) making a monetary contribution to the authorized capital of a legal entity; d) the birth of a child.

16. Public and religious organizations can be classified as ... organizations: a) commercial; b) non-commercial;

c) state-owned; c) unitary.

17. The following persons are not participants in an employment relationship: a) a person hired for work; b) an employee of a state enterprise;

c) a person who has entered into an employment contract with the administration of an enterprise, organization, or institution;

d) a person working under a contract.

18. The maximum probationary period according to the Labor Code of the Russian Federation may not exceed:

a) two months; b) one month;

c) three months; d) six months.

19. The following is not grounds for dismissal as a disciplinary sanction:

a) reinstatement of an employee who previously performed this work; b) committing theft (including petty theft) of property of the owner of the enterprise at the place of work;

c) showing up to work in a drunken state;

d) systematic failure by an employee to perform his/her work duties without good reason.

20. Material liability is:

a) the obligation to compensate a colleague for the cost of the damaged item; b) a type of civil liability;

c) the employee's obligation to compensate the organization for damage caused through his fault; d) the responsibility of parents to their minor children.

21. A mandatory condition for renunciation of inheritance is: a) absence of reservations and conditions;

b) a notarized statement of waiver; c) the person reaching the age of 18;

d) consent of other heirs.

22. The following cannot be included in the inheritance: a) monetary debts of the testator; b) obligations under the lease agreement; c) debts for alimony;

d) personal non-property rights.

23. Inheritance issues in the Russian Federation are regulated by: a) Fundamentals of the Russian Federation legislation on inheritance; b) The Inheritance Code of the Russian Federation;

c) the Federal Law on Inheritance; d) Part 3 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation.

24. The following cannot serve as grounds for recognizing a will as invalid: a) a claim by a person whose rights are violated by this will;
b) failure to comply with the form and procedure for drawing up and certifying a will; c) typos and other minor violations;
d) absence of notarization of the testator's will.

25. The obligatory share in the inheritance is equal to: a) one half of all property;
b) one half of the property that would be due to the heir in the case of inheritance by law;
c) one half of the share of the first-order heir;
d) one half of the value of the property specified in the will.

26. Restoration of parental rights is not permitted if: a) the child is adopted and the adoption is not cancelled;
b) the other parent who has not been deprived of parental rights objects to this; c) the deprivation of parental rights was carried out with the condition that they cannot be restored;
d) the parent deprived of parental rights is unemployed.

27. Items for individual use that are subject to inclusion in the common property of spouses in the event of its division are:
a) items worth more than 10 minimum wages; b) items specified in the marriage contract;
c) things determined by oral agreement between the spouses; d) jewelry and other luxury items.

28. A fictitious marriage, according to the Family Code of the Russian Federation, is: a) marriage of convenience b) marriage without the intention of creating a family d) civil marriage
c) invalid marriage

29. The motive for a crime is:
a) what the criminal wants to achieve;
b) a conscious motive of a person that caused him to intend to commit a crime; c) attitude towards the result that occurred;
d) solely the desire to obtain material gain.

30. It is not the purpose of criminal punishment: a) restoration of social justice; b) humiliation of human dignity;
c) preventing the commission of new crimes by convicted persons; d) preventing the commission of new crimes by other persons.

Tasks (case assignments)

Task No. 1

A group of 5 US citizens living in Russia and involved in the distribution of medical drugs applied to the regional Department of Justice with an application to register a public association, of which they are the founders, specializing in the dissemination of knowledge about a healthy lifestyle.

An employee of the regional Justice Department refused to accept the application, citing the fact that foreign citizens do not have the right to create public associations in the territory of the Russian Federation. Then the initiators of the creation of this public association appealed the actions of the employee of the regional Justice Department to the regional court.

Was the employee of the regional Justice Department legal? Do foreign citizens have the right to create public associations under Russian law and do they have the right to appeal the refusal to register their association in court?

Task #2

A package of documents of the regional public organization was submitted for state registration. One of the documents contains information about the founders of the public association

- two founders are indicated: citizens of the Russian Federation.

How many founders are needed to create a public association?

Task #3

Citizen Belov, who was declared legally incompetent, had been buying one pen a day in the same store for several months. His wife, who had been appointed his guardian, brought all the purchased pens to the store and demanded that the store manager return the money paid for them.

The store director refused to comply with Belov's wife's demands, citing the fact that Belov was making small everyday transactions that any citizen has the right to make independently.

Who is right in this dispute?

Task #4

The prosecutor filed a motion with the court to recognize Kirillov as partially incapacitated. The motion noted that the lonely Kirillov, living in a room in a communal apartment, abused alcohol, disturbed the peace of his neighbors, who had asked the prosecutor's office to take the necessary measures against Kirillov. A certificate from a mental health clinic was attached to the motion, stating that Kirillov was a chronic alcoholic and needed to have his legal capacity limited. The court ruled to recognize Kirillov as partially incapacitated.

Is the court's decision correct?

Task #5

After Potapov's death, he was survived by his wife, son Andrey, son Stepan and married daughter Natalia. Three months after her father's death, daughter Natalia gave birth to twin girls, but she died after a difficult labor.

Determine the circle of Potapov's heirs and their shares in the inheritance.

Task #6

On January 15, 2003, husband and wife Borzovsky were in a car accident. The husband died on the spot, and the wife died the next day in the hospital. They are survived by their son and daughter, Borzovsky's mother and sister, and Borzovskaya's stepfather and mother.

Determine the circle of heirs.

Task #7

24-year-old Svetlana Larik and 30-year-old Vadim Karput filed an application to the civil registry office to register their marriage. Natalia Vert expressed a desire to keep her maiden name after registering the marriage. Her fiancé objected, claiming that the bride should bear her husband's surname after marriage.

Who is right in the dispute? What options for choosing new surnames does this future family have?

Task #8

When hiring Vorobyova and Orlova for the positions of economist and cleaner, respectively, the administration of JSC Krasny Mayak required the following documents:

1.passport;

2. work book;

diploma of graduation from a higher education

institution; 3. certificate of health;

4. a reference from your previous place of work;

5. certificate of family composition.

Is the administration’s demand to provide Vorobyova and Orlova with all the listed documents legitimate?

Problem #9

The librarian of the regional library, Selezneva, issued books that were in high demand only to those who could leave a passport or other identification document as collateral.

Do Selezneva’s actions constitute an administrative offence?

Task #10

Prokopchuk was sentenced to 18 years in prison for a murder committed with particular cruelty motivated by religious hatred. After the sentence was passed, but before its execution began, it was discovered that Prokopchuk was pregnant.

How, in your opinion, should the issue of execution of the sentence against the convicted Prokopchuk be resolved?

Content

1. Objectives, tasks and planned learning outcomes for the discipline

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

3. Structure and content of the discipline

3.1 Types of academic work and labor intensity

3.2 Thematic plan for studying the discipline

3.3 Contents of the discipline
3.4 Topics of seminars/practical and laboratory classes
3.5 Topics of course projects (course papers)
4. Educational, methodological and informational support
4.1Regulatory documents and GOSTs
4.2 Main literature
4.3 Further reading
4.4Electronic educational resources
4.5Licensed and freely distributed software
4.6 Modern professional databases and information reference systems

5. Logistics
6. Methodological recommendations
7. Evaluation Fund
7.1 Methods of monitoring and assessing learning outcomes
7.2 Scale of criteria for assessing learning outcomes
7.3 Evaluation tools