

МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ

**Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное
учреждение высшего образования "Пермский
государственный национальный исследовательский
университет"**

Кафедра трудового и международного права

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Рабочая программа дисциплины

LAW

Код УМК 93052

**Утверждено
Протокол №7
от «25» мая 2020 г.**

Пермь, 2020

1. Наименование дисциплины

Law

2. Место дисциплины в структуре образовательной программы

Дисциплина входит в обязательную часть Блока « С.1 » образовательной программы по направлениям подготовки (специальностям):

Специальность: **33.05.01** Фармация

направленность Программа широкого профиля (для иностранных граждан)

3. Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине

В результате освоения дисциплины **Law** у обучающегося должны быть сформированы следующие компетенции:

33.05.01 Фармация (направленность : Программа широкого профиля (для иностранных граждан))

УК.8 Знает правовые и этические нормы, способен оценивать последствия нарушения этих норм

Индикаторы

УК.8.1 Ориентируется в правовых принципах и нормах в разных сферах жизнедеятельности и последствиях их нарушения

4. Объем и содержание дисциплины

Направления подготовки	33.05.01 Фармация (направленность: Программа широкого профиля (для иностранных граждан))
форма обучения	очная
№№ триместров, выделенных для изучения дисциплины	1
Объем дисциплины (з.е.)	3
Объем дисциплины (ак.час.)	108
Контактная работа с преподавателем (ак.час.), в том числе:	14
Проведение лекционных занятий	6
Проведение практических занятий, семинаров	8
Самостоятельная работа (ак.час.)	94
Формы текущего контроля	Входное тестирование (1) Итоговое контрольное мероприятие (1) Письменное контрольное мероприятие (2)
Формы промежуточной аттестации	Зачет (1 триместр)

5. Аннотированное описание содержания разделов и тем дисциплины

Law

In modern world, every individual should have civil maturity and high social activity, show deep respect for the law, take care of the social values of the rule of law, have professional ethics, legal and psychological culture, high moral consciousness, an integral part of which should be legal awareness.

In the course of studying jurisprudence, students receive basic knowledge of the main branches of Russian legislation in particular, the basics of constitutional law, civil law, labour law, the complex topic of legal liability and others as far as any individual deals with the most of them in daily life. They also learn the basics of the state structure of Russia and the system of public authorities; get an idea about the peculiarities of the legal regulation of future professional activity, and form an understanding of the importance of legality, order and the rule of law in modern society.

The course is supposed to give students some competences, such as the ability to apply legal and ethical standards in their professional activities and the assessment of its consequences, to know their rights and ability to take an active civil position and also to understand the essence and importance of information in the development of modern society, comply with the basic requirements of information security, including the protection of state secrets. The purpose of training is to consolidate lecture material on the most important topics and issues of law, develop students' critical thinking skills in this field of knowledge, develop skills to work with educational and scientific literature, and regulatory legal acts.

The course "Law" is intended for students of all areas of training in higher education. It is held in the form of lectures, seminars, and out-of-class extracurricular independent work of students during the semester/trimester.

Basics of law

Law is one of social regulators.

First of all, it's necessary to deal with concepts of social norms, difference between social and non-social norms. Non-social norms regulate relations between human being and material objects, such as equipment, object of nature. Social norms are necessary to control relations between individuals in society. Social norms are universally recognized rules, patterns of behaviour, performance standards that ensure the security, safety, orderliness and stability of social interaction between individuals and social groups. Examples of social norms: political, economic, legal, moral, religious, corporative norms, traditions and customs. In modern states social norms exist in special forms.

What is law? For the purpose of understanding the essence of the law it is advisable to analyse specific features of the phenomenon in comparison with the other social norms. The main features are universality, compulsoriness, imperativeness, uniformity, systematicity, normativity, punishability. One of the definitions: Law is a system of rules which a particular country or community recognizes as regulating the actions of its members and which it may enforce by impositions of penalties.

Law consists of legal norms. Legal norm is the primary cell of the law, the initial element of its system. Law is a strictly coordinated and interdependent integral system in which the norms are arranged, grouped in a certain order.

The main functions of law: regulative; defensive; preventive; compensative/reconstructive; limiting, providing; changing others.

Source of law – is the method by which the norms of law are fixed (find external expression). More often we understand under the source of law official documents which are in force in the state.

There are several law systems (families) in the world, according to the basic source of the law system we can distinguish: 1. Religious law - Religious texts; 2. Anglo-Saxon (common) law system - Legal precedent; 3. Roman-Germanic (continental) law system - Normative legal act. The Russian Federation belongs to the Roman-Germanic law System.

The system of law of the Russian Federation consists of the following branches: constitutional law, civil law, administrative law, criminal law, labour law, family law, land law, financial law, etc. Every branch has its own

special subject (particular sphere of social relations which is regulated by this branch) and method (a set(complex) of law means and techniques with the help of which the relationship is regulated).

Basics of state

"State" has a lot of definitions. For example, Oxford English Dictionary gives such definitions as: 1) an organized political community under one government; a commonwealth; a nation. 2) such a community forming part of a federal republic, esp the United States of America.

Montevideo Convention on Rights and Duties of States in 1933 gives such definition of state: State is a permanent population, a defined territory and a government that is capable of maintaining effective control over the corresponding territory and of conducting International relations with other states.

Other definitions and concepts are also given in specialized literature. A common feature of all these definitions is that they underline some special characteristics as the people, public authority and territory. Sovereignty is a basic and most important element of the state.

The essence of the state defines the nature of its activities, its goals, objectives and functions that state sets for itself. State has both internal and external functions. If the category "essence of the state" answers the question of what the main value in the state is, then the category "form of state" means who and how governs its society, how state-power structures work, how people are united on a given territory, how various territorial and political entities are connected with the state as a whole, how political power is exercised.

The form of state is the structural organization of society, it has its own structural elements.

There are different theories of state origin. The basic theories of the origin of the state - Theological, Patriarchal, Negotiated, Violence, Organic, Materialistic, Psychological, Patrimonial, Marxist (class) theory, Irrigation etc. Every state has its symbols. Russia has its national flag, emblem and anthem.

Law and state of the Russian Federation

Constitutional law is the leading branch of the national system of law of any state that defines and establishes the foundations of the constitutional system of the state and society (subject of this branch). Constitutional law of the Russian Federation consists of a set of constitutional legal norms which regulate blocks of social relations that develop in different spheres.

Main source of Constitutional law – Constitution. According to the main meaning of this document, it is a basic law of the state. As a legal act Constitution has legal properties, which include: acting as the fundamental law of the state; legal rule; basis of the entire legal system of the country; stability. Constitution of the Russian Federation identifies it as a democratic, federal, law-governed state with a republican form of government, as well as social and secular state. The Constitution establishes the priority of the rights and freedoms of man and citizen (which is consistent with international law), the principle of separation of powers and the principles of market economy.

As it was above-mentioned, Russia is a federal state. The principles of federal structure of Russia are enshrined in the Constitution. One of important principles is equality and self-determination of peoples in the Russian Federation and the consequent equality of subjects of the Russian Federation. Under the term “peoples” we understand all the population living in a certain area. The principle of self-determination of peoples can not be interpreted as the right to withdraw a territory from the Russian Federation.

The system of state power in Russia is two-leveled, it includes, first, the public authorities of the Russian Federation (federal authorities) and, secondly, the state authorities of the Russian Federation (regional public authorities). It is very important to remember that there is a system of separation of powers in the Russian Federation.

State power at the federal level is carried out by President of the Russian Federation, Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, Government and federal courts (legislative, executive, judiciary). At the regional level - public authorities of the Russian Federation, formed by the states of their own, but in accordance with the principles of the constitutional system of Russia and sufficiently rigid regulations of federal law (federal

constitutional law “On the Judicial System of Russia”, Federal Law “On general principles of organization of legislative (representative) and executive bodies of state power of subjects of the Russian Federation “and others.).

Basics of Civil Law of the Russian Federation

Civil law is intended to regulate the vast majority of relations between people and their associations that have property, and to a certain extent, non-property nature. Such relationships, as a rule, arise at the will of their participants, who themselves determine both the character and the content of their interrelations. At the same time, people are always guided by their own, private interests (including coordinating them with similar interests of other persons), which, therefore, as a general rule determine the content of the relations between them. State (public authority), taking into account the private nature of such relationships, for its part provides its citizens with an opportunity to self-regulate these relations, because none of its individual normative acts, or even their aggregate, is able to foresee all situations encountered in real life.

Of course, along with this, the state should take certain measures to protect all participants from abusive behavior by unscrupulous individuals, protect the interests of the obviously weak side of certain relations, and in necessary cases have the right and even the obligation to compel participants of relationships to the observance of public and private interests. At the same time, the intervention of the state in the sphere of private interests of its citizens, which is necessary in individual cases, cannot become comprehensive, limitless and arbitrary, and the public authorities are not entitled to consider themselves the main spokesman and advocate of these interests, even if she believes that she knows them better than their carriers. With a different approach, citizens quickly lose interest in initiative, and, on the contrary, they get an interest in circumventing legal regulations. The Russian Federation (since its foundation (in 1991)) started in a large legislative project of developing a new Civil Code (main source of this branch of law). The contemporary Civil Code of the Russian Federation has 4 parts.

According to the Russian Civil Law, there are 3 categories of persons: natural persons (individuals, physical persons); legal entities (companies, juridical persons); state and municipal entities (the Russian Federation, Subjects of Federation, Municipal Entities (Perm District, Perm City). They are all equal in the Civil Law relationship.

Civil law is the basis of economic relations. It contains provisions necessary for all branches of law, for example, the rules of law that determine the legal capacity of subjects of law, gives the definition and basics of the ownership and right of ownership, deals and contracts and so on.

Basics of Labour Law of the Russian Federation

Labor law is an independent branch of Russian law, characterized by the presence of a special subject, method and principles of legal regulation. A specific feature of this branch of law is the availability of a wide range of various sources, which include, firstly, regulatory legal acts of various legal force and of different nature (adopted both by state authorities and local self-government bodies or the employer), secondly, regulatory agreements, concluded directly by the parties to the employment relationship (collective bargaining agreements).

Main source of Labor law of the Russian Federation is Labor Code (adopted in 2001).

Two key figures of Labor law - the employee and the employer. The basis of the employment relationship is an employment contract. In accordance with Art. 56 of the Labor Code, the employment contract – is an agreement between the employer and the employee, according to which both parties (employer and employee) are obliged to follow strict rules stated by legislation.

Subjects of labor law - are participants of public relations, endowed by legislation and specified treaties certain rights and obligations in the performance of their functions and regulatory requirements. Parties and subjects of the employment relationship are the employee and the employer. Besides the subjects of labor relations are recognized trade unions, and other representative bodies of workers, employers' representative bodies, including

the heads of the organizations.

Labor law regulates wages, working time and rest time, occupational safety and health, contains of norms that regulate labor disputes.

Basics of Information Law of the Russian Federation

Informational law. Legal regime of state secrets protection.

The provisions of the law On Trade Secrets. Information constituting a commercial secret (production secret), information owner, access to information, transmission, submission and disclosure of information constituting a trade secret, an exhaustive list of information that can not constitute a trade secret.

The duty of state and local authorities to create conditions ensuring the protection of confidential information.

Measures of protection of the confidentiality of information and legal liability for violations.

Informational law is a set of legal norms regulating relations in the information sphere related to the circulation of information, the formation and use of information resources, the creation and operation of information systems in order to ensure the safe satisfaction of the information needs of citizens, their organizations, state and society.

Informational law is an uncodified branch of law. The backbone law here is the Federal Law of July 27, 2006 On Information, Information Technologies and Information Protection.

Information, depending on the category of access to it, is divided into publicly available information, as well as information, access to which is restricted by federal laws (information of limited access).

State secrets - information protected by the state in the field of its military, foreign policy, economic, intelligence, counterintelligence and operational investigative activities, the spread of which may damage the security of the country. The Law On State Secrets defines the assignment of information to state secrets and their classification as the introduction of restrictions on their distribution and access.

The degree of secrecy of information constituting state secrets corresponds to the extent of the damage that may be inflicted on national security as a result of their dissemination.

Three degrees of secrecy of information constituting state secrets, and the corresponding secrecy bars for carriers of the information.

Access to state secrets.

Heads of state authorities who are authorized to classify information as state secret. Grounds for refusing an official or citizen access to state secrets.

Responsibility for disclosure of state secrets, loss of documents containing state secrets.

Basics of legal liability - the notion and kinds

Offense is a wrongful, guilty deed, contrary to the principles and norms of law that harm the individual, society, and the state. The object of the offense is the relationship that were harmed (a person, property, security, etc.).

Offense can be committed by action or inaction. Action - active behavior, inaction - failure to act, which had to be done. Offense is recognized as a deviation not from any rule, but only from the rule that is specified by law.

The consequences of the offense (the harm done by the offense) can be material, physical, moral; measurable and not, significant and not, recoverable and not. Offense is a guilty deed. Guilt - the mental attitude of the person who committed the offense to their wrongful act and the ensuing consequences. Law distinguishes two forms of guilt: intent (direct or indirect), and negligence (levity and negligence).

Types of offenses. Crimes are the most harmful and dangerous offenses, they are provided for by criminal law and entail criminal penalties. Misconduct - all other offenses that are not recognized by law as crimes.

Misconduct may be civil, disciplinary or administrative. Civil misconduct - a violation of the principles and norms of civil, family law. Disciplinary - a violation of the principles and norms of labor and academic discipline at the enterprise, in an educational institution. Administrative - violation of the principles and norms of administrative law (rules of trade, customs, etc.).

Legal liability is the application to the offender of the measures of state coercion stipulated by the sanction of

the legal norm, expressed in the form of personal, organizational or property deprivation. There are certain principles of legal liability.

Functions of legal liability: regulatory, protective, preventive, educational and legal restorative functions. Thus, legal liability is mainly associated with the protective activity of the state, with the protective function of law.

Administrative law is a branch of the Russian law, a set of legal norms intended to regulate social relations arising in connection with and about the practical implementation of the executive branch. The Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation (30.12.2001) is the source of Administrative law of the Russian Federation. It systematized one very important part of administrative law - the norms of administrative liability.

Criminal law is a set of legal norms adopted in the prescribed manner by the highest legislative body of Russia, which contains general provisions, defines criminal forms of behavior, sets out the types and sizes of criminal liability and punishment and so on. Criminal Code of the Russian Federation is the only source of Criminal law of the Russian Federation. It establishes the basis and principles of criminal liability, defines which deeds are recognized as crimes dangerous to persons, society, or the State, and establishes the types of punishment and other penal measures for the commission of offences.

6. Методические указания для обучающихся по освоению дисциплины

Освоение дисциплины требует систематического изучения всех тем в той последовательности, в какой они указаны в рабочей программе.

Основными видами учебной работы являются аудиторские занятия. Их цель - расширить базовые знания обучающихся по осваиваемой дисциплине и систему теоретических ориентиров для последующего более глубокого освоения программного материала в ходе самостоятельной работы. Обучающемуся важно помнить, что контактная работа с преподавателем эффективно помогает ему овладеть программным материалом благодаря расстановке необходимых акцентов и удержанию внимания интонационными модуляциями голоса, а также подключением аудио-визуального механизма восприятия информации.

Самостоятельная работа преследует следующие цели:

- закрепление и совершенствование теоретических знаний, полученных на лекционных занятиях;
- формирование навыков подготовки текстовой составляющей информации учебного и научного назначения для размещения в различных информационных системах;
- совершенствование навыков поиска научных публикаций и образовательных ресурсов, размещенных в сети Интернет;
- самоконтроль освоения программного материала.

Обучающемуся необходимо помнить, что результаты самостоятельной работы контролируются преподавателем во время проведения мероприятий текущего контроля и учитываются при промежуточной аттестации.

Обучающимся с ОВЗ и инвалидов предоставляется возможность выбора форм проведения мероприятий текущего контроля, альтернативных формам, предусмотренным рабочей программой дисциплины. Предусматривается возможность увеличения в пределах 1 академического часа времени, отводимого на выполнение контрольных мероприятий.

Процедура оценивания результатов обучения инвалидов и лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья по дисциплине предусматривает предоставление информации в формах, адаптированных к ограничениям их здоровья и восприятия информации.

При проведении текущего контроля применяются оценочные средства, обеспечивающие передачу информации, от обучающегося к преподавателю, с учетом психофизиологических особенностей здоровья обучающихся.

7. Перечень учебно-методического обеспечения для самостоятельной работы обучающихся по дисциплине

При самостоятельной работе обучающимся следует использовать:

- конспекты лекций;
- литературу из перечня основной и дополнительной учебной литературы, необходимой для освоения дисциплины (модуля);
- текст лекций на электронных носителях;
- ресурсы информационно-телекоммуникационной сети "Интернет", необходимые для освоения дисциплины;
- лицензионное и свободно распространяемое программное обеспечение из перечня информационных технологий, используемых при осуществлении образовательного процесса по дисциплине;
- методические указания для обучающихся по освоению дисциплины.

8. Перечень основной и дополнительной учебной литературы

Основная:

1. Peter van Schilfgaarde Law and Life. Why Law? Springer Nature Switzerland AG, 2019. Online ISBN 978-3-030-01848-1. Текст электронный: // <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-030-01848-1#toc>.
<https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-030-01848-1>
2. Правоведение: практикум для иностранных студентов : учебное пособие / К. Н. Кузнецова [и др.]. - Пермь, 2018, ISBN 978-5-7944-3127-8. - 100. - Библиогр.: с. 96-99

Дополнительная:

1. Butler W. E. Russian law / W. E. Butler. - Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2009, ISBN 978-0-19-956222-0. - 923.
2. Aghayev I. Russian criminal law / I. Aghayev. - Leipzig: Leipziger Universitätsverlag GmbH, 2017, ISBN 978-3-96023-108-0. - 875.
3. Jaap Hage, Antonia Waltermann, Bram Akkermans Introduction to Law. Springer International Publishing Switzerland, 2017. Online ISBN 978-3-319-57252-9. Текст электронный: // <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-319-57252-9#toc> <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-319-57252-9>
4. Лебедева, А. А. What is Law. Часть I : учебное пособие для студентов-юристов / А. А. Лебедева, М. В. Лагутенкова ; под редакцией А. А. Лебедева. — Москва : Всероссийский государственный университет юстиции (РПА Минюста России), 2006. — 119 с. — ISBN 2227-8397. — Текст : электронный // Электронно-библиотечная система IPR BOOKS : [сайт]. <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/41168>
5. Mor Bakhom, Beatriz Conde Gallego, Mark-Oliver Mackenrodt, Gintarė Surblytė, Namaviė; Personal Data in Competition, Consumer Protection and Intellectual Property Law. Towards a Holistic Approach? Springer-Verlag GmbH Germany, part of Springer Nature, 2018. Online ISBN 978-3-662-57646-5. Текст электронный: // <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-662-57646-5#about> <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-662-57646-5>

9. Перечень ресурсов сети Интернет, необходимых для освоения дисциплины

- <http://www.constitution.ru/en/10003000-01.htm> The Constitution of the Russian Federation, adopted at National Voting on December 12, 1993
- <http://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/index.html> Universal Declaration on Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948
- <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CCPR.aspx> International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly resolution 2200A (XXI) of 16 December 1966
- <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CESCR.aspx> International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly resolution 2200A (XXI) of 16 December 1966
- : <http://www.russian-criminal-code.com> Criminal Code Of The Russian Federation, adopted by the State Duma on May 24, 1996
- https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/acc_e/rus_e/WTACCRUS48A5_LEG_119.pdf Civil Code of the Russian Federation
- <http://www.jafbase.fr/docEstEurope/RussianFamilyCode1995.pdf> Family Code of the Russian Federation
- <https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/WEBTEXT/60535/65252/E01RUS01.htm> Labor Code of the Russian Federation
- The International Labour Organization's official site: www.ilo.org** Butler W.E. Civil Code of the RF
- <https://www.buzzle.com/articles/different-branches-of-law.html> Different Branches of Law. Buzzle Network
- http://www.russia.org.cn/en/russia_china/russian-state-flag-and-seal/ Russian State Flag and Seal. Russian Embassy in China official website
- <http://www.politicalsciencenotes.com/essay/state/theories-on-the-origin-of-state-essay-theories-political-science/1513> Theories on the Origin of State | Essay | Theories | Political Science
- <http://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/en/ru/ru126en.pdf> Federal Law On Information, Information Technologies and Information Protection (July 27, 2006)
- https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/acc_e/rus_e/WTACCRUS58_LEG_125.pdf Federal Law On State Secrets (July 21, 1993)
- http://www.freedominfo.org/documents/Russia_Access_Information_Pavlov.pdf Access to Information: State Secrets and Human Rights
- <https://panopticonblog.com/what/> What is information law?
- [https://uk.practicallaw.thomsonreuters.com/2-502-2227?transitionType=Default&contextData=\(sc.Default\)&firstPage=true&comp=pluk&bhcp=1](https://uk.practicallaw.thomsonreuters.com/2-502-2227?transitionType=Default&contextData=(sc.Default)&firstPage=true&comp=pluk&bhcp=1) Data protection in the Russian Federation: overview
- <http://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/en/ru/ru073en.pdf> The Code Of Administrative Offences Of The Russian Federation
- <https://guides.law.sc.edu/c.php?g=315476&p=2108388> Guide to International and Foreign Law Research
- <https://www.britannica.com/topic/law> Law
- <http://www.constitution.ru/en/10003000-01.htm> The Constitution of the Russian Federation, adopted at National Voting on December 12, 1993
- <http://www.constitution.ru/en/10003000-01.htm> The Constitution of the Russian Federation, adopted at National Voting on December 12, 1993
- <https://www.politicalsciencenotes.com/essay/state/theories-on-the-origin-of-state-essay-theories-political-science/1513> Theories on the Origin of State

<http://www.constitution.ru/en/10003000-01.htm> The Constitution of the Russian Federation, adopted at National Voting on December 12, 1993

http://www.russia.org.cn/en/russia_china/russian-state-flag-and-seal/ Russian State Flag and Seal. Russian Embassy in China official website

<http://www.constitution.ru/en/10003000-01.htm> The Constitution of the Russian Federation, adopted at National Voting on December 12, 1993

https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/acc_e/rus_e/WTACCRUS48A5_LEG_119.pdf Civil Code of the Russian Federation

The International Labour Organization's official site: www.ilo.org Butler W.E. Civil Code of the RF
<https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/WEBTEXT/60535/65252/E01RUS01.htm> Labor Code of the Russian Federation

<http://www.constitution.ru/en/10003000-01.htm> The Constitution of the Russian Federation, adopted at National Voting on December 12, 1993

<http://www.constitution.ru/en/10003000-01.htm> The Constitution of the Russian Federation, adopted at National Voting on December 12, 1993

<https://panopticonblog.com/what/> What is information law?

<https://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/en/ru/ru126en.pdf> Federal law on Information, Information Technologies, and Information Protection

https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/acc_e/rus_e/WTACCRUS58_LEG_125.pdf Law of the Russian Federation on State secrets

[https://uk.practicallaw.thomsonreuters.com/2-502-2227?transitionType=Default&contextData=\(sc.Default\)&firstPage=true&comp=pluk&bhcp=1](https://uk.practicallaw.thomsonreuters.com/2-502-2227?transitionType=Default&contextData=(sc.Default)&firstPage=true&comp=pluk&bhcp=1) Data Protection in the Russian Federation: Overview

<http://www.constitution.ru/en/10003000-01.htm> The Constitution of the Russian Federation, adopted at National Voting on December 12, 1993

<http://www.russian-criminal-code.com> Criminal Code Of The Russian Federation, adopted by the State Duma on May 24, 1996

https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/acc_e/rus_e/WTACCRUS48A5_LEG_119.pdf Civil Code of the Russian Federation

<http://www.jafbase.fr/docEstEurope/RussianFamilyCode1995.pdf> Family Code of the Russian Federation

<http://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/en/ru/ru073en.pdf> The Code Of Administrative Offences Of The Russian Federation

10. Перечень информационных технологий, используемых при осуществлении образовательного процесса по дисциплине

Образовательный процесс по дисциплине **Law** предполагает использование следующего программного обеспечения и информационных справочных систем:
No special programmes are required.

При освоении материала и выполнения заданий по дисциплине рекомендуется использование материалов, размещенных в Личных кабинетах обучающихся ЕТИС ПГНИУ (**student.psu.ru**).

При организации дистанционной работы и проведении занятий в режиме онлайн могут использоваться:

система видеоконференцсвязи на основе платформы BigBlueButton (<https://bigbluebutton.org/>).

система LMS Moodle (<http://e-learn.psu.ru/>), которая поддерживает возможность использования текстовых материалов и презентаций, аудио- и видеоконтент, а так же тесты, проверяемые задания, задания для совместной работы.

система тестирования Indigo (<https://indigotech.ru/>).

11. Описание материально-технической базы, необходимой для осуществления образовательного процесса по дисциплине

Premises should be equipped with classrooms for all kinds of training required for the undergraduate program, equipped with facilities and technical means for training, the composition of which is determined in the work programs of the disciplines (modules).

Lectures: a classroom tooled up with presentation equipment (projector, screen, computer / laptop) with the appropriate software, chalk or (and) marker board.

Practical classes (seminars): a classroom tooled up with presentation equipment (projector, screen, computer / laptop) with the appropriate software, chalk or (and) marker board.

Selfwork: a room for self work, equipped with computer equipment with the ability to connect to the Internet, provided with access to the electronic information and educational environment of the university.

Помещения научной библиотеки ПГНИУ для обеспечения самостоятельной работы обучающихся:

1. Научно-библиографический отдел, корп.1, ауд. 142. Оборудован 3 персональными компьютера с доступом к локальной и глобальной компьютерным сетям.

2. Читальный зал гуманитарной литературы, корп. 2, ауд. 418. Оборудован 7 персональными компьютерами с доступом к локальной и глобальной компьютерным сетям.

3. Читальный зал естественной литературы, корп.6, ауд. 107а. Оборудован 5 персональными компьютерами с доступом к локальной и глобальной компьютерным сетям.

4. Отдел иностранной литературы, корп.2 ауд. 207. Оборудован 1 персональным компьютером с доступом к локальной и глобальной компьютерным сетям.

5. Библиотека юридического факультета, корп.9, ауд. 4. Оборудована 11 персональными компьютерами с доступом к локальной и глобальной компьютерным сетям.

6. Читальный зал географического факультета, корп.8, ауд. 419. Оборудован 6 персональными компьютерами с доступом к локальной и глобальной компьютерным сетям.

Все компьютеры, установленные в помещениях научной библиотеки, оснащены следующим программным обеспечением:

Операционная система ALT Linux;

Офисный пакет Libreoffice.

Справочно-правовая система «КонсультантПлюс»

**Фонды оценочных средств для аттестации по дисциплине
Law**

**Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине для формирования компетенции.
Индикаторы и критерии их оценивания**

УК.8

Знает правовые и этические нормы, способен оценивать последствия нарушения этих норм

Компетенция (индикатор)	Планируемые результаты обучения	Критерии оценивания результатов обучения
<p>УК.8.1 Ориентируется в правовых принципах и нормах в разных сферах жизнедеятельности и последствиях их нарушения</p>	<p>Knows basic legal definitons and principles of law of the Russian Federation; the regulation of different spheres of life by different branches of law; basics of legal liability in Russia Able to recognize the branch of law and related kind of legal liability; to analyze legal act for the purpose of identification of legal consequences of violation Possess the skill of identification of legal consequences of violation of law</p>	<p align="center">Неудовлетворител Does not know basic legal definitons and principles of law of the Russian Federation; does not know the regulation of different spheres of life by different branches of law; does not know basics of legal liability in Russia Not able to recognize the branch of law and related kind of legal liability; not able to analyze legal act for the purpose of identification of legal consequences of violation Does not possess the skill of identification of legal consequences of violation of law</p> <p align="center">Удовлетворительн Has weak knowledge of basic legal definitons and principles of law of the Russian Federation; hardly knows regulation of different spheres of life by different branches of law; hardly knows basics of legal liability in Russia Hardly able to recognize the branch of law and related kind of legal liability; not able analyze legal act for the purpose of identification of legal consequences of violation Possess a weak skill of identification of legal consequences of violation of law</p> <p align="center">Хорошо Partially knows basic legal definitons and principles of law of the Russian Federation; partially knows the regulation of different spheres of life by different branches of law; partially knows basics of legal liability in Russia Partially able to recognize the branch of law and related kind of legal liability; partially able to analyze legal act for the purpose of identification of legal consequences of violation Possess a medium skill of identification of legal consequences of violation of law</p>

Компетенция (индикатор)	Планируемые результаты обучения	Критерии оценивания результатов обучения
		<p style="text-align: center;">Отлично</p> <p>Knows basic legal definitons and principles of law of the Russian Federation; the regulation of different spheres of life by different branches of law; basics of legal liability in Russia</p> <p>Able to recognize the branch of law and related kind of legal liability; to analyze legal act for the purpose of identification of legal consequences of violation</p> <p>Possess the skill of identification of legal consequences of violation of law</p>

Оценочные средства текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации

Схема доставки : Базовая

Вид мероприятия промежуточной аттестации : Зачет

Способ проведения мероприятия промежуточной аттестации : Оценка по дисциплине в рамках промежуточной аттестации определяется на основе баллов, набранных обучающимся на контрольных мероприятиях, проводимых в течение учебного периода.

Максимальное количество баллов : 100

Конвертация баллов в отметки

«отлично» - от 81 до 100

«хорошо» - от 61 до 80

«удовлетворительно» - от 45 до 60

«неудовлетворительно» / «незачтено» менее 45 балла

Компетенция (индикатор)	Мероприятие текущего контроля	Контролируемые элементы результатов обучения
Входной контроль	Basics of law Входное тестирование	Basic definitions - law, state, legal principle, legal liability, subject of law, the system of law. Subjects, objects, the content of legal relations. Compliance, use, execution and enforcement of law. Legal acts and their content. Basics of constitutional order of the state, rights of man and citizen. Branches of law.
УК.8.1 Ориентируется в правовых принципах и нормах в разных сферах жизнедеятельности и последствиях их нарушения	Law and state of the Russian Federation Письменное контрольное мероприятие	Topics controlled: basics of theory of state; basics of theory of law; law and state of the Russian Federation (Constitutional law of the Russian Federation). Fundamental definitions and concepts of legal science (law, state, theories of origin of state, law families and so on); branches of Russian legislation and basic principles of these branches; basic rights and obligations according to Russian law; type and force of legal acts; basics of the constitutional order and public authorities of Russia.
УК.8.1 Ориентируется в правовых принципах и нормах в разных сферах жизнедеятельности и последствиях их нарушения	Basics of Information Law of the Russian Federation Письменное контрольное мероприятие	Topics "Basics of Civil Law of the Russian Federation" and "Basics of Labour Law of the Russian Federation" are controlled.

Компетенция (индикатор)	Мероприятие текущего контроля	Контролируемые элементы результатов обучения
УК.8.1 Ориентируется в правовых принципах и нормах в разных сферах жизнедеятельности и последствиях их нарушения	Basics of legal liability - the notion and kinds Итоговое контрольное мероприятие	All the topics of the course are controlled - Basics of law; Basics of the theory of state; Law and state of the Russian Federation; Basics of Civil Law of the Russian Federation; Basics of Labor Law of the Russian Federation; Basics of Information Law of the Russian Federation; Basics of legal liability in Russia.

Спецификация мероприятий текущего контроля

Basics of law

Продолжительность проведения мероприятия промежуточной аттестации: **.5 часа**

Условия проведения мероприятия: **в часы аудиторной работы**

Максимальный балл, выставляемый за мероприятие промежуточной аттестации: **0**

Проходной балл: **0**

Показатели оценивания	Баллы
Each correctly answered test question is estimated at 1 point	12
Fully correctly answered difficult question (matching) is estimated at maximum 4 points	4
Each correctly answered open question is estimated at 1 point	4

Law and state of the Russian Federation

Продолжительность проведения мероприятия промежуточной аттестации: **.5 часа**

Условия проведения мероприятия: **в часы аудиторной работы**

Максимальный балл, выставляемый за мероприятие промежуточной аттестации: **30**

Проходной балл: **15**

Показатели оценивания	Баллы
Each correctly answered test question is estimated at 1 point	23
Each correctly answered open question is estimated at 1 point	7

Basics of Information Law of the Russian Federation

Продолжительность проведения мероприятия промежуточной аттестации: **1 часа**

Условия проведения мероприятия: **в часы аудиторной работы**

Максимальный балл, выставляемый за мероприятие промежуточной аттестации: **30**

Проходной балл: **13**

Показатели оценивания	Баллы
Each correctly answered test question is estimated at 1 point.	10
Each correctly answered difficult open question is estimated at 2 points	10
Correctly answered difficult test question is estimated at 6 points	6
Each correctly answered open question is estimated at 1 point	4

Basics of legal liability - the notion and kinds

Продолжительность проведения мероприятия промежуточной аттестации: **1 часа**

Условия проведения мероприятия: **в часы аудиторной работы**

Максимальный балл, выставляемый за мероприятие промежуточной аттестации: **40**

Проходной балл: **17**

Показатели оценивания	Баллы
Each correctly answered test question is estimated at 1 point	21
Fully correctly answered difficult question is estimated at maximum 5 points (2 questions)	10
Each correctly answered open question is estimated at 1 point	9