

Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation  
 Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education  
**Perm National Research Polytechnic University**

**APPROVED BY**

Pro-rector for Academic Affairs

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20 21



**ACADEMIC COURSE WORKING PROGRAM**

**Academic course:** Legal Studies  
 (Name)

**Form of education:** Full-time  
 (Full-time /full-time – correspondence/correspondence)

**Level of higher education:** Bachelor's program  
 (Bachelor's program/specialist program/  
 Master's program)

**Workload in hours (in credits):** 108 (3)  
 (Hours (CU))

**Training program (degree):** 21.03.01 Oil and gas engineering  
 (Code and denomination of degree)

**Direction:** Oil and Gas Engineering (general type, IES)  
 (Title of curriculum)

## 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

### 1.1. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE

The purpose of the course is:

- to form a sufficient level of legal culture in the fields of state theory, law, and sectoral policies;
- to increase civic engagement by respecting citizens' rights and perform their obligations; to foster development of a society following the principles of humanism, freedom and democracy;
- to introduce students to the basic systems, means and methods of regulation the public and private sectors of society life;
- to make aware of the main legislative acts in Russian Federation;
- to teach students to apply legal norms in certain life situations;
- to build the legal mindset of the future specialists in the engineering field.

Throughout the course a student must:

to learn:

- the body of laws in Russian Federation: structure, institutions, branches;
- the main codified regulatory documents, particular laws related to the future professional occupation of a student.

to study:

- the proper classification of legal situations emerging within their professional activity;
- rules and methods of work with legal documents;
- how to develop and present basic solutions for certain professional situations by using legal regulations.

to have knowledge of:

- the basic concept of individual and group rights in certain branches of law, particularly those, that connected with professional activity;
- fundamental methods of applying legal regulations in professional activity.

### 1.2. STUDIED OBJECTS OF THE COURSE

Social relations regulated by: Constitutional law; Civic law; Family Law; Labour law; Administrative Law; Criminal Law; Ecological Law; Information Technology Law.

### 1.3. STARTING CONDITIONS

Unstipulated

## 2. PLANNED RESULTS OF THE COURSE TRAINING

Competence	Indicator's Index	Planned Results of the Course Training (to know, to know how, to master)	Indicator of Attaining Competence which the planned results of training are correlated with	Means of Assessment
UC-3	IA-1uc.3.	<b>To know</b> the body of laws in Russian Federation: institutions and branches	<b>Knows</b> different means and ways of personal socialization and social interaction.	Test
UC-3	IA-2uc.3.	<b>To be able to</b> the main codified regulatory documents and particular laws related to the future professional occupation	<b>Is able to</b> build a relationship with the human environment, with colleagues.	Test
UC-3	IA-3uc.3.	<b>To master</b> classification of legal situations emerging within their professional activity;	<b>Has the skill of participation</b> in teamwork, in social projects, in team's interaction casting.	Report on practical work
UC-6	IA-1uc.6.	<b>To know</b> rules and methods of work with legal documents	<b>Knows</b> the process of personal self-development and the main principles of self-education.	Report on practical work
UC-6	IA-2uc.6	<b>To be able to</b> present basic solutions by using legal regulations	<b>Is able to</b> plan his working time or time for self-development, to determine the aims of personal and professional development as well as the conditions for their achievement reasoning from the tendencies of professional activity progress and the individual characteristic features	Report on practical work
UC-6	IA-3uc.6.	<b>To master</b> the concept application for individual and group rights in certain branches of law, particularly those, that connected with professional activity	<b>Masters the skill of</b> self-development and time management.	Test

### 3. FULL TIME AND FORMS OF ACADEMIC WORK

Form of academic work	Hours in all	Distribution in hours according to semesters
		Number of semester
		6
1. Holding classes (including results monitoring) in the form:		
1.1. Contact classwork, including:	45	45
– lectures (L)	18	18
– laboratory work (LW)		
– practice, seminars and/or other seminar-type work (PW)	25	25
– control of self-work (CSW)	2	2
– test		
1.2. Students' self-work (SSW)	63	63
2. Intermediate attestation		
Exam		
Grading test		
Test (Credit)	9	9
Course Project (CP)		
Course Work (CW)		
<b>Workload in hours</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>108</b>

### 4. COURSE OUTLINE

Name of the units with the course outline	Full time of classroom activity in hours according to the forms			Full time of extracurricular work in hours according to the forms
	L	LW	PW	SSW
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>6 semester</b>				
STATE AND LAW	3	0	4	13
State and Law: Their role in life of society Definition, Concept and Role of Law Russian system of Law				
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW	2	0	3	10
The Constitution of the Russian Federation: The main law of the state Institutional Structure in Russia				
CIVIC LAW	4	0	4	8
Civic Law and Civic Matters Real right and Liability right Succession Law				
family law	2	0	2	6
family law				
labour law	2	0	2	5
labour law				
administrative law	1	0	2	5
administrative law				
criminal law	1	0	2	4

1	2	3	4	5
criminal law				
ecological law	1	0	2	4
ecological law				
information technology law	1	0	2	4
information technology law				
legal regulation of future professional activities of students from technical universities	1	0	2	4
legal regulation of future professional activities of students from technical universities				
Total with regard to semester	18	0	25	63
Total with regard to the course	18	0	25	63

### Topics of exemplary practical work

Sl.No	Topic of practical (seminar) work
	State and law and their role in the life of society
	The concept and role of law
	The Constitution of the Russian Federation is the main law of the state
	The system of Russian authorities
	Property and obligation law
	Succession law
	Family law
	Employment agreement and labour law
	Objectives and principles of administrative law
	Objectives and principles of criminal law
	The subject, principles and system of environmental law
	Legal foundations for the official secrets protection
	Technical regulation

## 5. ORGANIZATIONAL AND PEDAGOGICAL CONDITIONS

### 5.1. EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES USED FOR COMPETENCES FORMATION

Holding lectures in the discipline is based on the active method of training in the process of which students are not passive but active participants of the lesson answering questions of the teacher. Teacher's questions are aimed at activating the process of learning material as well as at the development of logical thinking. The questions stimulating associative thinking and connecting new material with the previous one are identified by the teacher in advance.

Practical lessons are held by realization of the method based on active training: problem areas are determined, groups are formed. The following aims are pursued in the process of practical education: use of definite disciplines knowledge and creative methods in solving problems and decision-making; students' skill-building of teamwork, interpersonal communication and development of leadership skills; consolidation of the basic theoretical knowledge.

## 5.2. STUDENTS' MANUAL FOR THE COURSE STUDY

Learning the course students are recommended to fulfill the following positions:

1. Learning of the discipline should be done systematically.
2. After learning one of the course units with the help of the text-book or lecture notes it is recommended to reproduce in memory the basic terms, definitions, notions of the unit.
3. Special attention should be paid to the reports on practical studies, laboratory works and individual complex tasks for self-work.
4. The topic of questions studied individually is given by the teacher at the lectures. Also the teacher refers to the literary resources (first of all, to the newly published in periodicals) in order the students understand the problems touched in the lectures in detail.

## 6. LIST OF TEACHING MATERIALS AND INFORMATION SUPPLY FOR STUDENTS' SELF WORK IN THE DISCIPLINE

### 6.1. PAPER-BASED COURSEWARE

Sl.No	Bibliographic entry (author, title, mode of publication, place, publishing house, year of publication, number of pages )	Number of copies in the library
<b>1. Basic literature</b>		
1	Li D., Hall Ch., Hyrley M. American Legal English. Using Language in Legal Contexts. M. : Gorodets, 2006. 276 p.	1
<b>2. Additional literature</b>		
<b>2.1. Educational and scientific literature</b>		
1	Halbach G., Paland N. et al. Labour Law [in Germany] : An Overview. Bonn : Federal Min. of Labour & Social Affairs, 1991. 538 c.	2
<b>2.3 Regulatory and technical literature</b>		
1	Civil Code of the Russian Federation (CCRF). Part 1. Federal Act No. 51 of 30 November 1994, revised 25 May 2016	10
2	The Constitution of the Russian Federation (adopted by national referendum on 12 December 1993, revised version as amended on 21 July 2014 Federal Constitutional Law No. 1)	10
3	Family Code of the Russian Federation (FC RF). Federal Act No.223 of 29 December 1995, revised 30 December 2015	10
4	Labour Code of the Russian Federation (LC RF). Federal Act No.197 of 30 December 2001, revised 30 December 2015	10
5	Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (CC RF). Federal Act No.63 of 13 June 1996, revised 02 June 2016	10
6	The Federal Official Secrets Act of 21 July 1993 No. 5485-1, revised 08 March 2015	10
7	The Federal Consumer Rights Protection Act of 07 February 1992 No. 2300-1, revised 13 July 2015	10

## 6.2. ELECTRONIC COURSEWARE

Kind of literature	Name of training tool	Reference to information resource	Accessibility of EBN (Internet/local net; authorized free access)
Basic Literature	Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation (Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation) dated 30.12.2001 No 195-FZ (current edition of 23.06.2016)	<a href="http://www.consultant.ru/">http://www.consultant.ru/</a>	Internet; authorized access
Additional literature	Smirnova E., Shishkina N., Law terms in English. Togliatti: TSU, 2016.	URL: <a href="https://elib.pstu.ru/Record/lanRU-LAN-BOOK-140238">https://elib.pstu.ru/Record/lanRU-LAN-BOOK-140238</a>	Internet; authorized access
Additional literature	Korotkikh J. and all. Practice communication skills in English: Religion, Culture and Law. Barnaul: AltSPU, 2018.	URL: <a href="https://elib.pstu.ru/Record/lanRU-LAN-BOOK-112284">https://elib.pstu.ru/Record/lanRU-LAN-BOOK-112284</a>	Internet; authorized access
Basic Literature	Meshcheryakova S. The Political System of the USA and the Russian Federation. Kemerovo: KemGU, 2015.	URL: <a href="https://elib.pstu.ru/Record/lan80100">https://elib.pstu.ru/Record/lan80100</a>	Internet; authorized access
Basic Literature	Nemytina M. History and Methodology of Legal Studies. M.: RUDN, 2018	URL: <a href="https://elib.pstu.ru/Record/iprbooks91005">https://elib.pstu.ru/Record/iprbooks91005</a>	Internet; authorized access

## 6.3. LICENSE AND FREE DISTRIBUTED SOFTWARE USED IN THE COURSE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

Type of Software	Software branding
Operating Systems	Windows 8 (Azure Dev Tools for Teaching)
General purpose application software	Dr.Web Enterprise Security Suite, 3000 lic., PNRPU RCNIT 2017

## 6.4. MODERN PROFESSIONAL DATABASES AND INQUIRY SYSTEMS USED IN THE COURSE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

Branding	Reference to information resource
Scientific Library of the Perm National Research Polytechnic University	<a href="http://lib.pstu.ru/">http://lib.pstu.ru/</a>
Electronic library system Lan'	<a href="https://e.lanbook.com/">https://e.lanbook.com/</a>
Electronic library system IPRbooks	<a href="http://www.iprbookshop.ru/">http://www.iprbookshop.ru/</a>
Information resources of the Network ConsultantPlus	<a href="http://www.consultant.ru/">http://www.consultant.ru/</a>
The Russian State Library. Digital Library:Dissertations	<a href="http://www.diss.rsl.ru/">http://www.diss.rsl.ru/</a>

## 7. LOGISTICS OF THE COURSE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

Type of classes	Name of the necessary basic equipment	Number of units
Lecture	Computer	1
Seminars	Computer	1
Seminars	Projector	1

## 8. FUND OF THE COURSE EVALUATING TOOLS

Described in a separate document

Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation  
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**FUND OF ESTIMATING TOOLS**  
**For students' midterm assessment in the discipline**  
**“Legal Studies”**  
*Supplement to the Academic Course Working Program*

<b>Training program</b>	21.03.01 Oil and Gas Engineering
<b>Direction (specialization) of educational program</b>	Oil and Gas Engineering
<b>Graduate qualification</b>	Bachelor's degree
<b>Graduate academic chair</b>	Oil and Gas Technology
<b>Form of study</b>	Full-time studies
<b>Year (-s):</b> 3	<b>Semester (-s):</b> 5, 6

**Workload**

in credits: 3 CU

in hours: 108 h

**The form of midterm assessment:**

**Test:** 5, 6 semesters



**Fund of estimating tools** for midterm assessment of students' learning the subject "Legal Studies" is the part (supplement) to the academic course working program. Fund of estimating tools for midterm assessment of students' learning the discipline has been developed in accordance with the general part of the fund of estimating tools for midterm assessment of the basic educational program which determines the system of the midterm assessment results and criteria of putting marks. Fund of estimating tools for midterm assessment of students', learning the subject, determines the forms and procedures of monitoring results and midterm assessment of the subject leaning by the students.

### 1. LIST OF CONTROLLED RESULTS OF STUDYING DISCIPLINE, OBJECTS OF ASSESSMENT AND FORMS OF CONTROL

According to the Academic Course Working Program mastering course content is planned during two semesters (the fifth and the sixth semesters of curriculum) and is divided into three educational modules. Classroom activities, lectures and practical works as well as students' self-work are provided for every module. In the frames of mastering course content such competences as *to know, to be able, to master* pointed out in the ACWP are formed. These competences act as the controlled results of learning the discipline "Legal Studies"(Table 1.1).

Monitoring of the acquired knowledge, abilities and skills is made in the frames of continuous assessment, progress check and formative assessment in the process of studying theoretical material, reports on laboratory works and during examination. Types of control is given in Table 1.1

Table 1.1 – List of controlled results of learning the discipline

Controlled results of learning the discipline (KAS)	Type of control					
	Continuous assessment		Progress check		Formative assessment	
	D	T/CW	PT	T/CW		Test
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Acquired knowledge</b>						
K.1 Knows theoretical framework of state and law;		+	+	+		+
K.2 Knows the structure of legal system in the Russian Federation: branches and institutions;		+	+	+		+
K.3 Knows the basic state legal terms used in all legal science;		+	+	+		+
K.4 Knows the fundamentals of Russian law and industry- specific legislation;		+	+	+		+
K.5 Knows the concept of intellectual property objects;		+	+	+		+
<b>Acquired abilities</b>						
A.1 Is able to work with regulatory documents, analyze the legal norms;			+			+
A.2 Is able to apply legal knowledge in solving social problems of day-to-day life			+			+

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.3 Is able to build relationships in society using legal norms;			+			+
A.3 Is able to use the patent law rules			+			
Mastered skills						
S.1 Masters the skill of treating legal norms by analyzing judicial and other law enforcement practice;			+			+
S.2 Masters the skill of using basic state- and legal concepts;			+			+
S.3 Masters the skill of applying legal norms in life;			+			+
S.4 Masters the skill of legal regulation in relations with society and state;			+			+
S.5 Masters the skills to protect rights and legitimate interests.			+			+

*D* – topic discussion; *AC* – colloquium (discussion of theoretical material, academic conference); *CT* – case-task (individual task); *LWR* – report on laboratory work; *PWR* – report on practical work; *T/CW* – progress check (control work); *TQ* – theoretical question; *PT* – practical task; *CT* – complex task of grading test.

Final assessment of the learned discipline results is the midterm assessment which is made in the form of test taking into consideration the results of the running and progress check.

## **2. TYPES OF CONTROL, STANDARD CONTROL TASKS AND SCALES OF LEARNING RESULTS ASSESSMENT**

Continuous assessment of the academic performance is aimed at maximum effectiveness of the educational process, at monitoring students' specified competencies formation process, at increase of learning motivation and provides the assessment of mastering the discipline. In accordance with the regulations concerning the continuous assessment of the academic performance and midterm assessment of students taught by the educational programs of Higher education – programs of the Bachelor's Course, Specialists' and Master's Course the next types of students' academic performance continuous assessment and its periodicity is stipulated in PNRPU:

- acceptance test, check of the student's original preparedness and his correspondence with the demands for the given discipline learning;
- continuous assessment of mastering the material (the level of mastering the component "to know" defined by the competence) at every group studies and monitoring of lectures attendance;
- interim and progress check of students' mastering the components "to know" and "to be able" of the defined competences by computer-based or written testing, control discussions, control works (individual home tasks), reports on laboratory works, reviews, essays, etc.

Discipline progress check is conducted on the next week after learning the discipline module, while the interim control is made at every monitoring during the discipline module study;

- interim assessment, summarizing of the current students' performance at least once a semester in all disciplines for every training program (specialty), course, group;
- retained knowledge control.

## 2.1. CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT OF EDUCATION

Continuous assessment of learning is made in the form of students' recitation at practical lessons (seminars), or a test on each topic. Questions for students' recitation are selected by the teacher, taking into account the current legal situation.

The results of assessment depend on:

1. the correctness and completeness of the answer to the question;
2. the correctness of the task solution;
3. the accuracy and the completeness of a case solution;
4. the points received during the business simulation games.

According to the four-point system the results of assessment are put into the teachers' note-book and are considered in the form of integral mark in the process of the midterm assessment.

## 2.2. PROGRESS CHECK

For the complex assessment of the acquired knowledge, abilities and skills (Table 1.1) progress check is carried out in the form of practical work presentations and of midterm control works (after learning every discipline module).

### 2.2.1. *Midterm control work*

According to ACWP 3 midterm control works (CW) are planned to be realized after learning the educational modules of the discipline by the students.

The first CW is realized with respect to the module № 1 "Theoretical Foundations of State and Law. Constitutional Law", the second CW – with respect to the module № 2 "The Basics of Private Law", the third CW – with respect to the module № 3 "The Basics of Public Law". Control work on the module is carried out during the practical lesson in written or oral form (depends on the number of students in the group).

### **Standard tasks of the 3 control works (CW)**

Student must know answers for the following topics:

Topic1

1. Concept and features of the constitutional state;
2. State formation.

## Topic2

1. Main contemporary legal systems;
2. Legal facts, their classification.

## Topic3

1. Legal relationship: definition, structure, concept;
2. Concept, grounds and types of legal liability.

## Topic4

1. Personal legal status according to the Constitution of the Russian Federation;
2. Realization of socio-economic rights.

## Topic5

1. The legal status of the Russian Government according to the Constitution;
2. Problems of the Russian federal structure.

## Topic 6

1. The concept and principles meaning of civil law
2. The concept and regulation of entrepreneurial activity
3. Legal capacity of minors
4. Restriction of legal capacity

## Topic 7

1. The concept and types of property rights
2. The concept and types for objects of civil law
3. The concept and types of property as objects of civil law
4. Intellectual property

## Topic 8

1. Time and place of inheritance release
2. Circle of heirs by law

## Topic 9

1. Custody and guardianship (concept, legal effect)
2. Family rights protection

## Topic 10

1. Exemptions for young people under the Labor Code
2. Collective contract
3. Guarantees and exemptions for retiring employees
4. The difference between an employment contract and a civil contract

## Topic11

1. Concept and types of administrative violations
2. Types of administrative penalties
3. Bodies that impose administrative penalties

## Topic12

- 1 System of criminal punishment
2. Grounds for relief from criminal responsibility

3. Amnesty. Pardon. Conviction

4. Features of criminal responsibility and punishment of minors

Topic 13

1. Legal protection of the Environment in the European Region

2. Legal Protection of the Environment in cities

3. Legal Protection of the Environment in industry

Topic 14

1. Legal foundation Of The Official Secrets Institute

2. Legislative instruments in the information protection field

Topic 15

1. Technical regulations, standardization

2. Legal regulation for the creation and use of inventions and utility models

### ***2.2.2. Individual task***

According to the ACWP, 3 individual tasks (IT) are planned after students have mastered the training modules of the discipline. The first IT involves writing an essay on topics suggested and given by a teacher. In the second IT students solve a practical task and discuss it in class. The third IT is connected with writing an essay on standard assignments. The volume of the abstract is 10 sheets, A4 format, the title page is required, and it is also necessary to have references, at least 10 sources, including scientific and educational literature, as well as regulatory legal acts.

### **Typical practical tasks**

#### *Task 1*

After divorce with a wife, Mr. Nikiforov donated his  $\frac{1}{2}$  share of a 2-room apartment. Previously, the apartment was acquired by the Nikifors' family through privatization. Nikiforova, the wife, disagrees with the share of the apartment and the decision made by the former spouse. Did Nikiforov act legally? Was the right of the second owner Nikiforova violated by the transaction? On what right of common ownership did the Nikiforovs' apartment belong? What is the difference between joint ownership and shared ownership? Are the legal consequences of donating a share in an apartment different from selling it?

#### *Task 2*

Mr. Ivanov had in property a ramshackle house, which he demolished without required permits and built a new one in its place. The land plot on which the house was located was Mr. Ivanov's property. What negative legal consequences will Mr. Ivanov have because of the new house construction without the required permits? Does Mr. Ivanov have the opportunity to legalize the newly built house? If he does have such opportunities, say in what way and under what conditions?

*Task 3*

Ms. Smirnova openly, conscientiously paid taxes and continuously used a dwelling-house in the Palniki village as a dacha for 10 years. Earlier, Ms. Smirnova's father lived in the house for 8 years before his death. According to the registration service, the specified house is registered on the right of ownership for Mr. Sidorov, who died more than 20 years ago. The Smirnovs were not related to Mr. Sidorov. Ms. Smirnova intends to sell the dacha to other persons. How can Ms. Smirnova do the right thing in this situation? Give Ms. Smirnova legal advice.

*Task 4*

OOO "Metalist" filed a lawsuit against OOO "Stal" to protect honor, dignity and business reputation, to compensate for non-pecuniary damage, to refute the information discrediting the business reputation in connection with the publication of an article in the newspaper discrediting the plaintiff. What plaintiff's demands will be satisfied by the court if the claim is justified? Which court will consider this claim?

*Task 5*

As a result of the collision of a passenger bus with a truck, the passengers of the bus were injured (from medium to serious bodily injury). What claims for damage compensation are the victims entitled to make? Who will compensate the victims for the caused harm? In the current situation, are the obligations to compensate the injured passengers contractual or non-contractual?

*Task 6*

Mr. Ryumino applied to a travel agency for arranging a trip to Egypt. His appeal was denied due to the fact that Ryumin behaved arrogantly and lordly communicating with an employee of a travel company. Is the refusal of the tour operator legitimate? What is a public contract? Name the types of public contracts. Does a public contract fall under the Federal Law "On Protection of Consumer Rights"? Give Mr. Ryumino legal advice on the redress of the violated right.

Standard scale and criteria of the results of the midterm control work assessment are given in the general part of FET of the educational program.

### 2.3. FULFILLMENT OF THE COMPLEX INDIVIDUAL SELF-WORK TASK

Individual complex tasks for the students are used for assessment of their skills and abilities acquired in the process of learning the discipline in which the course project or course paper is not stipulated.

Standard scale and criteria of assessment of the individual complex task presentation are given in the general part of FET of the educational program

## 2.4. MIDTERM ASSESSMENT (FINAL CONTROL)

Admission for midterm assessment is made according to the results of continuous assessment and progress check. Preconditions for admittance are successful fulfillment of all individual tasks and positive integral estimation with respect to the results of continuous assessment and progress check.

According to the Academic Course Working Program, the midterm assessment is carried out in the form of a test on the discipline and includes theoretical questions (TQ) aimed at control of the acquired knowledge, practical tasks (PT) aimed at mastered abilities and at control of the acquired skills of all declared competences.

Theoretical questions and practical tasks that estimate the level of maturity of **all** declared competences are given in the general part of FET of the educational program.

### *2.4.1. Standard questions and tasks the discipline testing*

#### **Standard questions for the acquired knowledge control:**

1. The concept and characteristics of the state.
2. The theory of the state origin.
3. The state functions.
4. The form of government.
5. The forms of state structure.
6. The concept and features of the constitutional state.
7. The main legal systems of our time.
8. Juridical facts and their classification.
9. Legal relationship, concept and structure, its content.
10. The concept, grounds and types of legal liability.
11. The concept and signs of the legal norm.
12. The concept and features of regulatory legal acts.
- 13 How regulatory legal acts come into force?
14. Signs and concept of offense.
15. The Constitution of the Russian Federation as the main law of the state
16. Legal status of an individual in the Constitution of the Russian Federation.
17. Characteristics of personal rights and freedoms of Russian citizens
18. Socio-economic rights of Russian citizens.
19. Political rights of citizens in Russia
20. Constitutional liability of citizens
21. Features of Russian federal structure.
22. What are the powers of Russian President? What role does he play in relationships with legislative and executive authorities of the Russian Federation?

23. What are the powers and structure of Russian Government, its relationship with the President and the State Duma?
24. What are the powers and structure of Russian State Duma, its relationship with the President and the Government?
25. What are the powers of the Federation Council, its relationship with the President and the State Duma?
26. Procedure for the adoption of Federal Laws and Federal Constitutional Laws?
27. Prosecutor General's Office of the Russian Federation and its authorities.
28. Authorities of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation.
29. The subject and method of civil law.
30. Principles of civil law.
31. Characteristics of civil law
32. The concept of legal personality, its components (legal and mental capacity).
33. What is the difference between the legal status of minors and juveniles aged 14-18 years?
34. The procedure for recognizing a citizen as incapable or partially capable: Legal consequences.
35. The concept of legal entities. What is the procedure for state registration of legal entities?
36. Define the organizational legal forms of legal entities..
37. Constituent documents of the legal entity
38. What authorities does the owner have?
39. What characterizes the emergence of property rights?
40. What real estate is a construction built without the requisite legal permits and approvals? What are the legal consequences of such construction?
41. What is the acquisitive prescription? What is the time of acquisition prescription for movable and immovable property?
42. The concept of a contract. What types of contracts do you know?
43. The concept of a public contract. Give examples of public contracts. Does the Federal Law "On Consumer Rights Protection" apply to public contracts?
44. Define and describe the composition of the legal relations for the sale and purchase contract.
45. What is the difference between a legal obligation and an obligation for damages in tort?
46. What is the difference between inheritance by will and inheritance by law?
47. What is the difference between testamentary refusal and testamentary assignment?
48. What ways of accepting inheritance do you know?
49. What is the order of succession?



50. Ecological Law
51. Describe the aspects of industrial relations?
52. What documents are required when signing an employment contract?
53. The legal definition of employment contract?
54. Name the types of employment contracts.
55. What protections according to the Labor Code of the Russian Federation has an employee when the employer avoids concluding an employment contract
56. Describe features of probation period while signing an employment contract?
57. Describe procedure of signing an employment contract?
58. Describe termination procedure of an employment agreement?
59. Describe termination procedure of an employment agreement in case of job cuts?
60. Name the types of disciplinary penalties?
61. How are disciplinary actions proposed?
62. Employee liability to the employer while?
63. Procedure and deadlines of financial damage recouping?
64. What benefits does labor legislation provide for young people?
65. Describe the collective labour agreement?
66. Give the definition of administrative law?
67. Describe the concept and types of administrative violation?
68. What is administrative liability?
69. What are the reasons for administrative liability?
70. What kinds of administrative penalties do you know?
71. Give the definition of the criminal law.
72. What are the objectives and principles of criminal law?
73. Concept and types of criminal offense / crime.
74. What are the features of a crime?
75. What components of the body of crime do you know?
76. Crime classification?
77. Describe crime liability?
78. What are the reasons for criminal prosecution?
79. What are the objectives and principles of ecological law?
80. The concept of ecological law and its violation?
81. What are the features of ecological crime?
82. Legal protection of the environment in cities.
83. Legal protection of the environment in industry.
84. Technical regulations and standardization.
85. Legal regulation of inventions.

### ***2.4.2. Scales of test assessment of educational achievements***

Evaluation of discipline achievements in the form of maturity level of the components *to know, to be able, to master* of the declared competences is made according to the four-point assessment scale.

Standard scale and criteria of estimating educational achievements in the process of testing for the components *to know, to be able, to master* are given in the general part of FET of educational program.

## **3. ASSESSMENT CRITERIA FOR COMPONENTS AND COMPETENCES LEVEL OF MATURITY**

### **3.1. ASSESSMENT OF COMPETENCES COMPONENTS LEVEL OF MATURITY**

While estimating the level of competences maturity by selective control in the process of testing it is considered that *the mark obtained for the components of the examined competence is combined with the corresponding component of all competences formed in the frames of the given academic course.*

General assessment of maturity level of all competences is made by aggregation of marks obtained by the student for each component of the formed competences taking into account the results of continuous assessment and progress check in the form of integral mark according to the four-point scale. All control results are put into the assessment sheet by the teacher according to the results of midterm attestation.

The form of the assessment sheet and requirements for its completion are given in the general part of FET of the educational program.

While making the final assessment of the midterm attestation in the form of test standard criteria given in the general part of FET of the educational program are used.