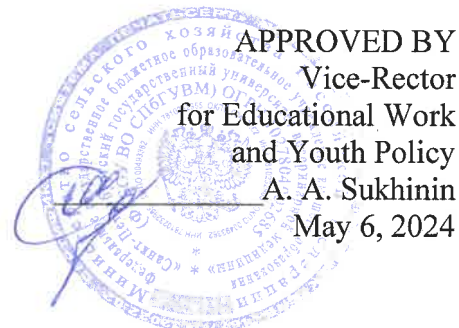


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Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation
Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of
higher education
"Saint Petersburg State University of
Veterinary Medicine"



APPROVED BY
Vice-Rector
for Educational Work
and Youth Policy
A. A. Sukhinin
May 6, 2024

**Department of Organization, Economics and Management of Veterinary
Medicine**

WORK PROGRAM

for discipline

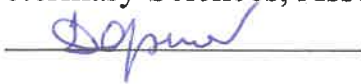
"LAW SCIENCE "

Higher education level
SPECIALIST COURSE

Specialty 36.05.01 Veterinary Medicine
Full-time education

Education starts in 2024

Reviewed and accepted
at the department meeting
"02" May 2024
Protocol No. 13

Head of the Department of Organization, Economics and
Nanagement of Veterinary Medicine
Candidate of Veterinary Sciences, Associate Professor
 D. A. Orekhov

Saint Petersburg

2024

1. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE DISCIPLINE

The main goal of the discipline is to form students' basic legal knowledge, ensuring the assimilation of the essential characteristics of law, general orientation in the system of legislation of the Russian Federation and the practice of its application.

To achieve this goal, you need to solve the following tasks:

a) The general educational task consists in in-depth familiarization of students with the norms and procedures of constitutional (state) law in terms of the foundations of the constitutional system, human and civil rights and freedoms.

b) The applied task covers issues related to the application of normative legal acts in practice, the formation of principles for preventing, detecting and suppressing violations of the legislation of the Russian Federation.

c) A special task is to familiarize students with the key provisions of the general theory of law and general provisions of civil, family, labor, administrative, criminal, land and environmental law.

1. LIST OF PLANNED RESULTS OF TRAINING IN THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE), CORRELATED WITH THE PLANNED ONES RESULTS OF MASTERING THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

As a result of mastering the discipline, the student prepares for the following types of activities, in accordance with the educational standard of the Federal State Educational Standard for Higher Education 36.05.01

Veterinary medicine.

Area of professional activity:

13 Agriculture

The student's competencies formed as a result of mastering the language of the university.

Disciplines.

The process of studying the discipline is aimed at the formation of the following:
competencies:

A) Universal competencies:

UC-1 is able to carry out a critical analysis of problem situations based on a systematic approach, develop an action strategy.

ID-1UC-1 Know the methods of critical analysis and evaluation of modern scientific achievements basic principles of critical analysis.

ID-2UC-1 Be able to acquire new knowledge based on analysis, synthesis, etc.; collect and summarize data on current scientific problems related to the professional field; search for information and solutions based on actions, experiments, experience, information and communication technologies.

UC-10 is capable of forming an intolerant attitude towards extremism, terrorism, and corrupt behavior and promoting them in their professional activities.

ID-1UC-10, Know the basic terms and concepts of civil law used in the anti-corruption legislation, the current anti-corruption legislation and the practice of its application, the legal basis for countering terrorism and extremism.

ID-2UC-10, Be able to correctly interpret civil law terms, including those using digital technologies, used in anti-corruption legislation; assess corruption behavior and apply anti-corruption legislation in practice, analyze factors that contribute to extremism and terrorism as particularly dangerous social and legal phenomena.

ID-3UC-10 Possess the skills of correct interpretation, including with the use of digital technologies, of civil law terms used in anti-corruption legislation, as well as the basics of applying anti-corruption legislation in practice, skills of assessing various phenomena of public life to identify signs of extremism and terrorism.

B) General professional competencies:

GPC-3 is able to carry out and improve professional activities in accordance with regulatory legal acts in the field of agro-industrial complex.

ID-1GPC-3 Know the basics of national and international veterinary legislation, legislation on digital technologies in the field of agriculture, specific rules and regulations governing veterinary activities at the local, national and international levels.

ID-3GPC-3 Master the legal framework and ethical standards in the implementation of professional activities.

3. PLACE OF THE DISCIPLINE IN THE STRUCTURE OF MPEP

The discipline B1. O. 03 " Law science" is a discipline of Block 1 of the mandatory part of the federal state educational standard of higher education in the specialty 36.05.01 "Veterinary Medicine" (specialty level).

It is mastered in the 4th semester (full-time).

When studying the discipline " Law science ", the knowledge and skills acquired by students during the development of the following disciplines are used: History (history of Russia, general history), Analytical Chemistry, Biology with the basics of ecology, Zoology, Computer Science and digital technologies, Inorganic Chemistry, General Professional Practice, Organic, physical and colloidal Chemistry, Philosophy.

The " Law science " discipline is the basic one that most subsequent disciplines are based on, such as:

1. Veterinary Pharmacology
2. toxicology
3. Medical and industrial practice
4. Clinical practice
5. Methodology of scientific research
6. Scientific research work
7. Research work (obtaining primary skills in research work)
8. National and international veterinary legislation
9. Risk assessment and management in zoonoses
10. Preparing for and passing the State exam

4. SCOPE OF THE DISCIPLINE " Law science "
4.1. Scope of the discipline " Law science " for full-time education

Type of academic work	Total hours	Semester
		4
Classroom sessions (total)	52	52
Including:		
Lectures, including interactive forms of learning	18	18
Practical (PP), including interactive forms, including:	34	34
Practical training (PT)	4	4
Independent work (total)	20	20
Abstract	++	+
Type of intermediate and final attestation (Credit, exam)	Credit	Credit
Total labor intensity hours / credits	72/2	72/2

5. CONTENT OF THE DISCIPLINE "LAW SCIENCE"
5.1. Content of the full-time Law course

#	Name	Competencies being formed	Semester	Types of academic work, including independent work of students and labor intensity (in hours)			
				L	PP	PT	IW
1.	Fundamentals of the theory of State and law of the Russian Federation. Theory of the state. Theory of law.	UC-1 is able to carry out a critical analysis of problem situations based on a systematic approach, develop an action strategy; ID-1UC-1 Knows the methods of critical analysis and evaluation of modern scientific achievements; basic principles of critical analysis. ID-2UC-1 Be able to acquire new knowledge based on analysis, synthesis, etc.; collect and summarize data on current scientific problems related to the professional field; search for information and solutions based on actions, experiments, experience, information and communication technologies.	4	2	8	2	2
2.	Constitutional law of the Russian Federation. The constitutional system of the Russian Federation. The system of state authorities. Constitutional rights and obligations.	GPC-3 is able to carry out and improve professional activities in accordance with regulatory legal acts in the field of agro-industrial complex. ID-1GPC-3 Know the basics of national and international veterinary legislation, legislation on digital technologies in the field of agriculture, specific rules and regulations governing veterinary activities at the local, national and international levels. ID-3GPC-3 Master the legal framework and ethical standards in the implementation of professional activities.	4	2	4	2	2

3.	Administrative law. Administrative and legal norms and relations. Administrative and legal status of citizens and executive authorities. Administrative offense and liability. Administrative penalty.	<p>GPC-3 is able to carry out and improve professional activities in accordance with regulatory legal acts in the field of agro-industrial complex.</p> <p>ID-1GPC-3 Know the basics of national and international veterinary legislation, legislation on digital technologies in the field of agriculture, specific rules and regulations governing veterinary activities at the local, national and international levels.</p> <p>ID-3GPC-3 Master the legal framework and ethical standards in the implementation of professional activities.</p>	4	2	4	-	2
4.	Criminal law of the Russian Federation. Concept, method and functions of criminal law. Criminal legislation. Criminal punishment: concept, goals and types. Corruption as a scientific problem. Criminal law counteraction to corruption in the Soviet period. The concept of corruption crimes, specific structures under the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. Main directions and problems of prevention of corruption crimes.	<p>The UC-10 is capable of forming an intolerant attitude towards extremism, terrorism, and corrupt behavior and promoting them in their professional activities.</p> <p>ID-1UC-10, Know the basic terms and concepts of civil law used in the anti-corruption legislation, the current anti-corruption legislation and the practice of its application, the legal basis for countering terrorism and extremism.</p> <p>ID-2UC-10, Be able to correctly interpret civil law terms, including those using digital technologies used in anti-corruption legislation; assess corruption behavior and apply anti-corruption legislation in practice, analyze factors that contribute to extremism and terrorism as particularly dangerous social and legal phenomena.</p> <p>ID-3UC-10 Possess the skills of correct interpretation, including with the use of digital technologies, of civil law terms used in anti-corruption legislation, as well as the basics of applying anti-corruption legislation in practice, skills of assessing various phenomena of public life to identify signs of extremism and terrorism.</p>	4	2	4	-	2

5.	Civil law. Ownership rights. General provisions on obligations and contracts.	<p>The UC-10 is capable of forming an intolerant attitude towards extremism, terrorism, and corrupt behavior and promoting them in their professional activities.</p> <p>ID-1UC-10, Know the basic terms and concepts of civil law used in the anti-corruption legislation, the current anti-corruption legislation and the practice of its application, the legal basis for countering terrorism and extremism.</p> <p>ID-2UC-10, Be able to correctly interpret civil law terms, including those using digital technologies used in anti-corruption legislation; assess corruption behavior and apply anti-corruption legislation in practice, analyze factors that contribute to extremism and terrorism as particularly dangerous social and legal phenomena.</p> <p>ID-3UC-10 Possess the skills of correct interpretation, including with the use of digital technologies, of civil law terms used in anti-corruption legislation, as well as the basics of applying anti-corruption legislation in practice, skills of assessing various phenomena of public life to identify signs of extremism and terrorism.</p>	4	2	4	-	2
6.	Inheritance law. Opening an inheritance. Heirs. Unworthy heirs. Registration of inheritance.	<p>GCP-3 is able to carry out and improve professional activities in accordance with regulatory legal acts in the field of agro-industrial complex.</p> <p>ID-1GCP-3 Know the basics of national and international veterinary legislation, legislation on digital technologies in the field of agriculture, specific rules and regulations governing veterinary activities at the local, national and international levels.</p> <p>ID-3GCP-3 Master the legal framework and ethical standards in the implementation of professional activities.</p>	4	2	4	-	2

7.	Family law of the Russian Federation. The concept, principles and sources of family law. Rights and obligations of parents and children. Getting married. Contractual regime of the spouses' property.	GCP-3 is able to carry out and improve professional activities in accordance with regulatory legal acts in the field of agro-industrial complex. ID-1GCP-3 Know the basics of national and international veterinary legislation, legislation on digital technologies in the field of agriculture, specific rules and regulations governing veterinary activities at the local, national and international levels. ID-3GCP-3 Master the legal framework and ethical standards in the implementation of professional activities.	4	2	2	-	4
8.	Labor law of the Russian Federation. Main goals, objectives and principles of labor law of the Russian Federation. Employment contract. Legal liability in labor law.	GCP-3 is able to carry out and improve professional activities in accordance with regulatory legal acts in the field of agro-industrial complex. ID-1GCP-3 Know the basics of national and international veterinary legislation, legislation on digital technologies in the field of agriculture, specific rules and regulations governing veterinary activities at the local, national and international levels. ID-3GCP-3 Master the legal framework and ethical standards in the implementation of professional activities.	4	2	2	-	2
9.	Land and environmental law. The concept, principles and sources of land and environmental law. Land categories and territorial zoning. Rights and obligations of individuals and legal entities in the field of nature management and land use. Mechanism of state environmental management.	GCP-3 is able to carry out and improve professional activities in accordance with regulatory legal acts in the field of agro-industrial complex. ID-1GCP-3 Know the basics of national and international veterinary legislation, legislation on digital technologies in the field of agriculture, specific rules and regulations governing veterinary activities at the local, national and international levels. ID-3GCP-3 Master the legal framework and ethical standards in the implementation of professional activities.	4	2	2	-	2

4 SEMESTER TOTAL				18	34	4	20
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6. List of educational and methodological support for independent work students in the discipline

6.1. Guidelines for independent work

1. Sbornik zakonodatel'nykh, normativnykh pravovykh aktov po organizatsii vetinarnogo dela v Rossiiskoi Federatsii [Collection of legislative, normative legal acts on the organization of veterinary business in the Russian Federation]. Saint-Petersburg: SPbGAVM Publishing House, 2009, 105 p.(in Russian). URL: Sbornik zakon., normativ. and legal acts of 2009 (accessed 27.04.2024). - Access mode: for authorization. users of the SPbGUVVM Library.

6.2. Literature for independent work

1. Kalishin, N. M. Normative legal acts on the organization of veterinary business in the Russian Federation: textbook. manual / N. M. Kalishin, D. A. Orekhov, D. V. Zakhodnova; SPbGAVM. - St. Petersburg: SPbGAVM Publishing House, 2012. - 247 p.
2. Fedorov N. I., Borisova E. M. On the concept of the method of ensuring the fulfillment of obligations // Aktual'nye problemy veterinarnoi meditsiny: sb. nauch. trudov [Actual problems of veterinary medicine]. - Saint Petersburg, 2016. - N147. - pp. 80-84. - URL: Actual problems of veterinary medicine_SPbGAVM_147 (accessed 27.04.2024). - Access mode: for authorization. users of the SPbGUVVM Library.
- 3.
4. Fedorov, N. I. Crime prevention in relation to business entities (on the example of the city of St. Petersburg) / N. I. Fedorov / / Actual problems of veterinary medicine: collection of scientific works / SPbGAVM. Saint Petersburg, 2016. - N147. - pp. 89-94. URL: Actual problems of veterinary medicine_SPbGAVM_147. (accessed 27.04.2024). - Access mode: for authorization. users of the SPbGUVVM Library.
5. Fedorov N. I., Borisova E. M. K voprosu o nezglyadnom predprinimatel'stve [On the issue of illegal entrepreneurship]. Materialy mezhdunar. nauch. konf. professorsko-prepodavatelskogo sostava, nauch. employees and postgraduates of SPbGAVM. - Saint Petersburg, 2017. - pp. 95-97. - URL: MATERIALY_PROF_PREP_CON_SPBGAVM_2017 (accessed 27.04.2024). - Access mode: for authorization. users of the SPbGUVVM Library.
6. Gredeskul, N. A. Lectures on the general theory of law / N. A. Gredeskul. Saint Petersburg: Lan Publ., 2014, 317 p. ISBN 978-5-507-41709-4. - Text: electronic // Lan: electronic library system. - URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/56568> (accessed: 24.06.2022). - Access mode: for authorization. users.
7. Fedorov, N. I. Legal status and responsibility of an individual entrepreneur / N. I. Fedorov / / Actual problems of veterinary medicine: collection of scientific works / SPbGAVM. - Saint Petersburg, 2017. - N148. - pp. 60-65. URL: Actual problems of veterinary medicine_SPbGAVM_148. (accessed 27.04.2024). - Access mode: for authorization. users of the SPbGUVVM Library.
8. Fedorov N. I., Shikhova N. N. K voprosu effektivnosti konstitutsionno-pravovoi otvetstvennosti organov i officialnikov localnogo samoopravleniya [On the effectiveness of constitutional and legal responsibility of local self-government bodies and officials] // Aktual'nye problemy veterinarnoi meditsiny: sb. nauch. trudov [Actual problems of veterinary medicine]. - Saint Petersburg, 2016. - N147. - p. 84-89. URL: Actual problems of veterinary medicine_SPbGAVM_147. (accessed 27.04.2024). - Access mode: for authorization. users of the SPbGUVVM Library.

7. LIST OF BASIC AND ADDITIONAL LITERATURE REQUIRED FOR MASTERING THE DISCIPLINE

A) main literature:

1. Kalishin N. M., Zakhodnova D. V. Sbornik zakonodatel'nykh, normativnykh pravovykh aktov po organizatsii vetinarnogo dela v Rossiiskoi Federatsii [Collection of legislative, normative legal acts on the organization of veterinary medicine in the Russian Federation]. - St. Petersburg, SPbGAVM Publishing House, 2009. - 104 p. - Access mode: <https://ebs.spbgavm.ru/marcweb2/Default.asp> (accessed on 27.04.2024).
2. Marchenko M. N. Pravovedenie: ucheb. / Marchenko Mikhail Nikolaevich, Deryabina Elena Mikhailovna. - Moscow: Prospect, 2014. - 416 p. - ISBN 978-5-392-11592-1-150 copies.
3. Nikitin, I. N. National and international veterinary legislation [Electronic resource]: textbook / I. N. Nikitin, A. I. Nikitin. - Electron. dan. - St. Petersburg: Lan Publ., 2017-376s. - Available <https://e.lanbook.com/book/90062>at: <url> <https://e.lanbook.com/book/90062> (accessed: 27.04.2024).

b) Additional literature:

1. Veterinary legislation: Collection of normative legal documents on veterinary medicine, vol. 1 / Ed. by V. M. Avilov. - Ed. ofits. - M.: Roszooovetsnabprom, 2000. - 551 p. - ISBN 5-93444-003-9-86 copies.
2. Jurisprudence : textbook for universities / V. A. Belov [et al. edited by V. A. Belov and E. A. Abrosimova. - 4th ed., reprint. and add-ons. - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2023. - 414 p — - (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-06229-8. - Text : electronic // Educational platform Yurayt [website]. - URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/515887> (accessed: 27.04.2024).
3. Jurisprudence: textbook. manual for high school students. military personnel.- study. establishments: extra. UME / Kulakov Vladimir Vladimirovich [et al.]. - Rostov n/A: Feniks, 2011. - 221 p. - (Training course).
4. The Constitution of the Russian Federation (adopted by popular vote on 12.12.1993) http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_28399/ (accessed on 27.04.2024).
5. Civil Code of the Russian Federation http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_5142/ (accessed on 27.04.2024).
6. Family Code of the Russian Federation http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_8982/ (accessed on 27.04.2024).
7. Labor Code of the Russian Federation http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_34683/ (accessed on 27.04.2024).
8. Criminal Code of the Russian Federation http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_10699/ (accessed on 27.04.2024).
9. Code of Administrative Offences of the Russian Federation http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_34661/ (accessed on 27.04.2024).
10. Federal Law "On Environmental Protection" http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_34823/ (accessed on 27.04.2024).
11. Land Code of the Russian Federation http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_33773/ (accessed on 27.04.2024).
12. Uchebno-metodicheskoe posobie po organizatsii samostoyatel'noy raboty studentov po napravleniyam podgotovki, realizuemym v SPbGAVM [Electronic resource] / A. A. Sukhinin [et al.]; SPbGAVM-SPb.: Izd-vo SPbGAVM, 2018. - 67 p. - URL: [METODICHKA SMR Pristach 2018 222](#) Access mode: (date of appeal: 27.04.2024).

8. LIST OF RESOURCES OF THE INFORMATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK "INTERNET" NECESSARY FOR MASTERING THE DISCIPLINE

Students can use the following Internet resources to prepare for laboratory classes and

perform independent work:

1. <http://pravo.gov.ru/> - Official Internet portal of legal information.
2. <https://www.gov.spb.ru/gov/otrasl/veter://www.gov.spb.ru/gov/otrasl/veter/> - Department of Veterinary Medicine of St. Petersburg. Official website.
3. www.vetr.ru - VetIS website of the state information system in the field of veterinary medicine.
4. www.fsvps.ru - Rosselkhoz nadzor official website.
5. www.mgavm.ru - MGAVMiB information site.
6. [https://center-veterinary medicine.Russian Federation-Federal State Budgetary Institution "Center of Veterinary Medicine"](https://center-veterinary-medicine.Russian-Federation-Federal-State-Budgetary-Institution-Center-of-Veterinary-Medicine).

Electronic library systems:

1. [EBS "SPBGUVM"](#)
2. [EBS "Lan Publishing House"](#)
3. [ConsultantPlus Legal Reference System](#)
4. [University information system "RUSSIA"](#)
5. [Full-text database POLPRED.COM](#)
6. [Scientific Electronic Library ELIBRARY.RU](#)
7. [Russian Scientific Network](#)
8. [IQlib Electronic Library System](#)
9. [Database of International Science Citation Indexes Web of Science](#)
10. ProQuest AGRICULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE DATABASE, a full-text interdisciplinary database for agricultural and environmental sciences [ProQuest AGRICULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE DATABASE](#)
11. Electronic books published by Prospekt Nauki Publishing House <http://prospektnauki.ru/ebooks/>
12. Collection " Agriculture. Veterinary medicine "publishing house" Quadro " EBS "Elibrisa" publishing house "Quadro" <https://elibrica.com/>
- 13.

9. GUIDELINES FOR STUDENTS ON MASTERING THE DISCIPLINE

Methodological recommendations for students are a set of recommendations and explanations that allow the student to optimally organize the process of studying this discipline. The content of methodological recommendations, as a rule, may include:

- Tips for planning and organizing the time required to study the discipline. Description of the sequence of actions of the student, or "scenario of studying the discipline".

The morning time is the most productive for academic work (from 8-14 hours), followed by the afternoon time (from 16-19 hours) and the evening time (from 20-24 hours). The most difficult material is recommended to be studied at the beginning of each time interval after rest. After 1.5 hours of work, you need a break (10-15 minutes), after 4 hours of work, the break should be 1 hour. Mastering the technique of intellectual labor is part of the scientific organization of labor. Normally, a student should spend about 10 hours a day studying (6 hours at the university, 4 hours at home).

- Recommendations for working on the lecture material

When preparing for a lecture, the student is recommended to:

- 1) view the recordings of the previous lecture and restore the previously studied material in memory;
- 2) it is also useful to review the upcoming material of a future lecture;
- 3) if an independent study of individual fragments of the topic of the previous lecture is set, then it should be completed without delay;

4) psychologically tune in to the lecture.

This work includes two main stages: taking notes of lectures and subsequent work on the lecture material.

Taking notes means making a summary, i.e. a brief written statement of the content of something (an oral presentation – a speech, lecture, report, etc., or a written source – a document, article, book, etc.).

The method of work when taking notes on oral presentations differs significantly from the method of work when taking notes on written sources.

By taking notes of written sources, the student has the opportunity to repeatedly read the desired passage of the text, reflect on it, highlight the main thoughts of the author, briefly formulate them, and then write them down. If necessary, they can also note their attitude to this point of view. While listening to the lecture, the student should postpone most of the complex of the above-mentioned works to another time, trying to use every minute to record the lecture, and not to comprehend it – there is no time left for this. Therefore, when taking notes on a lecture, it is recommended to separate the fields for subsequent entries on each page in addition to the summary.

After recording a lecture or making a summary of it, you should not leave work on the lecture material before preparing for the test. It is necessary to do as early as possible the work that accompanies taking notes on written sources and which was not possible to do during the recording of the lecture - read your notes, decipher individual abbreviations, analyze the text, establish logical connections between its elements, in some cases show them graphically, highlight the main thoughts, mark questions that require additional processing, in particular, teacher consultations.

When working on the text of the lecture, the student should pay special attention to the problematic issues raised by the teacher during the lecture, as well as to his tasks and recommendations.

For each lecture, practical lesson, and laboratory work, the number, topic, list of issues covered, length in hours, and references to recommended literature are provided. For classes held in interactive forms, you should indicate their organizational form: computer simulation, business or role-playing game, analysis of a specific situation, etc.

- Recommendations for preparing for practical classes

Practical (seminar) classes are an important part of students' professional training. The main purpose of conducting practical (seminar) classes is to form students' analytical, creative thinking by acquiring practical skills. Practical classes are also held to deepen and consolidate the knowledge gained during lectures and in the process of independent work on regulatory documents, educational and scientific literature. When preparing for a practical lesson for students, it is necessary to study or repeat theoretical material on a given topic.

When preparing for a practical lesson, the student is recommended to follow the following algorithm:

- 1) get acquainted with the plan of the upcoming lesson;
- 2) study the literature sources that were recommended and read the introductory notes to the relevant sections.

Methodological guidelines for practical (seminar) classes in the discipline, along with the work program and schedule of the educational process, refer to methodological documents that determine the level of organization and quality of the educational process.

The content of practical (seminar) classes is recorded in the working curricula of disciplines in the sections "List of topics of practical (seminar) classes".

Tasks are the most important component of any form of practical training. The basis in the task is an example that is understood from the point of view of the theory developed in the lecture. As a rule, the main attention is paid to the formation of specific skills, which determines the content of students' activities - problem solving, laboratory work, clarification of categories and concepts of science that are a prerequisite for correct thinking and speech.

Practical (seminar) classes perform the following tasks:

- encourage regular study of the recommended literature, as well as attentive attitude to the lecture course;
- consolidate the knowledge gained in the course of lecture training and independent work on literature;
- expand the scope of professionally relevant knowledge, skills and abilities;
- allow you to check the correctness of previously acquired knowledge.
- instill skills of independent thinking, oral presentation;
- promote free use of terminology;
- provide the teacher with the opportunity to systematically monitor the level of independent work of students.

Methodological guidelines for practical (seminar) classes in the discipline should be focused on modern business conditions, current regulatory documents, advanced technologies, the latest achievements of science, technology and practice, modern ideas about certain phenomena, the reality being studied.

** Recommendations for working with literature.*

Working with literature is an important stage of a student's independent work on mastering the subject, which contributes not only to consolidating knowledge, but also to expanding their horizons, mental abilities, memory, the ability to think, express and confirm their hypotheses and ideas. In addition, research skills are developed that are necessary for further professional activities.

When starting to study the literature on the topic, it is necessary to make notes, extracts, notes. It is mandatory to take notes on the works of theorists that allow us to understand the theoretical basis of the study. Otherwise, you can limit yourself to extracts from the studied sources. All extracts and citations must have an exact "return address" (author, title of the work, year of publication, page, etc.). It is advisable to write an abbreviated title of the question to which the extract or quote relates. In addition, it is necessary to learn how to immediately make a file of special literature and publications of sources, both proposed by the teacher and identified independently, as well as refer to bibliographic reference books, annals of journal articles, book chronicles, and abstract journals. At the same time, write publications of sources (articles, book titles, etc.) on separate cards, which must be filled in according to the rules of bibliographic description (last name, initials of the author, title of the work. Place of publication, publisher, year of publication, number of pages, and for journal articles – the name of the journal, year of publication, page numbers). On each card, it is advisable to record the idea of the author of the book or a fact from this book only on one specific issue. If the work, even in the same paragraph or phrase, contains other judgments or facts on another issue, then they should be written out on a separate card. The presentation should be concise, accurate, and free of subjective evaluations. On the back of the card, you can make your own notes about this book or article, its content, structure, what sources it is written in, and so on.

** Explanations about working with control and test materials for the course, recommendations for completing homework.*

Testing is a test that allows you to determine whether the actual behavior of the program corresponds to the expected one by performing a specially selected set of tests. A test is the fulfillment of certain conditions and actions necessary to verify the operation of the function under test or part of it. Each question in the discipline must be answered correctly by selecting one option.

** Recommendations for the implementation of control work (if it is intended by the curriculum), which determine students' knowledge of the material passed through independent work, including theoretical tasks and several practical tasks.*

** Recommendations for the course work (if it is supposed to be part of the curriculum), defining their thematic focus, goals and objectives of implementation, requirements for the content, scope, design and organization of management of their preparation by departments and teachers.*

According to the guidelines provided in the list of guidelines.

10. EDUCATIONAL SOCIAL WORK

As part of the implementation of the discipline, educational work is carried out to form a modern scientific worldview and a system of basic values, to form and develop spiritual and moral, civil and patriotic values, a system of aesthetic and ethical knowledge and values, attitudes of tolerant consciousness in society, to form students' needs for work as the first vital necessity, the highest value and the main success in life, to realize the social significance of your future profession.

11. LIST OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES USED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

11.1. In the educational process of the discipline, the use of information technologies is provided:

- ✓ giving lectures and conducting practical classes using multimedia;
- ✓ interactive technologies (conducting lectures and dialogues, collective discussion of various approaches to solving a particular educational and professional task);
- ✓ interaction with students via e-mail;
- ✓ joint work in the Electronic information and Educational environment of St. Petersburg State University of Internal Affairs: <https://spbguvvm.ru/academy/eios>

10.2. Software

**List of licensed and freely distributed software,
including domestic production**

Non /	a Name of technical and computer training tools recommended by sections and topics	License
1	MS PowerPoint	67580828
2	LibreOffice	free software
3	OS Alt Education 8	AAO. 0022. 00
4	ABIS "MARK-SQL"	02102014155
5	MS Windows 10	67580828
6	System ConsultantPlus	503 /KL
7	Android OS	free software

12. MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL BASE REQUIRED FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN THE DISCIPLINE

Name of the discipline (module), practices in accordance with the curriculum	Name of special rooms and rooms for independent work	Equipment of special rooms and rooms for independent work
LAW SCIENCE	135 (196084, St. Petersburg, Chernihiv str., house 5) Classroom for conducting seminar-type classes, group and individual consultations, current monitoring and monitoring of the work of students of the	<i>Specialized furniture:</i> classroom tables with benches, blackboard. <i>Visual aids and training materials:</i>

	Faculty of Law of the Russian Federation intermediate certification	
	126 (196084, Saint-Petersburg, Chernihiv str., 5) Classroom for conducting seminar-type classes, group and individual consultations, current control and intermediate certification	<i>Specialized furniture:</i> classroom tables, chairs, blackboard. <i>Visual aids and training materials:</i>
	206 Large reading room (5 Chernigovskaya St., 196084, Saint Petersburg) Independent work space	<i>Specialized furniture:</i> tables, chairs <i>Technical training facilities:</i> computers with Internet connection and access to electronic information and educational environment
	214 Small reading room (196084, Saint Petersburg, Russia) 5 Chernihiv Street) Self-study room	<i>Specialized furniture:</i> tables, chairs <i>Technical training facilities:</i> computers with Internet connection and access to electronic information and educational environment
	324 Information Technology Department (5 Chernihiv Street, Saint Petersburg, 196084) Storage and preventive maintenance room training equipment	<i>Specialized furniture:</i> tables, chairs, special equipment, materials and spare parts for preventive maintenance of technical training equipment
	Box No. 3 Carpentry workshop (5 Chernigovskaya St., 196084, Saint Petersburg) Storage and preventive maintenance of training equipment	<i>Specialized furniture:</i> tables, chairs, special equipment, materials for preventive maintenance of specialized furniture

The working program was compiled by:

Candidate of Law Sciences  F. G. Shukhov

Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation
Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of
higher education
Saint Petersburg State University of Veterinary Medicine

**Department of Organization, Economics and Management of Veterinary
Medicine**

FUND OF ASSESMENT TOOLS

for the discipline

"LAW SCIENCE"

Higher education level
SPECIALIST COURSE

Specialty 36.05.01 Veterinary Medicine
Full-time education

The start year of training is 2024

Saint Petersburg
2024

1. PASSPORT OF THE APPRAISAL FUND

Table 1

#	Formed competencies	Controlled sections (topics) of the discipline	Evaluation tool
1.	<p>UC-1 is able to carry out critical analysis of problem situations based on a systematic approach, develop an action strategy;</p> <p>ID-1UC-1 Know the methods of critical analysis and evaluation of modern scientific achievements; basic principles of critical analysis.</p> <p>ID-2UC-1 Be able to acquire new knowledge based on analysis, synthesis, etc.; collect and summarize data on current scientific problems related to the professional field; search for information and solutions based on actions, experiments, experience, information and communication technologies.</p>	Section 1. Fundamentals of the theory of State and law of the Russian Federation.	Tests, summary
2.	<p>GPC-3 is able to carry out and improve professional activities in accordance with regulatory legal acts in the field of agro-industrial complex.</p> <p>ID-GPC3 Know the basics of national and international veterinary legislation, legislation on digital technologies in the field of agriculture, specific rules and regulations governing veterinary activities at the local, national and international levels.</p> <p>ID-3GPC-3 Master the legal framework and ethical standards in the implementation of professional activities.</p>	<p>Section 2. Constitutional Law of the Russian Federation.</p> <p>Section 3. Administrative Law.</p> <p>Section 6. Inheritance law.</p> <p>Section 7. Family Law of the Russian Federation.</p> <p>Section 8. Labor law.</p> <p>Section 9. Land and environmental law.</p>	Tests, summary
3.	<p>The UC-10 is capable of forming an intolerant attitude towards extremism, terrorism, and corrupt behavior and promoting them in their professional activities.</p> <p>ID-1UC-10, Know the basic terms and concepts of civil law used in the anti-corruption legislation, the current anti-corruption legislation and the practice of its application, the legal basis for countering terrorism and extremism.</p> <p>ID-2UC-10, Be able to correctly interpret civil law terms, including those using digital technologies used in anti-corruption legislation; assess corruption behavior and apply anti-</p>	<p>Section 4. Criminal law of the Russian Federation.</p> <p>Section 5. Civil Law.</p>	Tests, summary

	<p>corruption legislation in practice, analyze factors that contribute to extremism and terrorism as particularly dangerous social and legal phenomena.</p> <p>ID-3UC-10 Possess the skills of correct interpretation, including with the use of digital technologies, of civil law terms used in anti-corruption legislation, as well as the basics of applying anti-corruption legislation in practice, skills of assessing various phenomena of public life to identify signs of extremism and terrorism.</p>		
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2. Sample list of evaluation tools

Table 2

#	Name of the valuation tool	Brief description of the valuation tool	Presentation of the valuation tool in the fund
1.	Abstract	A product of independent work of a student, which is a written summary of the results of theoretical analysis of a certain scientific(educational and research) topic, where the author reveals the essence of the problem under study, gives various points of view, as well as his own views on it	Topics of abstracts
2.	Test	A system of standardized tasks that allows automating the procedure for measuring the level of knowledge and student's skills	Fund of test tasks

3. INDICATORS AND CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING COMPETENCIES AT VARIOUS STAGES OF THEIR FORMATION, DESCRIPTION OF ASSESSMENT SCALES

Table 3

Planned results of competence	development Level of development			Evaluation tool
	unsatisfactory	satisfactory	good	excellent
UC-1 is able to carry out critical analysis of problem situations based on a systematic approach, develop a strategy for actions				
UC-1-m-1 Know the methods of critical analysis and evaluation of modern scientific achievements; basic principles of critical analysis.	The level of knowledge is below the minimum requirements, there were gross mistakes	The minimum allowable level of knowledge, many non-rough mistakes	The level of knowledge in the amount corresponding the program to the training program, allowed several non-rough mistakes	The level of knowledge in the amount corresponding the program to the training program, without errors.
UC-1-m-2 Be able to acquire new knowledge based on analysis, synthesis, etc.; collect and summarize data on current scientific problems related to the professional field; search for information and solutions based on actions, experiments, experience, information and communication technologies.	When solving standard tasks not , basic skills were not demonstrated, there were gross mistakes	, basic skills were demonstrated , standard tasks with minor errors were solved, all tasks were completed, but not in full	, all basic skills were demonstrated, all basic tasks with minor errors were solved, all tasks were completed in full, but some with shortcomings	, all basic skills were demonstrated . skills, solved all the main tasks with some minor shortcomings, completed all tasks in full
				Tests, abstract summary

of the Criminal Code-10 is able to form an intolerant attitude to the manifestation of extremism, terrorism, corrupt behavior and counteract them in professional activities.					
UC-10-D-1 Know the basic terms and concepts of civil law used in anti-corruption legislation, current anti-corruption legislation and practice of its application, the legal basis for countering terrorism and extremism.	The level of knowledge is below the minimum requirements, there were gross mistakes	The minimum allowable level of knowledge, many non-rough mistakes	were made The level of knowledge in the amount corresponding the program to the training program, without errors.	Tests, summary	
of UC-10-D-2 Be able to correctly interpret civil law terms, including those using digital technologies, used in anti-corruption legislation; assess corruption behavior and apply anti-corruption legislation in practice; analyze factors that contribute to extremism and terrorism as particularly dangerous social and legal phenomena.	When solving standard tasks not , basic skills were not demonstrated,there were gross mistakes	, basic skills were demonstrated , standard tasks with minor errors were solved, all tasks were completed, but not in full	, all basic skills were demonstrated , skills, solved all the main tasks with some minor shortcomings, completed all tasks in full	Tests, summary	
UC-10-D-3 Possess the skills of correct interpretation, including with the use of digital technologies, civil law terms used in anti-corruption legislation, as well as the basics of applying anti-corruption legislation	When solving standard tasks not , basic skills were not demonstrated,gross	were made All basic skills were demonstrated, all basic tasks were solved with some	Skills were demonstrated when solving non-standard tasks without errors and	Tests, summary	

in practice, skills in assessing various phenomena of public life to identify signs of extremism and terrorism.	s mistakes	minor shortcomings, all tasks were completed in full	shortcomings	
of GPC-3. carry out and improve professional activities in accordance with regulatory legal acts in the field of agro-industrial complex.				
GPC-3-m-1 Know the basics of national and international veterinary legislation, legislation on digital technologies in the field of agriculture, specific rules and regulations governing veterinary activities at the local, national and international levels.	The level of knowledge is below the minimum requirements, there were gross mistakes	The minimum allowable level of knowledge, many non-rough mistakes	were made The level of knowledge in the amount corresponding the program to the training program, without errors.	Tests, summary
of GPC-3-m-3 Possess the legal framework and ethical standards when carrying out professional activities.	When solving standard tasks not , basic skills were not demonstrated, gross mistakes	were made All basic skills were demonstrated, all basic tasks were solved with some minor shortcomings, all tasks were completed in full	Skills were demonstrated when solving non-standard tasks without errors and shortcomings	Tests, summary

4. A LIST OF CONTROL TASKS AND OTHER MATERIALS, NECESSARY FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS AND WORK EXPERIENCE

4.1. Typical tasks for current academic performance monitoring

4.1.1. Abstract topics

Topics of abstracts for competence assessment

UC-1 is able to carry out a critical analysis of problem situations based on a systematic approach, develop an action strategy;

UC-1-ID-1 Know methods of critical analysis and evaluation of modern scientific achievements; basic principles of critical analysis.

1. Historical, economic and social background of the origin of the state and law.
2. The state apparatus and its role in the implementation of state functions.
3. Concept, essence and functions of law.
4. The rule of law and its structure.
5. Legal system, branches of law, and legal institutions.
6. Sources of law, their types and meaning.
7. Case law (Anglo-Saxon).
8. Regulatory legal acts: classification and operation.
9. Legal relationship: concept and elements.
- 10.3 law and order.

Topics of abstracts for competence assessment

UC-1 is able to carry out a critical analysis of problem situations based on a systematic approach, develop an action strategy;

UC-1-ID-2 To be able to acquire new knowledge based on analysis, synthesis, etc.; collect and summarize data on current scientific problems related to the professional field; search for information and solutions based on actions, experiments, experience, information and communication technologies.

1. Offense: concept and types.
2. Legal liability: concept and types.
3. Law, legal awareness and morality.
4. Theories of the origin of the state.
5. Rule of law and its structure.
6. Law-making activities.
7. Law enforcement activities.
8. Legal facts.
9. Legal presumptions and fictions.
10. Acts of application of the law.

Topics of abstracts for competence assessment

GPC-3 is able to carry out and improve professional activities in accordance with regulatory legal acts in the field of agro-industrial complex.

GPC-3-ID-1 Know the basics of national and international veterinary legislation, legislation on digital technologies in the field of agriculture, specific rules and regulations governing veterinary activities at the local, national and international levels.

1. The Constitution is the basic law of the Russian Federation. Procedure for adoption and amendment of the Constitution.
2. Constitutional foundations of the political system of the Russian Federation.
3. Constitutional norms on social development.
4. The Constitution of the Russian Federation on the Development of science, culture and Education.
5. Constitutions and Charters of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.
6. Norms of foreign constitutions on human rights.
7. Federal Treaty of the Russian Federation.
8. Constitutional bases of activity of the President of the Russian Federation.
9. Constitutional principles of separation of legislative, executive and judicial powers.
10. Constitutional guarantees of human and civil rights and freedoms of the Russian Federation.
11. Higher authorities: structure and competence.
12. Judicial system of the Russian Federation: general characteristics.
13. The Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation.
14. Prosecutor's Office of the Russian Federation.
15. Justice and judicial systems of the Russian Federation.
16. Legal basis of local self-government.

Topics of abstracts for competence assessment

GPC-3 is able to carry out and improve professional activities in accordance with regulatory legal acts in the field of agro-industrial complex.

GPC-3-ID-3 Possess the legal framework and ethical standards in the implementation of professional activities.

1. Institute of Citizenship: concept and basic principles.
2. Administrative law: concept, system and functions.
3. The system and organizational structure of public administration.
4. The concept of civil service and categories of civil servants.
5. Administrative offense and administrative liability.
6. Control and supervisory activities of state authorities.
7. The concept and sources of labor law.

8. Collective agreement: concept, content, procedure for conclusion.
9. Employment contract: concept, parties and content. Grounds for termination of the employment contract.
10. Termination of the employment contract at the initiative of the employee and at the initiative of the employer.
11. Procedure for registration of dismissal from work and reinstatement to work.
12. Material liability and the procedure for recovery of material damage under labor law.
13. Alimony obligations of family members.
14. Procedure for entering into and terminating a marriage.
15. Prenuptial agreement.
16. Specifics of the activities of guardianship and guardianship authorities.
17. Child adoption procedure.
18. Ownership of natural resources.
19. The right to use natural resources.
20. Transactions with land plots.
21. Animals as an object of legal regulation.
22. Legal regime of various categories of land.
23. Ownership of land by individuals and legal entities.
24. Lease of land plots.
25. Purchase and sale of land plots.
26. Obligations of land owners.
27. Termination of ownership of the land plot.

Topics of abstracts for competence assessment

UC-10 is capable of forming an intolerant attitude towards extremism, terrorism, and corrupt behavior and countering them in professional activities.

UC-10-ID-1 Know the basic terms and concepts of civil law used in anti-corruption legislation, current anti-corruption legislation and practice of its application, legal bases for countering terrorism and extremism

1. Criminal liability and criminal punishment.
2. Characteristics of the crime composition.
3. Criminal liability of minors.
4. Civil legal relations: concept and types.
5. Legal capacity and legal capacity of citizens.
6. Legal status of a legal entity.
7. Rights and obligations of the property owner.
8. Methods of acquiring and terminating ownership rights.
9. Civil law ways to protect property rights.
10. Objects of civil rights: concept and types.

Topics of abstracts for competence assessment

UC-10 is capable of forming an intolerant attitude towards extremism, terrorism, and corrupt behavior and countering them in professional activities.

UC-10-ID-2: Be able to correctly interpret civil law terms, including those using digital technologies, used in anti-corruption legislation; assess corruption behavior and apply anti-corruption legislation in practice; analyze factors that contribute to extremism and terrorism as particularly dangerous social and legal phenomena

1. Transactions and representation.
2. Property rights and other real rights: concept and types.
3. Civil law contract: general provisions.
4. Civil liability for violation of the norms of veterinary law.
5. Removal of criminal record.
6. Responsibility for corrupt behavior.
7. Digital technologies in law.
8. Anti-corruption legislation.
9. Legal terminology and its role in practice.
10. Legal status of an individual entrepreneur.

Topics of abstracts for competence assessment

UC-10 is capable of forming an intolerant attitude towards extremism, terrorism, and corrupt behavior and countering them in professional activities.

UC-10-ID-3 Possess the skills of correct interpretation, including with the use of digital technologies, of civil law terms used in anti-corruption legislation, as well as the basics of applying anti-corruption legislation in practice, skills of assessing various phenomena of public life for identifying signs of extremism and terrorism.

1. Specifics of the application of anti-corruption legislation.
2. Judicial practice in the application of anti-corruption legislation.
3. Limitation of legal capacity.
4. Service agreement.
5. Storage agreement
6. Insurance contract.
7. Contract of carriage.
8. Compensation for non-pecuniary damage.
9. State registration of transactions.
10. Restoration of rights in court.

4.1.2. Tests

Competency assessment tests

UC-1 is able to carry out a critical analysis of problem situations based on a systematic approach, develop an action strategy;

UC-1-ID-1 Know methods of critical analysis and evaluation of modern scientific achievements; basic principles of critical analysis.

Question	wording Answer	options
1	Which of the following applies to the subject of the Theory of State and Law:	1) the main regularities of the emergence and development of parliamentarism in Russia; 2) the main regularities of the emergence and development of the parliamentary republic as a form of government; 3) the main regularities of the emergence and development of parliamentarism as a political phenomenon; 4) the main regularities of the emergence and development of the parliamentary republic as a form of government in the developed democracies of Western Europe.
2	The statement that TGP methods are the area of reality that science is aimed at studying is:	1) true; 2) true, but not accurate (partly true, partly not); 3) completely incorrect.
3	Consideration of state-legal phenomena in which the state institutions and rights of a particular country relate to the state-legal institutions of other countries in terms of general characteristics and features of their organization, structures, functions, etc. refers to:	1) the method of causal relationships; 2) the comparative legal method; 3) the structural and functional method; 4) the statistical method.
4	Irreconcilable social contradictions that the tribal institutions of power and management could not cope with. Engels called:	1) anachronistic; 2) autometric; 3) antagonistic; 4) antisocial.
5	Contradictions caused by property and other social stratification of society are a key factor in the emergence of the state in:	1) theological theory; 2) class theory; 3) social contract theory; 4) irrigation theory.
6	Which of these propositions can be considered correct:	1) to determine what a state is, it is necessary to compare it with other forms of organization of society; 2) to determine what a state is, it is necessary to consider what it consists of, what components it consists of;

		<p>3) to determine what states are, it is necessary to find its essential features, which manifest those properties that make it possible to include the concept of "state" is integrated into the system of human representations about the world around us;</p> <p>4) to determine what a state is, it is necessary to establish the dominant (prevailing) ideas (opinions) about the state in science and society.</p>
7	Which of the following is not included in the content of the State sovereignty attribute:	<p>1) the rule of law, the highest authority on the territory of the state;</p> <p>2) the exclusive (supreme) right to establish and cancel generally binding rules of conduct on the territory of the state;</p> <p>3) the right to demand that citizens comply with a set of moral and ethical rules (the moral code) aimed at solving general social and national problems;</p> <p>4) the right to enter into legal relations with foreign states.</p>
8	The TGP assumes that the functions of the State include:	<p>1) the form of the state;</p> <p>2) the mechanism of the state;</p> <p>3) the essence and tasks of the state;</p> <p>4) the form of the functional structure of the state.</p>
9	Select the attribute that best characterizes the republican form of government:	<p>1) the urgency and electability of the highest state bodies;</p> <p>2) the system of mandatory taxes and fees;</p> <p>3) law – making;</p> <p>4) the existence of the institution of the president-head of state.</p>
10	Which of the following is not included in the content of the concept of "form of state" (taking into account all its components):	<p>1) the institute of the head of State-the President;</p> <p>2) the institute of local self-government;</p> <p>3) the institute of jurors as a form of participation of citizens in the administration of justice;</p> <p>4) the institute of administrative-territorial division of the territory of the state.</p>

11	Which of the following correlates (in content, meaning) with the concept of "state apparatus":	1) the mechanism of the state; 2) the body of state power; 3) the republican form of government; 4) professionalism; 5) the division of state power into legislative, executive and judicial branches.
12	Which of the following does not apply to the principles of organization and operation of the state apparatus:	1) the principle of professionalism; 2) the principle of sacralization; 3) the principle of combining electability and appointment; 4) the principle of legality.
13	Choose from the list the attribute that best characterizes a democratic political regime:	1) free entry and exit to the territory of the state; 2) equality of citizens before the law; 3) participation of citizens in the management of state affairs; 4) the secular nature of the state.
14	Choose from the list the attribute that most characterizes an anti-democratic (authoritarian, totalitarian) political regime:	1) the absence of free entry and exit to the territory of the state; 2) the existence of a system of prisons, colonies, and other places of deprivation of liberty; 3) the absence of political and legal responsibility of the state towards its citizens; 4) the absence of political and legal responsibility of the state towards foreign states.
15	"... a measure of possible, permissible behavior aimed at the realization of a specific interest or a specific good, secured by the obligation of other persons and the possibility of its forced (obligation) implementation by the state." Select the option that characterizes this definition:	1) this definition does not apply to the concept of "law" at all; 2) this definition characterizes the concept of "law" in its subjective sense; 3) this definition characterizes the concept of "law" in its objective sense.
16	General obligation, formal certainty, state security, and regularity are:	1) functions of law; 2) principles of law; 3) features of law;

		4) structure of law.
17	Determine the correlation between the concepts of social norm and legal norm:	1) legal norms are part of social norms; 2) they are identical concepts; 3) social norms are part of legal norms.
18	The statement that "at the present stage of society's development, law loses its position as a regulatory regulator and becomes optional in relation to corporate and religious norms" is:	1) true; 2) true only in part, in relation to some individual States; 3) not true.
19	Codification, incorporation, and consolidation are three main forms:	1) implementation of a legal act; 2) law-making; 3) systematization of normative legal acts; 4) interpretation of normative legal acts and legal norms.
20	The structure of the rule of law includes:	1) plot, motivation, resolution; 2) prohibition, permission, encouragement; 3) pituitary gland, definition, consequence; 4) hypothesis, disposition, sanction.

Competency assessment tests

UC-1 is able to carry out a critical analysis of problem situations based on a systematic approach, develop an action strategy;

UC-1-ID-2 To be able to acquire new knowledge based on analysis, synthesis, etc.; collect and summarize data on current scientific problems related to the professional field; search for information and solutions based on actions, experiments, experience, information and communication technologies.

Question	wording Answer	options
1	If a rule of law refers to a rule of conduct contained in another normative act, then the disposition of the rule of law:	1) relatively-definite; 2) absolutely-definite; 3) definitive; 4) blank.

2	Which of the following does not apply to the legal forms of state power activity:	1) law-making; 2) justice; 3) elections; 4) control and supervision.
3	The statement that law-making is one of the sovereign prerogatives of the State is:	1) true; 2) true, but not accurate (partly true, partly not); 3) completely incorrect.
4	The highest form of law-making, reflecting in a legal act the will of the population expressed through the institutions of representative democracy:	1) in modern conditions, there is no such form; 2) this is lawmaking; 3) this is a referendum.
5	The statement that "a legal custom is an archaic (outdated) source of law and its application is excluded in modern legal systems" is:	1) true; 2) true, but not quite accurate (mostly true, but not precisely formulated); 3) not true (does not correspond to reality).
6	The rules of conduct that are established and binding within a particular social group are:	1) corporate norms; 2) local norms; 3) customary norms.
7	The statement that "the exercise (use) of a right is a form of realization of a right in which the State necessarily participates in the person of its authorized bodies and / or officials" is:	1) true; 2) true, but not quite accurate (mostly true, but not precisely formulated); 3) not true (does not correspond to reality).
8	"Complex" means the form of exercising the right:	1) implementation (use); 2) execution; 3) compliance; 4) application.
9	Which rules of law are not subject to a broad interpretation:	1) governing norms; 2) procedural norms; 3) prohibitive norms; 4) constitutional norms.

10	What kind of interpretation should be applied to establish the content of the norm of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, which established that the Russian Federation is a state governed by the rule of law:	1) authentic interpretation; 2) historical and legal interpretation; 3) restrictive interpretation; 4) systematic interpretation.
11	This concept means: "a relationship based on a rule of law between subjects that have mutual subjective rights and legal obligations":	1) legal relationship; 2) political relation; 3) legal composition; 4) legal fact.
12	For the emergence of a hereditary legal relationship, the death of the testator is:	1) a simple legal fact; 2) a complex legal fact; 3) a legal composition.
13	The statement that "a dispositive type of legal regulation allows legal entities to determine their own behavior" is:	1) true; 2) true, but not quite accurate (mostly true, but not precisely formulated); 3) not true (does not correspond to reality).
14	The statement that "the imperative type of legal regulation is more typical for branches of public law" is:	1) true; 2) true, but not quite accurate (mostly true, but not precisely formulated); 3) not true (does not correspond to reality).
15	The provision of the Constitution of the Russian Federation that "the exercise of human and civil rights and freedoms must not violate the rights and freedoms of others" is most characteristic of:	1) public order; 2) legality; 3) law and order; 4) democracy.
16	The statement that "the national legal order is directly dependent on the level of mass and individual legal awareness and legal culture" is:	1) true; 2) true, but not quite accurate (mostly true, but not precisely formulated); 3) not true (does not correspond to reality).
17	Conduct in which a citizen fulfills legal prescriptions solely out of fear of punishment, without understanding the value of the right for himself is called:	1) ordinary legal behavior; 2) marginal behavior; 3) conformist behavior.

18	Which of the following is synonymous (from different sciences) with the concept of "illegal behavior":	1) deviant behavior; 2) marginal behavior; 3) delinquent behavior.
19	Can a citizen be brought to legal responsibility if under no circumstances did he or she wish the consequences to which the act he or she committed resulted:	1) no, he cannot be involved; 2) yes, he can be involved; 3) yes, he can be involved, but only in the event of particularly serious consequences of his actions.
20	Can a citizen be held legally liable for failure to act:	1) no, he cannot be involved; 2) yes, he can be involved; 3) yes, he can be involved, but only in the event of particularly serious consequences of his inaction.

Competency assessment tests

GPC-3 is able to carry out and improve professional activities in accordance with regulatory legal acts in the field of agro-industrial complex.

GPC-3-ID-1 Know the basics of national and international veterinary legislation, legislation on digital technologies in the field of agriculture, specific rules and regulations governing veterinary activities at the local, national and international levels.

#	Question formulation Answer	options
1	Heterogeneity of legal regulation, as a characteristic feature of the subject of the branch Constitutional law of Russia, means:	1) constitutional law establishes mainly rights and freedoms, and duties to a minimal extent; 2) constitutional law regulates individual relations in detail, and individual relations-only through the establishment of general principles; 3) constitutional law does not equally fix the legal status of citizens of the Russian Federation and persons who do not have Russian citizenship; 4) constitutional law contains legal institutions that are heterogeneous in content.
2	Which of the following is a structural element of the Russian Constitutional Law science:	1) constitutional and legal norm; 2) constitutional and legal institution; 3) scientific hypothesis;

		4) constitutional and legal attitude.
3	What types of legal norms are missing from Chapter 1 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation:	1) binding; 2) prohibitive; 3) dispositive; 4) blank; 5) imperative.
4	What is a condition for the priority of an international treaty over the laws of the Russian Federation:	1) signing of an international treaty by the President of the Russian Federation; 2) signing of an international treaty by the President of the Russian Federation and the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation; 3) ratification of an international treaty by the State Duma in the form of a federal law; 4) ratification of an international treaty by the President of the Russian Federation.
5	The Federal Constitutional Law on the Constitutional Assembly of the Russian Federation provided for in Article 135 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation:	1) adopted simultaneously with the Constitution of the Russian Federation on 12.12.1993; 2) adopted on 01.01.2010, but has not yet entered into force; 3) adopted on 01.01.2016, but has not yet entered into force; 4) other (there is no correct one among the specified options).
6	A Constitution adopted by the will of the monarch or an executive body is called:	1) octromer; 2) octrover; 3) octroated; 4) octroiromated; 5) octromed.
7	Amendments to Chapters 3-8 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation come into force after they are approved by the legislative authorities:	1) not less than 43 subjects of the Russian Federation; 2) not less than 22 subjects of the Russian Federation; 3) not less than 56 subjects of the Russian Federation.
8	Which of the following is enshrined in the foundations of the constitutional system of Russia as the highest value:	1) civil peace and harmony; 2) state unity;

		3) human rights; 4) sovereignty; 5) referendum and free elections.
9	Which of these provisions of the Constitution of the Russian Federation does not relate to the foundations of the constitutional order of the Russian Federation:	1) a person, his rights and freedoms are the highest value; 2) the state guarantees equality of human and civil rights and freedoms regardless of gender, race, nationality, property and official status; 3) the policy of the Russian state is aimed at creating conditions that ensure a decent life and free development of a person; 4) citizenship of the Russian Federation is equal 5) the highest direct expression of the power of the people is a referendum and free elections.
10	Specify the types of regulatory legal acts that may restrict human and civil rights and freedoms in the Russian Federation:	1) a resolution of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation; 2) a federal law; 3) a law of a subject of the Russian Federation; 4) a decree of the President of the Russian Federation; 5) a special (extraordinary) one act of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation.
11	Which of the following applies to the constitutional and legal status of an individual:	1) rights and obligations arising from the official (official) position; 2) rights and obligations arising from the status of the owner; 3) rights and obligations arising from the status of a citizen of the Russian Federation; 4) rights and obligations arising from the membership of a person in the political opposition.
12	Activities aimed at preventing and suppressing violations of individual rights and freedoms are referred to as:	1) protection of rights and freedoms; 2) realization of rights and freedoms; 3) protection of rights and freedoms; 4) realization of rights and freedoms.

13	Citizen of the Russian Federation:	<p>1) may not be deprived of the citizenship of the Russian Federation;</p> <p>2) may be deprived of the citizenship of the Russian Federation for committing a particularly serious criminal offense;</p> <p>3) may be deprived of the citizenship of the Russian Federation on the grounds established by international treaties of the Russian Federation and federal legislation.</p>
14	For legal relations of citizenship of the Russian Federation, a child is:	<p>1) a person who has not reached the age of eighteen;</p> <p>2) a person who has not reached the age of ten;</p> <p>3) a person who has not reached the age of fourteen;</p> <p>4) a person who has not reached the age of seven;</p> <p>5) other (there is no correct one among these options).</p>
15	The general principles of the organization of executive power in the Russian Federation are:	<p>1) the supremacy of the Constitution of the Russian Federation and federal laws;</p> <p>2) state and territorial integrity;</p> <p>3) differentiation of subjects of competence and powers between federal bodies and bodies of constituent entities of the Russian Federation;</p> <p>4) independent exercise by constituent entities of the Russian Federation of their powers;</p> <p>5) consideration of historical and other local traditions;</p> <p>6) taking into account regional peculiarities.</p>
16	Social and legal principles of public administration include:	<p>1) objectivity;</p> <p>2) transparency;</p> <p>3) territoriality;</p> <p>4) industry principle;</p> <p>5) legality and discipline.</p>
17	The object of the public administration system is:	<p>1) its subject matter;</p> <p>2) an executive body with state authority;</p> <p>3) public relations that develop regarding the implementation of migration registration;</p> <p>4) reports of offenses.</p>
18	Subject of legal regulation in administrative law:	<p>1) the executive power of the state;</p> <p>2) executive bodies;</p> <p>3) public relations in the sphere of public administration;</p> <p>4) objects of the material world, the turnover of which is connected with the sphere of public administration.</p>
19	The main method of administrative and legal regulation is:	<p>1) imperative;</p> <p>2) discretionary;</p>

		3) dispositive; 4) guidelines.
20	Administrative law as a branch of law is:	1) the system of public relations; 2) the sphere of activity of executive authorities; 3) the system of knowledge, ideas, theories about public administration; 4) the system of legal norms.
21	Historically, administrative law is part of:	1) police law; 2) criminal law; 3) has always been an independent branch of law; 4) civil law.

Competency assessment tests

GPC-3 is able to carry out and improve professional activities in accordance with regulatory legal acts in the field of agro-industrial complex.

GPC-3-ID-3 Possess the legal framework and ethical standards in the implementation of professional activities.

Question	wording Answer	options
1	In accordance with the current legislation, "inheritance" means:	1. Citizens who, by their deliberate illegal actions directed against the testator, one of his heirs. 2. Parents after children in respect of whom the parents were deprived of their parental rights in court and restored to these rights by the day of opening the inheritance. 3. Citizens who have maliciously evaded the fulfillment of their legal obligations to maintain the testator. 4. Parents after children in respect of whom the parents were deprived of their parental rights in court and not restored to these rights by the day of opening the inheritance.
2	Inheritance is regulated by:	1. The Civil Code of the Russian Federation. 2. The Inheritance Code of the Russian Federation. 3. Federal Law "On General Principles of Inheritance". 4. Urban Planning Code of the Russian Federation.
3	Inheritance is performed by:	1. By will. 2. Under an inheritance agreement. 3. By agreement of the parties. 4. According to the law.
4	The inheritance includes:	1. Items that belonged to the testator on the day of opening the inheritance. 2. Rights and obligations that are inextricably linked to the "personality" of the testator. 3. Property rights and obligations. 4. Personal non-property rights.
5	The inheritance is opened from the moment of:	1. Ads for heirs. 2. Death of the testator. 3. Recognition of a citizen as deceased in court.

		4. Registration of a will.
6	The place of opening an inheritance is:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The last place where the citizen permanently or predominantly resided. 2. Place of residence of the testator for the last 10 years. 3. Place of registration of the testator's marriage. 4. Place of permanent or preferential residence of the heirs.
7	The following persons may be called upon to inherit according to the law:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Citizens who are alive at the time of opening the inheritance. 2. Conceived during the life of the testator and born alive after the opening of the inheritance. 3. Russian Federation, constituent entities of the Russian Federation, and municipalities. 4. Foreign states and international organizations.
8	Do not inherit either by law or by will:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Citizens who, by their deliberate illegal actions directed against the testator, one of his heirs. 2. Parents after children in respect of whom the parents were deprived of their parental rights in court and restored to these rights by the day of opening the inheritance. 3. Citizens who have maliciously evaded the fulfillment of their legal obligations to maintain the testator. 4. Parents after children in respect of whom the parents were deprived of their parental rights in court and not restored to these rights by the day of opening the inheritance.
9	By its legal nature, a will is:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A unilateral transaction that creates rights and obligations after opening an inheritance. 2. By agreement of the parties. 3. A two-way transaction that creates rights and obligations after opening an inheritance.
10	Inheritance under the law occurs:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the event of the testator's death. 2. AT the request of the testator. 3. AT the request of the heirs. 4. In the event of the testator's death and the absence of a will.
11	Specify specific legal facts that give rise to family relations:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) marriage and kinship; b) marriage and contract; c) only marriage; 1. d) marriage and marriage will.
12	What is the jurisdiction of family law ...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) in the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation; b) in the joint jurisdiction of the Russian Federation and the constituent entities of the Russian Federation; 1. c) in the jurisdiction of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.
13	Civil legislation applies to family legal relations ...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) directly; b) to the extent that it does not contradict the essence of family relations; 1. c) and has priority in legislative force.
14	In the Russian Federation, the following are legally valid:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) religious marriage (wedding); b) actual marriage; c) marriage registered in the registry office; d) fictitious marriage.
15	Mandatory conditions for marriage in the Russian Federation include:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) parental consent; b) medical examination of those entering into marriage; c) reaching the age of marriage; d) the presence of witnesses.
16	Which of these circumstances make marriage impossible?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) different nationalities; b) lack of means of subsistence; c) one of the parties is already in a de facto marriage; d) a marriage between close relatives.
17	Marriage to 16-year-olds may allow:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) a federal body; b) a legislative body of a subject of the Russian Federation; c) a local self-government body;

		d) a prosecutor.
18	A child under the current family law is a person who has not reached the age of ...	a) fourteen years; b) sixteen years; c) eighteen years.
19	At what age does a child have the right to apply to the court for protection of their rights?	a) from the age of 10; b) from the age of 14; c) from the age of 16; d) from the age of 18.
20	A child is recognized as having been born in a marriage if it was born from the date of dissolution of the marriage within:	a) 100 days; b) 200 days; c) 300 days; d) 1 year.
21	The amount of monthly additional expenses of parents for the maintenance of children is determined by the court in the following cases:	a) a fixed amount of money; b) the amount of earnings; c) the share ratio to earnings; d) the type of specific property.
22	The wife has the right to demand recovery of alimony for her maintenance from the date of birth of the common child during:	a) six months; b) one year; c) two years; d) three years.
23	The subject of labor law is ...	1) property and personal non-property relations between employees; 2) labor of an individual entrepreneur; 3) labor relations of members of a production cooperative; 4) labor and other closely related public relations in the sphere of hired labor; relations in the sphere of distribution of shares and dividends of employees of joint-stock companies.
24	The method of labor law is ...	1) imperative; 2) dispositive; 3) complex (imperative –dispositive); 4) recommendatory; confidential.
25	The general part of the branch of labor law includes the institution of:	1) employment contract; 2) social partnership; 3) labor discipline; 4) labor protection; working hours of rest and working hours.
26	The principle of freedom of labor-the principle	1) of general law; 2) intersectoral; the principle of the institute of labor law.

27	The basic principles of legal regulation of labor relations are fixed:	<p>1) Article 37 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation;</p> <p>2) Article 25 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation;</p> <p>Article 15 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation.</p>
28	The basic principles of labor law are set out in:	<p>1) Article 5 of the Labor Code of the Russian Federation;</p> <p>2) Article 2 of the Labor Code of the Russian Federation;</p> <p>Article 15 of the Labor Code of the Russian Federation.</p>
29	Subjects of labor law are ...	<p>1) citizens of the Russian Federation;</p> <p>2) foreign citizens;</p> <p>3) employees;</p> <p>4) the labor collective of an organization;</p> <p>3) joint-stock companies.</p>
30	Labor legal personality is ...	<p>1) labor legal capacity;</p> <p>2) labor legal capacity is tort-ability;</p> <p>3) a subject of labor law;</p> <p>4) a set of subjective rights and obligations recognized by the state;</p> <p>4) labor legal competence recognized by the state.</p>
31	Specify the minimum age at which employment is permitted:	<p>1) 18 years;</p> <p>2) 16 years;</p> <p>3) 15 years;</p> <p>4) 14 years;</p> <p>5) The Labor Code does not regulate this issue.</p>
32	What does not apply to individual labour rights:	<p>1) the right to work and freedom of work;</p> <p>2) the right to just and favorable working conditions;</p> <p>3) the right to strike;</p> <p>5) the right to personal integrity of the employee.</p>
33	What applies to collective labour rights:	<p>1) the right to work and freedom of work;</p> <p>2) the right to just and favorable working conditions;</p> <p>3) the right to strike;</p>

		6) the right to freedom of association.
34	What applies to personal rights in the sphere of employment:	1) the right to freedom of association; 2) the right to protect the dignity of the employee during work; 7) the right to inviolability of personal life (this right is considered in the category "protection of personal data of the employee").
35	In accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation "Land and other natural resources are used and protected in the Russian Federation ..."	1) as the basis for the life and activities of the peoples living in the relevant territory; 2) and everyone has the right to a favorable environment, reliable information on its condition and to compensation for damage caused to their health or property by an environmental offense; 3) property of the federal state.
36	The Constitution of the Russian Federation stipulates that issues of ownership, use and disposal of land, mineral resources, water and other natural resources are under the jurisdiction of:	1) Of the Russian Federation; 2) subjects of the Russian Federation; 3) Of the Russian Federation and constituent entities of the Russian Federation; 4) municipal formations.
37	The State land cadastre is ...	1) a register of persons who own land plots in a particular territory; 2) quantitative and qualitative accounting of land plots and subjects of land use rights; 3) an indicator of the value of land; 5) location of land plots on the map.
38	What expertise is carried out in relation to land reclamation projects:	1) state environmental expertise; 2) expertise of declarations of hydraulic structures; 3) state expertise of mineral reserves; 6) expertise of regulations for the use of pesticides and agrochemicals.
39	Elements of state management of land legal relations include:	1) principles of land law; 2) real rights to natural objects and resources; 3) land monitoring;

		4) sources of land law; 5) land supervision; 4) land cadastre.
40	The organizational and legal mechanism for environmental protection is based on:	1) on imperative methods; 2) on dispositive methods; 5) on imperative and dispositive methods.
41	Powers of the lessee of a land plot: ...	1) possession and disposal; 2) use and disposal; 3) possession and use; 3) possession, use and disposal.
42	Owners of land plots, land users, landowners and tenants of land plots have the right, at their discretion, to build underground structures for their needs to a depth of up to:	1) 1 m.; 2) 3 m.; 3) 5 m.; 4) 10 m.; 4) 5) 15 m.

Competency assessment tests

UC-10 is capable of forming an intolerant attitude towards extremism, terrorism, and corrupt behavior and countering them in professional activities.

UC-10-ID-1 Know the basic terms and concepts of civil law used in anti-corruption legislation, current anti-corruption legislation and practice of its application, the legal basis for countering terrorism and extremism.

Question	wording Answer	options
1	Name the criminal law relations that together form the subject of criminal law:	1) implementation of the rights and obligations of subjects of criminal law relations; 2) protective criminal law relations, general preventive criminal law relations, establishment of the legal fact of committing a crime; 3) protective, general preventive and regulatory criminal law relations.
2	Name all the methods of legal regulation that exist in the general theory of law ...	1) permission, prohibition; 2) order, procedure for establishing rights and legal obligations; 3) permission, order and prohibition.
3	Does the science of criminal law have research methods?	1) does not have; 2) has; 3) uses only methods included in the subject of criminal law.
4	Criminal liability is:	1) the legal relationship between the state and the criminal regarding the commission of a crime; 2) the obligation of the guilty person to be punished for the crime committed; 3) the need for the state to punish the criminal; 4) the obligation of the guilty person to suffer adverse consequences for the crime committed; 5) the entry into force of a court verdict of guilty.
5	At what point does criminal liability end:	1) when passing an acquittal; 2) when expunging a criminal record;

		3) at the end of serving a sentence.
6	Is exemption from criminal liability and punishment a specific method of regulating protective criminal law relations?	1) yes; 2) no; 3) this method is not provided for by criminal law.
7	Are they the only grounds for engaging in criminal proceedings? criminal liability signs of a crime?	1) yes; 2) no; 3) in addition to the elements of a crime, there are other signs.
8	Name the types of dispositions of articles of the Special Part of Criminal Law:	1) only descriptive, reference and simple; 2) only simple and descriptive; 3) only simple, descriptive, reference and blank.
9	In what cases is the criminal law retroactive?	1) when the new law increases the punishment; 2) when the new law is aimed at strengthening criminal liability and punishment by increasing the terms of punishment that are necessary for conditional early release, increasing the terms of repayment and removal of criminal records, etc.; 3) when the new law eliminates the criminality of an act, softens the sentence or otherwise improves the quality of punishment.
10	State in full the principles of operation of the criminal law in space:	1) territorial, universal, real, guilt, justice; 2) territorial, real, guilt and justice; 3) territorial, citizenship, universal and real.
11	What elements together constitute a crime?	1) criminal wrongdoing, guilt, subject of crime, motive; 2) object of crime, objective side of crime, subject of crime, subjective side of crime; 3) criminal wrongdoing, public danger, guilt and punishability.
12	State in full the categories of crimes:	1) light weight, medium weight, dangerous and especially dangerous; 2) light weight, medium weight, heavy and especially heavy; 3) less heavy, heavy and especially heavy.
13	What are the signs of a crime:	1) public danger; 2) guilt; 3) punishability; 4) legal capacity of the guilty person; 5) delicacy of the guilty person; 6) illegality; 7) public harmfulness; 8) strong-willed act.
14	What elements together constitute a crime?	1) object of the crime, subject of the crime, public danger and punishability; 2) objective side of the crime, subjective side of the crime, guilt and punishability; 3) object of the crime, objective side of the crime, subject of the crime, subjective side of the crime.
15	What is not an element of a crime:	1) subject; 2) object; 3) punishment.
16	What element of composition does the crime scene belong to?	1) to the objective side; 2) to the object; 3) to the subjective side.
17	What are the full types of objects of crime?	1) basic, specific, additional and optional; 2) general, generic, additional and optional; 3) general, generic, specific, direct.
18	The object of a crime is:	1) property values that are affected by the perpetrator; 2) social relations that are harmed or threatened with harm; 3) the victim against whom the crime is directed.
19	The subject of a crime is:	1) a thing of the material world that is affected by the perpetrator; 2) a thing that was used by the perpetrator in the process of committing a crime;

		3) the property of the victim in a criminal case.
20	The objective side of a crime includes:	1) a socially dangerous act; 2) socially dangerous consequences; 3) causal relationship between the act and the consequences; 4) instruments and means of committing the crime; 5) methods and circumstances of committing the act; 6) place and time of committing the act; 7) guilt, motive and purpose; 8) all the answers are correct.
21	What element of composition does the crime scene belong to?	1) to the objective side; 2) to the object; 3) to the subjective side.
22	Optional features of the objective side include:	1) the causal relationship between the act and its consequences, the place of commission of the crime; 2) the place of the crime, the method of its commission, the instrument; 3) the place of the crime, the act itself and its consequences.

Competency assessment tests

UC-10 is capable of forming an intolerant attitude towards extremism, terrorism, and corrupt behavior and countering them in professional activities.

UC-10-ID-2: Be able to correctly interpret civil law terms, including those using digital technologies, used in anti-corruption legislation; assess corruption behavior and apply anti-corruption legislation in practice; analyze factors that contribute to extremism and terrorism as particularly dangerous social and legal phenomena.

#	Question formulation Answer	options
1	Civil law is a branch of private law that regulates ... and ... relations based on equality, autonomy of will and property independence of participants.	1. Property rights. 2. Personal non-property rights. 3. Both options are correct.
2	Property relations include:	1. Real legal relations. 2. Mandatory legal relations. 3. Both options are correct.
3	The civil law method is:	1. The fundamental principles enshrined in the norms of law that express its essence and guide the development and functioning of all elements of the civil law system (Article 1 of the CCRF). 2. A set of ways and means of influencing civil law norms on public relations that constitute the subject of civil law 3. Established areas of influence of civil law norms that are determined by the content of relations that constitute the subject of civil law.
4	The validity of civil legislation in time implies that ...	1. Acts of civil legislation are retroactive and apply to relations that have arisen after their entry into force. 2. Acts of civil legislation are not retroactive and apply to relations that have arisen after their entry into force.

5	The operation of civil legislation in space implies that ...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acts of civil legislation are valid on the territory under the jurisdiction of the body that adopted them, i.e. on the entire territory of the Russian Federation. 2. Acts of civil legislation are valid on the territory under the jurisdiction of the body that adopted them, i.e. on the territory of those subjects where the act was adopted.
6	Civil legislation acts apply to:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Only for individuals. 2. Only for individuals, foreigners, and stateless persons. 3. For all persons located in the territory within which civil legislation applies.
7	The composition of a civil legal relationship includes:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Subject. 2. An object. 3. The subjective side. 4. The objective side. 5. Content.
8	. Subjects of civil legal relations include:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Individuals (citizens). 2. Legal entities. 3. Public law entities. 4. All answers are correct.
9	Depending on the method of satisfying the interests of the authorized person, civil legal relations are divided into:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Absolute and relative values. 2. Property and non-property rights. 3. Real and binding rights.
10	Depending on the structure of intersubject relations, civil legal relations are divided into:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Absolute and relative values. 2. Property and non-property rights. 3. Real and binding rights.
11	The grounds for the emergence of civil legal relations are:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Only events with which a law or other legal act relates the occurrence of civil consequences. 2. Events and actions that are legal facts. 3. Only actions with which a law or other legal act links the occurrence of civil-steam consequences.
12	The ability to have civil rights and responsibilities is called:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Civil legal capacity. 2. Civil legal capacity. 3. Civil provosubjectivity.
13	The ability of a citizen to acquire and exercise civil rights by his actions, to create for himself civil duties and to fulfill them is called:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Civil legal capacity. 2. Civil legal capacity. 3. Civil provosubjectivity.
14	A citizen who, due to a mental disorder, can understand the significance of his actions or	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limited in legal capacity by the court. 2. Declared legally incompetent.

	direct them only with the help of other persons may be:	3. Recognized as emancipated.
15	A citizen who went missing under circumstances that threatened death or gave grounds to assume his death from a certain accident may be declared dead within:	1. Six months. 2. Two years old. 3. 16 The
16	purpose of ... is to fill up the volume of legal capacity. It is established over the incapacitated and over minors (from 6 to 14 years).	1. Custody. 2. Guardianship.
17	The purpose of ... is to protect the rights and interests of the mortgage owner. It is established over those with limited legal capacity and over minors aged from 14 to 18 years.	1. Custody. 2. Guardianship.
18	The system of essential interrelations of all structural divisions of the organization among themselves and their subordination to the governing body. The above statement characterizes the following attribute of a legal entity:	1. Internal organizational unity. 2. External autonomy. 3. Economic unity. 4. Isolation of property.
19	A measure ... of the property of a legal entity is the right of ownership, the right of economic management, the right of operational management, the ownership of property rights by a legal entity, etc.	1. Independence. 2. Separateness. 3. Autonomy. 4. Branches.
20	The following persons have the right of operational management of the property belonging to them:	1. State-owned enterprises and institutions. 2. State and municipal unitary enterprises. 3. Business partnerships and companies.
21	As a general rule, a legal entity has ... legal personality – it can have civil rights that correspond to the goals of its activities stipulated in its constituent document, and bear obligations related to this activity.	1. Limited. 2. Full version. 3. A special one. 4. Shared information.
22	Legal capacity of a legal entity arises from the moment of:	1. Conclusion of the foundation agreement. 2. When making a decision on the establishment of a legal entity by its founders. 3. Entering information about its creation in the Unified State Register of Legal Entities.
23	Legal entities are classified into:	1. Corporate clients. 2. Unitary ones. 3. Commercial services. 4. Non-commercial organizations.

24	... legal entities: founders (participants) have the right of participation (membership).	1. Corporate clients. 2. Unitary ones. 3. Commercial services. 4. Non-commercial organizations.
25	Commercial legal entities include:	1. Business partnerships and companies. 2. State and municipal unitary enterprises. 3. Consumer cooperative. 4. Production cooperative. 5. Public organizations.

Competency assessment tests

UC-10 is capable of forming an intolerant attitude towards extremism, terrorism, and corrupt behavior and countering them in professional activities.

UC-10-ID-3 Possess the skills of correct interpretation, including with the use of digital technologies, of civil law terms used in anti-corruption legislation, as well as the basics of applying anti-corruption legislation in practice, skills of assessing various phenomena of public life for identifying signs of extremism and terrorism.

#	Question wording Answer	options
1	... represents the interests of a legal entity and defends them (its manager enters into contracts on behalf of the legal entity, accepts execution, files claims, etc.).	1. Branch. 2. Representative office.
2	The location of a legal entity is considered to be:	1. Place of its state registration. 2. Location of the legal entity's property. 3. Location of the legal entity's management body.
3	The decision to create a legal entity is made by its founders independently. The above statement is typical for ... the method of forming a legal entity.	1. Attendance and regulatory requirements. 2. Administrative matters. 3. Permissive.

4	The constituent document of a legal entity in accordance with the current legislation is ...	1. Regulation. 2. Creation agreement. 3. Foundation agreement. 4. Decision on state registration.
5	Reorganization of a legal entity in the form of ... is characterized by a change in the legal form of the legal entity.	1. Merge. 2. Joining. 3. Separation. 4. Highlighting. 5. Transformation.
6	... means the procedure applied to a legal entity based on the results of an arbitration court's consideration of the validity of an application for declaring it bankrupt. Within the framework of ... the temporary manager appointed by the commercial court performs actions aimed at analyzing the financial condition of the debtor, preserving its property and determining the amount of creditors' claims.	1. By observation. 2. Financial recovery. 3. External management. 4. Bankruptcy proceedings.
7	Within the framework of... , the administrative manager appointed by the commercial court implements the debt repayment schedule and financial recovery plan approved by the commercial court, which contains justification for the possibility of fulfilling creditors' claims for obligations.	1. Observations. 2. Financial recovery. 3. External management. 4. Bankruptcy proceedings.
8	The result of productive use of things, without the application of human efforts does not arise.	1. Fruits. 2. Products. 3. Income.
9	Products of organic development things that do not require active human involvement for their appearance.	1. Fruits. 2. Products. 3. Income.
10	Receipts (most often monetary) from the item's participation in civil traffic.	1. Fruits. 2. Products. 3. Income.
11	Immovable property includes:	1. Buildings, structures, and objects under construction. 2. Land plots. 3. Aircraft, ships, and space objects subject to state

		<p>registration.</p> <p>4. Complicated things.</p> <p>5. Indivisible things.</p>
12	Objects of civil legal relations may include:	<p>1. Things and other property, including property rights, works and services.</p> <p>2. Things and other property, including property rights and exclusive rights to them.</p> <p>3. Things and other property, including property rights, works and services, and the results of intellectual activity.</p> <p>4. Things and other property, including property rights, works and services, results of intellectual activity, including exclusive rights to them, information, intangible benefits.</p>
13	Things in civil law are recognized as:	<p>1. Material, physically tangible objects that have the economic form of goods.</p> <p>2. Not material, but physically tangible objects that have the economic form of goods.</p> <p>3. Property rights and obligations belonging to the subject of civil law.</p> <p>4. Objects of an intangible nature.</p>
14	Rights under an order security belong to:	<p>1. Directly named person.</p> <p>2. To the person indicated in it, who has the right both to implement them himself, and to appoint another authorized person by his order.</p> <p>3. The rights can be exercised by any of its holders.</p> <p>4. Rights can be exercised by any of its holders or a specific person.</p>
15	Bilateral and multilateral transactions are called..., these are agreements between two or more persons on the establishment, modification or termination of civil rights and obligations.	<p>1. Contracts.</p> <p>2. Actions</p> <p>3. Acts.</p>
16	... transactions are transactions that are considered concluded from the moment of reaching an agreement in the form required by law.	<p>1. Real ones.</p> <p>2. Consensual ones.</p>
17	... transactions are transactions that are considered concluded	<p>1. Real ones.</p>

	from the moment the item is transferred.	2. Consensual ones.
18	... a transaction is a transaction in which a party is required to receive payment or other counter-provision for the performance of its duties.	1. Paid service. 2. Free of charge.
19	... a transaction is a transaction in which one party undertakes to provide something to the other party without receiving payment or other counter-provision from it.	1. Paid service. 2. Free of charge.
20	Prevention of corruption is:	1) the activities of law enforcement agencies and state authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation within the limits of their powers to prevent corruption, including the identification and subsequent elimination of the causes of corruption; 2) the activities of civil society institutions, organizations and individuals to identify and subsequent elimination of the causes of corruption; 3) the activities of federal state authorities, state authorities and the authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, local self-government bodies, civil society institutions, organizations and individuals within the limits of their powers to prevent corruption, including to identify and subsequently eliminate the causes of corruption, to identify, prevent, suppress, disclose and investigate corruption offenses (fight against corruption), to minimize and (or) 3. prevent corruption in the Russian Federation. 4) activities of federal bodies of state power, bodies of state power of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, and local self-government bodies within the limits of their powers to prevent corruption, including the identification and subsequent elimination of the causes of corruption.
21	In which cases the person who gave a bribe is released from criminal liability:	1) if this person actively contributed to the detection and (or) investigation of a crime and either there was extortion of a bribe by an official, or the person after committing the crime voluntarily reported the bribe to the body entitled to initiate criminal proceedings; 2) such cases are not provided for by the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation; 3) if the amount of the bribe is less than 10 thousand rubles; 4. 4) if the amount of the bribe does not exceed 25 thousand rubles.
22	Failure of a State civil servant who is a party to a conflict of interest to take measures to prevent or resolve a conflict of interest is an offense that entails:	1) application of disciplinary measures; 2) removal of a state civil servant from performing official duties for the duration of an internal audit; 3) dismissal of a state civil servant from the state civil service; 5. 4) all of the above.
23	The following is considered a disciplinary offense of a State civil servant:	1) non-execution of illegal orders of a superior; 2) non-execution or improper execution of official duties assigned to him / her through his / her fault; 6. 3) non-execution or improper execution of official duties assigned to him / her.
24	Abuse of official authority (Article 285 of the	1) the official's use of his official powers contrary to

	<p>Criminal Code of the Russian Federation) is:</p> <p>the interests of the service, if this act was committed out of self-interest or other personal interest and entailed a significant violation of the rights and legitimate interests of citizens or organizations, or the interests of society or the state protected by law;</p> <p>2) the official's use of his official powers contrary to personal interests;</p> <p>7. 3) the official's use of powers in the interests of the service, if this act was committed out of self-interest and entailed a significant violation of the rights and legitimate interests of citizens or organizations.</p>
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1.2. Typical tasks for intermediate certification

1.2.1. List of questions for the test

UC-1 is able to carry out a critical analysis of problem situations based on a systematic approach, develop an action strategy;

UC-1-ID-1 Know methods of critical analysis and evaluation of modern scientific achievements; basic principles of critical analysis.

1. State: concept, features and functions.
2. State form: concept, attributes, and structure.
3. Law: concept, features and its functions.
4. Legal system: concept, features and structure.
5. The concept and types of sources of law.

UC-1 is able to carry out a critical analysis of problem situations based on a systematic approach, develop an action strategy;

UC-1-ID-2 To be able to acquire new knowledge based on analysis, synthesis, etc.; collect and summarize data on current scientific problems related to the professional field; search for information and solutions based on actions, experiments, experience, information and communication technologies.

1. The concept, structure and types of legal norms.
2. The effect of normative legal acts in time, space and in the circle of persons.
3. Legal fact: the concept and types of legal facts.
4. Offense: concept, features, structure, types.
5. Offense: concept, signs, composition, types.
6. Legal liability: concept, features, types.

GPC-3 is able to carry out and improve professional activities in accordance with regulatory legal acts in the field of agro-industrial complex.

GPC-3-ID-1 Know the basics of national and international veterinary legislation, legislation on digital technologies in the field of agriculture, specific

rules and regulations governing veterinary activities at the local, national and international levels.

1. The concept, system and sources of constitutional law.
2. Fundamentals of the constitutional system of the Russian Federation.
3. Rights (freedoms) and obligations of citizens of the Russian Federation.
4. State structure of the Russian Federation.
5. General provisions of inheritance law.
6. The concept and sources of family law.
7. Legal relations between spouses, parents and children.
8. The concept, subject, and system of labor law. Sources of labor law.
9. Concepts, principles, levels and forms of social partnership. Subjects of social partnership. ОБЪЕКТЫ СОЦИАЛЬНОГО ПАРТНЕРСТВА.
10. Employment contract: concept, features, content. Distinguishing a labor contract from a civil contract.

GPC-3 is able to carry out and improve professional activities in accordance with regulatory legal acts in the field of agro-industrial complex.

GPC-3-ID-3 Possess the legal framework and ethical standards in the implementation of professional activities.

1. Grounds for termination of the employment contract, their classification, and execution of the employee's dismissal.
2. Disciplinary measures: the procedure for their application and removal. Duration of the disciplinary action.
3. The concept of material liability based on labor morals, types, and differences from other types of property liability.
4. The concept, subjects and jurisdiction of individual labor disputes.
5. The concept and grounds of collective labor disputes. Parties to collective labor disputes and their representatives.
6. The concept, tasks and system of administrative law.
7. Administrative legal relations: concepts and types. Subjects of administrative legal relations.
8. Legal basis of the state civil service.
9. Administrative offense and administrative responsibility.
10. The concept and types of administrative punishments.

UC-10 is capable of forming an intolerant attitude towards extremism, terrorism, and corrupt behavior and countering them in professional activities.

UC-10-ID-1 Know the basic terms and concepts of civil law used in anti-corruption legislation, current anti-corruption legislation and practice of its application, the legal basis for countering terrorism and extremism.

1. Civil law: concept and sources.
2. Civil legal relationship: concept, types.
3. Civil legal capacity and legal capacity.
4. Legal entity: concept, features, types.
5. The concept of a civil transaction and the conditions of its validity.
6. The right of ownership: the concept, forms, methods of acquisition and termination.
7. Obligations: concept, classification, and execution.
8. Creation, modification and termination of obligations
9. Civil law contract: concept and types.

UC-10 is capable of forming an intolerant attitude towards extremism, terrorism, and corrupt behavior and countering them in professional activities.

UC-10-ID-2: Be able to correctly interpret civil law terms, including those using digital technologies, used in anti-corruption legislation; assess corruption behavior and apply anti-corruption legislation in practice; analyze factors that contribute to extremism and terrorism as particularly dangerous social and legal phenomena.

1. The concept, tasks and system of criminal law.
2. Crime: concept, composition, types.
3. Concepts and grounds of criminal liability.
4. Criminal punishment: concept and types.

UC-10 is capable of forming an intolerant attitude towards extremism, terrorism, and corrupt behavior and countering them in professional activities.

UC-10-ID-3 Possess the skills of correct interpretation, including with the use of digital technologies, of civil law terms used in anti-corruption legislation, as well as the basics of applying anti-corruption legislation in practice, skills of assessing various phenomena of public life for identifying signs of extremism and terrorism.

1. Anti-corruption legislation.
2. Crime structure: corruption.
3. Responsibility for committing corruption acts.

5. METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS DEFINING PROCEDURES FOR ASSESSING KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS AND EXPERIENCE OF ACTIVITIES THAT CHARACTERIZE THE STAGES OF COMPETENCE FORMATION

Criteria for evaluating students' knowledge when reviewing research papers:

- **Mark "excellent"** - the problem is identified and its relevance is justified; an analysis of various points of view on the problem under consideration is made and one's own position is logically stated; conclusions are formulated, the topic is fully disclosed, the volume is maintained; external design requirements are met, the main requirements for the abstract are met
- **Mark "good"** - there are some mistakes made. In particular, there are inaccuracies in the presentation of the material; there is no logical sequence in the judgments; the volume of the abstract is not maintained; there are omissions in the design, there are significant deviations from the requirements for referencing.
- **Mark "satisfactory"**- the topic is only partially covered; factual errors were made in the content of the abstract; there are no conclusions, the topic of the abstract is not disclosed
- **Mark "unsatisfactory"** - there is a significant misunderstanding of the problem or the abstract is not presented at all.

Criteria for evaluating students' knowledge during testing:

The test result is evaluated on a percentage rating scale. Each student is offered a set of test tasks consisting of 25 questions:

- **The mark "excellent"** – 25-22 correct answers.
- **Mark "good"** – 21-18 correct answers.
- **Mark "satisfactory"** – 17-13 correct answers.
- **"Unsatisfactory" mark** – less than 13 correct answers

Criteria of knowledge during the test:

- **The "credited" rating** must match the parameters of any of the positive ratings ("excellent", "good", "satisfactory").
- **The "not credited" rating** must correspond to the "unsatisfactory" rating parameters.
- **Mark "excellent"** – completed all types of academic work provided for in the curriculum. The student demonstrates the correspondence of knowledge, skills and abilities to the indicators given in the tables, operates with the acquired knowledge, skills and

abilities, and applies them in situations of increased complexity. At the same time, there may be inaccuracies, difficulties in analytical operations, and the transfer of knowledge and skills to new, non-standard situations.

- **Mark "good"** – all types of academic work provided for in the curriculum are completed. The student demonstrates the correspondence of knowledge, skills and abilities to the indicators given in the tables, operates with the acquired knowledge, skills and abilities, and applies them in standard situations. However, minor errors, inaccuracies, difficulties in analytical operations, and the transfer of knowledge and skills to new, non-standard situations may occur.

- **Mark "satisfactory"** – one or more types of academic work provided for in the curriculum were not completed. The student demonstrates incomplete compliance of knowledge, skills, and abilities with the indicators shown in the tables, significant errors are made, a partial lack of knowledge, skills, and abilities is manifested in a number of indicators, and the student has significant difficulties in operating with knowledge and skills when transferring them to new situations. –

- **Mark "unsatisfactory"** – the types of academic work provided for in the curriculum were not completed. demonstrates incomplete correspondence of knowledge, skills, and abilities to those listed in the tables of indicators, significant errors are made, the lack of knowledge, skills, and abilities is manifested in a larger number of indicators, and the student has significant difficulties in operating with knowledge and skills when transferring them to new situations

6. ACCESSIBILITY AND QUALITY OF EDUCATION FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

If necessary, persons with disabilities and persons with disabilities are given additional time to prepare a response to the test.

When carrying out the procedure for evaluating the results of training of disabled people and persons with disabilities, their own technical means can be used.

The procedure for evaluating the results of training of disabled people and persons with disabilities in the discipline provides for the provision of information in forms adapted to the limitations of their health and perception of information:

For people with visual impairments:	- in printed form with an enlarged font, – in the form of an electronic document.
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For people with hearing impairments:	– in printed form, – in the form of an electronic document.
For persons with musculoskeletal disorders–	in printed form, but: - in the form of an electronic document.

When conducting the procedure for evaluating the results of training of disabled people and persons with disabilities in the discipline, it ensures that the following additional requirements are met, depending on the individual characteristics of students:

a) instructions on the procedure for conducting the assessment procedure are provided in an accessible form (orally, in writing);

b) an accessible form of providing tasks with assessment tools (in printed form, in printed form in an enlarged font, in the form of an electronic document, tasks are read out by the teacher);

c) an accessible form of providing answers to tasks (written on paper, a set of answers on a computer, orally).

If necessary, for students with disabilities and disabled people, the procedure for evaluating the results of training in a discipline can be carried out in several stages.

The procedure for evaluating the learning outcomes of disabled people and persons with disabilities is allowed using distance learning technologies.