

AL-FARABI KAZAKH NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF LAW

Approved

At the meeting of the Academic
Council of the Faculty

Protocol No. 585 03 2021

Dean [Signature] D.L.Baideldinov.



**PROGRAM
OF STATE EXAMINATION IN BACHELOR'S DEGREE
IN SPECIALTY "5B030100 - Jurisprudence"**

ALMATY, 2021

Specialty program "5B030100 - Jurisprudence" is prepared in accordance with EP

The program was considered at a meeting of the Department of Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure, Criminalistics Protocol № 30 from 10.03 2021.

/Head of the department  Dzhansaraeva R.E.

The program was considered at a meeting of the Department of Customs, Financial and Environmental Law Protocol № 19 from 10.03 2021.

Head of the department  Zhatkanbaeva A.E.

The program was considered at the meeting of the Department of Theory and History of State and Law, Constitutional and Administrative Law Protocol № 24 from 10.03 2021.

Head of the department  Useinova G.R.

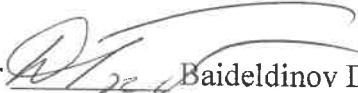
The program was considered at a meeting of the Department of Civil Law and Civil Procedure, Labor Law Protocol № 30 from 10.03 2021.

Head of the department  Tynybekov S.T.


Approved at the meeting of the methodical bureau of the faculty
Protocol № 8 « 17 » 03 2021

Chairman of the Methodological Bureau  Urisbaeva A.A.

Approved

Dean of the Faculty, doctor of juridical sciences, Professor  Baideldinov D.L.
« 5 » 25.03 2021 г.

The program was considered at a meeting of the Academic Council of the Faculty of Law
Protocol № 5 « 25 » 03 2021

 Atakhanova G.M.

Introduction

Acquisition of the bachelor's degree program in the specialty "5B030100 - Jurisprudence", in accordance with the State General Standard of Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan, is completed with the final state certification, which includes taking the state exam and defense of diploma project. Students who have completed the educational process in accordance with the requirements of the working curriculum and undergraduate programs are admitted to the final certification.

The complex examination is conducted within the terms specified in the academic calendar and working curricula on the specialty until the defense of the diploma project.

The state examination program on specialty aimed at preparing bachelor's students carries interdisciplinary character and includes thematic sections corresponding to the basic educational disciplines of cycles of basic and profiling disciplines. The program is developed by the graduating department, considered and recommended for approval by the Methodical Council of the faculty and approved by the Vice-Rector for Academic Affairs.

Students take a complex exam in the following basic subjects:

- Theory of state and law - 4 credits;
- Civil law (general and special part) - 6 credits.
- Criminal law (general and special part) - 6 credits;

The results of the state exam are issued in the form of a protocol.

Persons who have received unsatisfactory assessments, passing the state exam during this period of final certification is not allowed. An appeal has been considered. A student who received a complex examination for an unsatisfactory grade is excluded from the university by order of the rector with the issuance of a certificate of the established model. Documents on the state of health, presented to the SCC after receiving an unsatisfactory assessment, are not considered.

Transfer of the state exam with a positive assessment for the purpose of its promotion to a higher level is not allowed.

The student, who did not appear for the exam on the basis of respect, writes an application in the name of the chairman of the SCC, presents a justification document and by his permission can pass the exam on the next day of the commission meeting.

Exam questions are checked and approved. It is formed in the Univer System and consists of 3 questions that are accepted orally. Three questions are assessed individually 33/33/34, ranging from 50-100 points.

RULES FOR CONDUCTING THE FINAL CERTIFICATION

The state exam is held: orally, traditionally - answers to questions.

The exam format is synchronous.

Held on the Zoom platform.

Control of the examination: SAC performs video recording of the exam

Duration

Preparation time is 15 minutes.

The response time is 15 minutes.

Tickets are generated automatically for graduate MA students and doctoral students (accepted by the teaching staff leading the discipline).

STUDENTS

1. Before starting the oral examination, the following should be checked:

- Internet connection on the working device (computer, monoblock, laptop, tablet), the device must be provided with charging during the entire time of the exam;
- Serviceability of the web camera and microphone.

2. 30 minutes before the start of the exam, **ALL students of the group** enter the video conference room organized by the members of the commission according to the link specified in the

rules of the final exam (sent by the teacher / members of the commission in case of disruption of the video communication service).

3. 30 minutes before the start of the exam, they **check the possibility of logging into the Univer.kaznu.kz** system through any browser, but preferably through Google Chrome (in case of losing the login and / or password, the undergraduate must contact the curator-adviser before the start of the exam). After verification, they log out of the account pending an invitation from the commission.

ATTENTION

A STUDENT DOES NOT HAVE THE RIGHT TO OPEN A TICKET UNTIL AN INDIVIDUAL INVITATION BY THE COMMISSION FOR THE EXAMINATION. ONLY AT THE REQUEST OF THE COMMISSION, THE STUDENT LOGS INTO THE ACCOUNT IN THE IS «UNIVER», AND OPENS HIS TICKET UNDER VIDEO RECORDING.

4. When the time comes for the examination, the student who is called by the committee shows his identity card to the camera.

5. Enables screen sharing.

6. Logs into your account in IS «Univer», goes to the "Exam Schedule" page, selects the current exam - by clicking on the "Take oral exam" button.

- The function "Take oral exam" is active only after the start of the exam time;

7. After clicking on the link "Take an oral exam" a window will open where the student will see the questions of his examination card.

8. The student demonstrates the screen with the ticket questions, reads them out loud.

9. Transfers the display of the videoconferencing service to the camera and prepares for a response.

10. After completing his answer, he leaves the video conference room.

1. LIST OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCES OF THE BACHELOR'S STUDENT

№	Competency	Formation Criteria
1.	Knowing and understanding of theoretical and legal knowledge about the laws of evolution of the state and law on foreign and domestic experience, a system of sources of law, legal norms, legal relations, explain the peculiarities of legal implementation	Interpret the essence and purpose of the state and law, list the general laws of the emergence and evolution of political and legal institutions, describe the main stages of the history of state and legal systems of Kazakhstan and foreign countries, demonstrate skills in analyzing the specific features of traditional Kazakh law, its branches, legal and extra-legal institutions
2.	Understanding state politics and priorities that determine the role of law enforcement and other government agencies in the area of governance	Describe the theoretical and legal aspects of the formation and explain the features of the historical evolution and functioning of the system of central and local government bodies and public service institutions in Kazakhstan and abroad, classify the main forms and methods of civil and criminal legal protection of the rights and legitimate interests of physical and legal persons, to interpret the structure of the state apparatus, the competence of various levels and types of government bodies.
3.	Understanding, interpretation and ability to apply knowledge of Kazakhstani legislation in professional activities.	Distinguish features of the legal regulation of legal relations related to the rational use and protection of land and subsurface resources, classify and rank objects and subjects of entrepreneurial, financial and banking legal relations, compare and differentiate modern approaches in the field of regulation of tax, currency, insurance and investment laws, agricultural and environmental law .
4.	Acting as a lawyer in law enforcement and in the field of entrepreneurship.	Demonstrate skills of comparative legal analysis of solving legal problems and conflicts arising in the field of contractual and insurance legal relations, monetary, financial and customs regulation, legal regulation of social security, labor protection and safety using the example of national, European and international legislation.
5.	Ability to analyze the criminal procedural norms, legal relations arising in the process of criminal proceedings, to classify and rank the system of the rights and interests of the parties guaranteed in the civil procedure guaranteed by law.	Identify the similarities and differences of civil procedure and criminal procedure norms and legal relations, to differentiate the procedural rules of criminal and civil proceedings, to identify the specifics of the penal system, and to explain the general procedure and features of alternative dispute and conflict resolution with arbitration and mediation institutions.
6.	Able to put into practice the norms of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of regulation of procedural relations; make strategic	Explain the criminological reasons for the commission of criminal offenses and measures to prevent them, assess the importance of tactical and criminalistic support for the preliminary and judicial investigation and the need to use different forensic techniques,

	decisions and manage processes.	formulate and justify the procedural role and functions of prosecution and advocacy institutions, as well as the principles of out-of-court conflict resolution by involving institutions arbitration and mediation.
7.	Ability to apply information technology, work with information in professional activities	Operate with legal concepts and categories of civil law for the purpose of comparative legal analysis of the institutions of international private law, national and European law in related fields - business law, contract law, banking law, notaries, subsoil use law, investment law.
8.	To classify the main forms and methods of civil law protection of the rights and legitimate interests of individuals and legal entities, to streamline and rank the causes and conditions of the occurrence and existence of crime and other forms of unlawful behavior, to list ways to solve scientific and practical problems in the field of combating criminal offenses.	To organize measures to protect and ensure the legitimate rights and interests of individuals in the areas of criminal and civil law, labor and administrative law, formulate an understanding of the relevance of information law and timely diagnose possible threats to information and cybersecurity.
9.	Ability to work in a team, find compromises and resolve conflicts, share knowledge and experience, be ready to choose priorities.	To assess the state and prospects of the development of the system of central and local (municipal) bodies of state administration and self-government, the public service of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the financial-banking and tax systems in the Republic of Kazakhstan and suggest ways to improve them.
10.	Ability to analyze professional information and correctly formulate relevant conclusions and conclusions in the state, Russian and foreign languages	Collect and summarize the information search results during the organization of the trial, prosecutorial response measures and legal defense, the establishment of criminal, administrative and other responsibilities, the preparation and conduct of criminological research and forensic examinations, plan and compile the necessary legal and statistical documentation in the areas of labor, agricultural, land , environmental, customs and tax law.
11.	Explain and evaluate the features of the construction and functioning of the system of public authorities and administration in the Republic of Kazakhstan, differentiate the theoretical and legal methods of studying legal phenomena and predict the consequences of applying these methods in the study of legal phenomena in general.	Evaluate and recommend regulatory material to justify the application of certain legal documents in the process of lawmaking and law enforcement practice in the areas of constitutional law, public service, the prevention of criminal offenses, the enforcement of sentences and the fight against crime, the establishment of criminal and administrative liability.
12.	Apply strategies and methods of inclusive education, organize pedagogical support of subjects of educational integration, and	Analyze professional information and correctly formulate relevant conclusions and conclusions, demonstrate critical analysis skills, make independent decisions, overcome stereotypes, act rationally and

evaluate corruption-prone situations for the formation of standards of behavior in accordance with legal, moral, and ethical standards.	independently, guided by your scientifically based conclusions, observations and experience gained as a result of cognitive professional activities, promote a healthy image of life.
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2. LIST OF EXAMINATION THEMES FOR PREPARING FOR THE EXAM

1. The theory of state and law – 4 credits

Theme 1. The subject and methodology of the theory of state and law.

1.1. The concept of the subject of science of the theory of state and law. The subject of the general theory of state and law - the basic laws of the origin, development and functioning of the state and law. The subject of the theory of state and law as an academic discipline.

1.2. The theory of law and theory of the state as relatively independent scientific subject.

1.3. Various approaches to the knowledge of the state and law in the history of culture: dogmatic, theological, natural legal, class. School of Law.

1.4. The concept of objects and subject of the theory of state and law.

1.5. Modern scientific methods of studying state-legal phenomena. The ratio of general scientific and private scientific methods in the study of law and the state.

1.6. Dialectical approach to the study of law and the state. The principle of historicism in the study of state and legal phenomena. Techniques of scientific thinking. Analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction, hypothesis, inference.

1.7. Private-scientific methods of studying law and the state: formal-logical (legal), comparison, statistical, cybernetic, system-structural, synergetic, etc. Specifically-sociological methods of law and state research: questionnaires, interviews, a social experiment.

Theme 2. Origin of the state and law.

2.1. Generic system. Management bodies and norms of behavior in the family system. The nature of power in primitive society. Growth of labor productivity and the birth of private property.

2.2. Stratification of society, emergence of social inequality and conflict. Gradual transformation of the tribal organization of the primitive communal system into the state.

2.3. Formation of features of the state: public authority (apparatus), territorial division of the population (subjects), taxes and loans. Statehood. Sovereignty. Law making as a sign of the state.

2.4. Peculiarities of statehood formation among different peoples. European, Asian, American, and African models of the emergence of the state. The emergence of statehood on the territory of Kazakhstan. The emergence of new states now.

2.5. The main theories of the origin of the state: theological, patriarchal (paternalistic), contractual, political, materialistic (class).

2.6. Origin of the right. Mono norms the tribal system, the allocation of them customs, traditions, morality and ethics. The main ways of forming the law. The difference between law and social norms of primitive society.

The main theories of the origin of law: natural law (contractual), theological, psychological, materialistic (class).

Theme 3. The form of the state.

3.1. The notion of form of state. The ratio of the essence, social purpose and form of the state.

3.2. Factors that determine the form of the state: geographical, economic, political, historical, national.

3.3. The form of government. Monarchy and its types. Absolute and limited monarchies of the middle ages. Oriental despotism. Early feudal, class-representative and absolute monarchies under

feudalism. A dualistic, parliamentary monarchy. Republic and its types. Aristocratic and democratic republics. Republic-city. Parliamentary and presidential republics. Soviet and people's democratic republics. Mixed types of republics.

3.4. Form of government. Unitary state. Administrative-territorial division of the state. National-state structure. The concept of a Federation and its types. National-ethnic and state-territorial principles of organization of the federations. Mixed federations. Confederations. Other state and interstate entities: communities, Commonwealth, empires, associations, unions of independent States.

3.5. The political regime. Democratic and anti-democratic political regimes. Types of reactionary regimes: despotic, fascist, totalitarian, authoritarian, theocratic, racist, military dictatorship. Feature of the totalitarian regime in the Soviet state. Democratic regimes: liberal-democratic, formal-democratic, and religious-democratic.

3.6. State identity of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Theme 4. Mechanism (apparatus) of the state.

4.1. The concept of a mechanism (device) of the state. The main principles of the structure and functioning of the state apparatus: separation of powers, internationalism, democracy, professionalism, belonging of the state sovereign power to the people, protection of human and civil rights and freedoms.

4.2. Inadmissibility of usurpation of power by the state apparatus. Fight against bureaucracy and corruption in the activities of the state apparatus.

4.3. Public service. Civil service personnel, their classification. Principles of selection of civil servants and requirements for them in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

4.4. The authority of the state of its features. Tasks, functions and competence of the state body. Authority of the state body. Legislative, Executive, and judicial bodies of the state. The Central and local organs of the state. Bodies of General and special competence.

4.5. The material and material power tools of power (army, intelligence, prisons and other forced-punitive institutions) in the mechanism of the state.

4.6. The general characteristics of the system of state bodies of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Theme 5. Functions of the state.

5.1. The concept and content of state functions. Specifically, the historical conditionality of the functions of the state. The essence of the state, its tasks and functions. Different approaches and basis of the classification of the functions of the state. Internal and external functions of the state. Permanent and temporary functions of the state. Social, economic, political, and ideological functions of the state.

5.2. Evolution of state functions at the present stage. Function of social protection of citizens, protection of human rights. The function of strengthening law and order. Ecological function. Cultural and educational function.

5.3. External functions of the state: protection of the Fatherland, preservation of peace, comprehensive (economic, cultural and technical) cooperation with other States.

5.4. Functions of the state and the mechanism (apparatus) of the state. Functions of the state and functions of state bodies.

5.5. Legal forms of state functions: law-making, law implementation, law enforcement.

5.6. Evolution of the functions of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the democratic renewal, transition to a market economy, entering the world civilization.

Theme 6. Legal state and civil society.

6.1. The concept of the rule of law: theory and practice. Legal state, its main characteristics, its differences from the statist state.

6.2. Goals, tasks and functions of the rule of law. Social purpose of the rule of law. Political and moral foundations of the rule of law.

6.3. Main features of the legal state. Bylaw of power. Separation of powers, their equality, and ensuring a system of checks and balances. A democratic, independent, objective court. Priority of human and civil rights and freedoms, their reality and guarantee. Inclusion of the state in the sphere of law: constitutional consolidation of individual rights, the rule of law, the supremacy of the Constitution.

6.4. The concept of civil society. Social movements, the independent press, and institutions for the study of public opinion are elements of civil society.

6.5. Theory and practice of forming a democratic, secular, legal and social state in Kazakhstan.

6.6. The main values of the liberal-democratic and social state.

6.7. The fundamental principles of the state: public consent, political stability, economic development for the benefit of all the people, Kazakhstan's patriotism, democratic solution of issues of public life, the use of the principle «everything is allowed that is not prohibited by law» in the implementation of civil rights and freedoms.

Theme 7. Social norms. Concept and essence of law.

7.1. The definition of law.

7.2. General characteristics of modern legal understanding: plurality of schools with their own points of view on the concept of law. The main approaches to understanding law: normative, psychological and sociological (law as a set of norms, law as legal consciousness, law as legal relations). Partial character of each of the legal concepts.

7.3. Law as an institution. Law as a measure of freedom, a measure of justice in relation to the common good. The purpose of law as the creation of equal opportunities for the realization of individual and social interests and needs.

7.4. Objective right and subjective right.

7.5. Concept of legal functions. The system of legal functions: regulatory and protective; educational and informative.

Theme 8. The norms of law. System of law

8.1. The concept of the norm of law. A norm of law is a model, rule, or measure of good behavior.

8.2. Signs of the norm of law: formal certainty, General validity, consistency, multiple actions, non-personification of the addressee, security by the state, providing-binding nature.

8.3. The distinction of the law from advice, appeals, complaints, suggestions, recommendations, directives, and individual legal regulations (decrees).

8.4. Logical structure of the legal norm. Hypothesis of a legal norm. Types of hypotheses. Disposition is the main component of a legal norm. Sanction of a legal norm. Types of sanctions.

8.5. Types of legal norms. Criteria for classification of legal norms: method of regulation (permission, obligation, prohibition), legal force, subject of regulation, time and scope, method of legal regulation.

8.6. Interaction of legal norms and other types of social norms.

Theme 9. Forms (sources) of law.

9.1. The concept of the form (source) of the law.

9.2. Sanctioned by custom. Customary law.

9.3. Judicial and administrative precedent.

9.4. Regulatory legal act.

9.5. Legal doctrine as a source of law. Comments on legal texts.

9.6. Regulatory agreement as a form of law. Types of regulatory agreements: standard and exemplary, interstate and international.

9.7. Relationship of the essence and form of law, continuity in law. Reception of law.

Theme 10. Law making and systematization of normative legal acts.

- 10.1. The concept of norm-making, lawmaking. General characteristics of law making as a method of law formation.
- 10.2. Law-making in various legal systems. Principles of law-making: democracy, scientific character, legality and professionalism.
- 10.3. Direct law-making of the people. The concept of a referendum.
- 10.4. Concept and stages of the legislative process.
- 10.5. The law-making activities of state bodies and officials.
- 10.6. The concept of systematization of normative legal acts (legislation).
- 10.7. Types of systematization. Incorporation and its varieties: chronological, systematic, and substantive. Consolidation. Codification of legislation and its distinctive features. Types of codification: codes, bases, code of laws, regulations, and charters. Pontificate legislation.
- 10.8. Legal (legislative) technique and its significance in law-making and systematization of legislation.
- 10.9. Language of the law. Accounting for legislation and use for this purpose
Electronic and computer equipment.

Theme 11. Legal relation.

- 11.1. The concept of legal relations and their features.
- 11.2. Criteria of classification (types) of legal relations. Regulatory and protective legal relations. Absolute and relative legal relations. Classification of legal relations by branches of law.
- 11.3. Composition of legal relations. Content of legal relations.
- 11.4. The concept and content of a subjective right. Types of powers; legal claims.
- 11.5. Concept, content and types of legal obligations.
- 11.6. Subjects of legal relations. Legal capacity, legal capacity, and delinquency of legal entities. Personality. Legal status. Competence. Characteristics of legal entities. A man and a citizen. State body. Official. Public association. State. Individuals and legal entities. Commercial and non-profit organizations. Political party. Unionists.
- 11.7. Objects (subjects) of legal relations.
- 11.8. Legal facts as the basis for the emergence, change and termination of legal relations. Classification of legal facts by generated legal consequences and volitional characteristics. Actual (legal) composition.

Theme 12. Implementation of the law. Application of legal norms.

- 12.1. Application of the law - a special form (method) of realization of the right. Situations where there is a need to apply the law.
- 12.2. Subjects of application of the law: state bodies, officials, law enforcement agencies.
- 12.3. Stages of application of the law. Establishing the actual circumstances of the case. Establishing the legal basis of the case. Selection, analysis (interpretation) and verification of a legal norm. Legal qualification. Making a decision and its execution.
- 12.4. The concept and types of law enforcement acts. Bringing the decision to the attention of interested parties.
- 12.5. Requirements for the law enforcement process. Effectiveness of law enforcement. The inadmissibility of vigilante justice.

Theme 13. Interpretation of normative legal acts.

- 13.1. The concept of interpretation of normative legal acts. Clarification and explanation of the content of legal norms.
- 13.2. The subjects of interpretation. Types of interpretation by subject: official and unofficial; normative and casual; authentic, doctrinal (scientific), ordinary.
- 13.3. Methods (techniques) of interpretation of law: philological, historical, logical, systematic, and teleological.

13.4. Scope (result) of interpretation: literal, restrictive, and expansive.

Theme 14. Legal consciousness and legal culture

14.1. Legal consciousness - a form of public consciousness. Correlation of legal consciousness with other forms of social consciousness: political, moral, religious.

14.2. Forms of interaction of law and legal consciousness. The role of legal awareness in law-making, law enforcement and law enforcement activities, in the choice of lawful actions and actions, and in the prevention of offenses. Influence of law and legislation on the formation and development of legal awareness.

14.3. Structure of legal awareness. Legal ideology and socio-legal psychology: their relationship, mutual influence, the possibility of divergences and contradictions. Social, class, group and individual legal awareness. Theoretical and everyday legal awareness.

14.4. Professional legal consciousness of jurists. Socio-legal attitude of the individual.

14.5. Psychology of lawful and illegal behavior.

Theme 15. Offence and legal liability. Law and order

15.1. The possibility of deviant social behavior. The concept of an offense.

15.2. Main signs of violations.

15.3. Types of offenses. Social nature and causes of crime, as well as other offenses.

15.4. Legal structure of the offense. Subjects of the offense. The subjective side of the offense. Forms of guilt. Object (subject) of the offense. Objective side of the offense. Harm and a causal link to the offense.

15.6. Legal liability and its types.

15.7. Grounds for legal liability.

15.7. The difference of legal responsibility from moral and political responsibility.

15.8. Types of legal liability. Positive and retrospective responsibility. Legal liability and legal sanctions.

15.9. Grounds for exemption from legal liability. The presumption of innocence, its content.

List of recommended literature:

A) Basics:

1. Ibrayeva A.S. and etc. Teorija gosudarstva i prava: Uchebnik. [The theory of state and law: Textbook.] - Almaty, 2017. - 336 p.

2. Teorija gosudarstva i prava. Kurs lekcij pod red. A. Bejsenovoj. [Theory of state and law. A course of lectures under the editorship of A. Beisenova]. - Almaty, 2008. - 344 p.

3. Teorija gosudarstva i prava. Kurs lekcij pod red. Matuzov N.I., Mal'ko A.V. [Theory of state and law. A course of lectures under the editorship of Matuzov N.I., Malko A.V.] - M., 2006. - 367 p.

4. Khropanyuk V.N. Teorija gosudarstva i prava [Theory of state and law]. - Moscow: Otechestvo, 2006, 345 p.

5. Bulgakova D. A. Teorija gosudarstva i prava. Uchebnoe posobie. [Theory of state and law. Textbook]. - Almaty: Daneker, 2007.

B) Additional:

1. Baimakhanov M.T. Verhovenstvo prava kak sistemoobrazujushhij priznak ponjatija pravovogo gosudarstva // Nauchnye trudy «Ədilet». [The rule of law as a system-forming feature of the concept of the rule of law // Scientific works of "Adilet"]. - 2001. - №9. - P. 60-66.

2. Zimanov S.Z. Sud biev - unikal'naja sudebnaja sistema. - Monografija [Kazakh biy court - a unique judicial system]. - Monograph, 2009. - 267 p.

3. Koncepcija pravovoj politiki Kazahstana na period s 2010 po 2021 gg. // Kazahstanskaja pravda. [The concept of legal policy of Kazakhstan for the period from 2010 to 2021. // Kazahstanskaya Pravda]. - 2010. - August 30.

4. Sartayev S.S. My zhivem v konstitucionnom prostranstve. [We live in the constitutional space]. – Almaty, 2010. – 455 p.
5. Suleimenov M.K. Pravo kak sistema: monografija. – Almaty: Juridicheskaja kompanija «Zanger» [Law as a system: monograph. – Almaty: Zanger law company], 2010. – 344 p.
6. Funkcija gosudarstva v uslovijah sovremennogo mira (na materialah nezavisimogo Kazahstana). Kol. avtorov / Otv. red. M.T. Bajmahanov. – Almaty: Izdatel'skij dom KazGJuU, [The function of the state in the modern world (based on the materials of independent Kazakhstan). Number of authors / Ed. by M. T. Baimakhanov. – Almaty: KazSU Publishing house], 2006. – 336 p.
7. Engels F. Proishozhdenie sem'i, chastnoj sobstvennosti i gosudarstva [The origin of the family, private property and the state]. – Moscow, 2009. – 223 p.
8. Kashchanina T. Teorii proishozhdenija gosudarstva i prava [Theory of origin of the state and law]. – Moscow, 2006.
9. Programma «Ruhani zhangyru» – vzgljad v budushhee» ot 12 aprelja 2017 g. [Program "Renaissance spiritual" - a view to the future from April 12, 2017].

C) Regulators

1. Konstitucija Respubliki Kazahstan [Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan] - August 30, 1995
2. Zakon Respubliki Kazahstan «O pravovyh aktah» [The Code of Ethics for civil servants] - December 29, 2015.
3. Jeticheskij kodeks gosudarstvennyh sluzhashhih [Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan «On legal acts»] - April 6, 2016
4. Zakon Respubliki Kazahstan «O protivodejstvii korrupcii» [Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan «On anti-corruption»] - November 18, 2015.

2. Civil law (General and special part) - 6 credits

Theme 1. Civil law. Civil legislation.

1.1 Civil law in the system of branches of law. The subject of civil and legal regulation. Property and non-property relations.

1.2 Civil law and civil legislation. The main acts of civil legislation in force in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The Civil Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, its place in the system of civil legislation. International treaties and civil legislation of Kazakhstan. The effect of civil law in time, space and circle of persons.

1.3 Filling gaps in civil legislation. Interpretation of civil legislation. Customs, business customs, international reference acts in the civil law system

Theme 2. Subjects of civil law.

2.1. The ratio of the concepts of "citizens" and "individuals". The concept and content of civil legal capacity, its beginning and end. The capacity of citizens.

2.2 The procedure, conditions and legal consequences of recognizing a citizen as missing or declaring him dead. Consequences of the appearance of a person declared dead.

2.3 The concept and characteristics of legal entities. Ways of appearance of legal entities. Species characteristics of legal entities.

Theme 3. Objects of civil rights

3.1. The concept and types of objects of civil rights. Things as objects of civil rights. Classification of things as objects of civil rights. Movable, immovable property. Taken out of civilian traffic, unknown. Divisible, indivisible property. The main thing and belonging and other characteristics of things as objects of civil rights.

3.2. Services and other actions as objects of civil rights. Products of creative activity as objects of civil rights. Money, foreign currency as objects of civil rights. Information as an object of civil rights. Securities, concept, specific characteristic.

3.3 Personal non-property rights and their protection. Features of the implementation of the protection of honor, dignity and business reputation.

Theme 4. The institution of the transaction in civil law.

4.1. The concept and types of transactions in civil law. One-way deals. Bilateral and multilateral transactions (contracts).

4.2. The form of the transaction as a manifestation of the will of its participants outside. Oral, contingent, written transactions. Registration of transactions.

4.3. Invalidity of the transaction. Grounds for declaring the transaction invalid. Possible legal consequences of recognition of the transaction or its part as invalid.

Theme 5. Property law. General Provisions.

5.1. The concept of property law as subjective civil right. Authority of the owner. The main ways of the emergence of property rights. The risk of accidental loss or accidental damage to property during the transfer of property right.

5.2 Termination of the property law. Voluntary and forced termination of property law.

5.3. Forms, types of ownership. Common property. Common shared ownership. Common joint ownership.

Theme 6. Obligations.

6.1. The concept and system of law of obligations. Grounds for the occurrence of obligations. Contractual and non-contractual obligations. The plurality of persons in the obligation. Joint, shared and subsidiary liabilities. Third party liabilities.

6.2. Fulfillment of the obligation. The concept of performance obligations. The concept and meaning of the proper performance of an obligation. Dates of performance of the obligation. Early execution. Place of performance.

6.3. Ways to ensure the fulfillment of an obligation. The concept and meaning of securing an obligation.

6.4. Forfeit, its types depending on the ratio with the recovery of losses.

6.5. Deposit. Pledge as a way to ensure fulfillment of an obligation.

6.6. Surety and guarantee as ways to ensure fulfillment of an obligation.

6.7 Termination of an obligation.

Theme 7. Civil and legal liability.

7.1. The concept of civil and legal liability. Types of civil and legal liability. Joint, shared and subsidiary liabilities. Mixed liability. Recourse liability.

7.2. Conditions of civil liability. Unlawful behavior, losses, causation, guilt as a condition of civil and legal liability.

7.3. Features of compensation for moral harm.

Theme 8. Civil and legal contract. General Provisions.

8.1. The concept of a civil and legal contract, its difference from contracts in other branches of law.

8.2. Classification of contracts.

8.3. The content of the civil and legal contract. Essential terms of the contract.

8.4. The conclusion of a civil and legal contract. Stage of conclusion of the contract.

Theme 9. The contract of purchase and sale. Type characteristics of purchase and sales contracts

9.1. The concept and meaning of the contract of purchase and sale. Rights and obligations of the parties under the contract of purchase and sale.

9.2. The moment of execution of the contract by the seller. The emergence of ownership of the buyer on the acquired property. Transfer of risk of accidental loss of goods to the buyer.

9.3. Retail sale, features of legal regulation.

9.4. Concept, general characteristic of a supply contract.

9.5 Contracts for the supply of energy and other resources.

9.6 Purchase and sale of enterprises.

Theme 10. Property lease agreement.

10.1. Concept, content of the **property lease agreement**. Rights and obligations of the parties under a property lease agreement.

10.2. A specific characteristic of property lease agreements. Household rental agreement.

10.3. Rental of buildings, structures. Legal features of the enterprise as a property complex.

10.4. Legal nature of leasing relations.

10.5 Legal regulation of rental vehicles.

Theme 11. The (work) contract.

11.1 The concept and system of obligations aimed at the performance of work. General characteristics of the (work) contract.

11.2. Specific characteristics of the (work) contracts.

11.3. Capital construction (work) contract.

Theme 12. Transportation.

12.1. Types of transport according to the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

12.2. Transportation, transport organization, legal status in economic turnover. Types of transportation, their legal regulation.

12.3. The system of transport contracts. Concept, system, species characteristics of transportation contracts.

12.4. Content, conclusion, execution of contracts of carriage. Fulfillment of the contract of carriage.

12.5. The concept, signs, scope of the contract of transport expedition.

Theme 13. Loan agreement. Factoring. Banking agreements.

13.1. Loan agreement. Types of loan agreements.

13.2. Banking agreements, concept, general characteristics, types.

13.4. Factoring relationships.

Theme 14. Insurance.

14.1. Concept, legal regulation of insurance obligations. Content, species characteristics of insurance obligations.

14.2. Main concepts of insurance legal relations. The concept, content and types of insurance contracts.

14.3. Liability of the parties for improper performance of insurance contracts.

Theme 15. Commission, assignment, storage.

15.1. The concept and content of the contract of assignment.

15.2. Parties to the contract of assignment, its form.

15.3. Legal forms of commercial representation.

15. 4. The contract of the commission, concept, meaning.

15.5. The content and execution of the commission agreement.

15.6. Concept, content, form of storage agreement

Theme 16. Obligations of harm.

16.1. The concept, conditions for the occurrence of obligations from harm.

16.2. Compensation for moral damage.

16.3. Liability for harm caused by actions of state bodies, local self-government bodies, as well as their officials.

16.4. Liability for harm caused by minors and legally incompetent persons.

Theme 17. The concept of intellectual property law

17.1. The concept of intellectual property and intellectual property law.

17.2. General characteristics of the main institutions of intellectual property law.

17.3. The concept of copyright. The concept and characteristics of the copyright object.

17.4 Content of subjective copyright.

17.5 Copyright mark, its elements.

17.6. The concept, content of related rights. Objects of related rights. Subjects of related rights

Theme 18. Patent law.

18.1 General provisions. Legal protection of inventions. The objects of the invention.

18.2. Inventions, which are not the subject to patent protection.

18.3 The concept of a utility model. Utility model patentability criteria: novelty, industrial applicability.

18.4. The concept of industrial design. Industrial design patentability criteria.

Theme 19. Civil protection of means of individualization

19.1. Concept, types of means of individualization.

19.2. Content of the right to a company name.

19.3. Concept, types of trademarks, service marks, appellations of origin.

19.4. Registration of rights to a trademark, service mark and appellation of origin.

19.5. Termination of exclusive rights to a trademark, service mark and appellation of origin.

Theme 20. Inheritance law.

20.1. The concept and importance of inheritance of property of citizens.

20.2 The concept, meaning and types of inheritance.

20.3 Inheritance by will. A will as a unilateral transaction, a form of will. Cancellation of the will. Testamentary denial (legate). Execution of the will.

20.4. Inheritance by law. The circle of heirs by law. The order of inheritance by law.

List of recommended literature:

A) Basic:

1. Civil law. T. III. Textbook for universities (academic course) / Res. ed. M.K. Suleimenov, Yu.G. Basin. - Almaty, 2004. - 522 p.

2. Civil law. T. 1.2. Textbook for universities (academic course). Ed. M.K. Suleimenov - Almaty, 2013.

3. Omarova A.B., Abisheva A.N. Civil law. Educational edition. - Almaty, 2015.

4. Commentary on the Civil Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan. / Basin Yu.G., Suleimenov M.K.-Almaty, 2006.

B) Additional:

1. Civil law. T. 2. Property law. Law of obligations. Textbook for universities (academic course). / Ed. M.K. Suleimenov - Almaty, 2013.

2. Civil law as a science: problems of history, theory and practice. / Res.ed. M.K. Suleimenov. - Almaty, 2012.

C) Normative acts:

1. The Civil Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan (General Part), adopted by the Supreme Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan on December 27, 1994. // adilet.zan.kz

2. The Civil Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Special Part), adopted by the Supreme Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan on July 01, 1999. // adilet.zan.kz

3. Criminal law(General and special part) - 6 credits;

Theme 1. Concept, objectives and system of criminal law

1.1 the Concept of criminal law. The main stages of the development of criminal law of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The subject and specific features of criminal law.

1.2 Criminal policy of the state. The content of criminal policy and its significance. Factors affecting the formation of the criminal policy of the state .

1.3 The importance of criminal law in the prevention of crime. The principles of criminal law.

1.4 The criminal law system. General and Special parts, their relationship. Criminal law and related branches of law (criminal executive, criminal procedural, administrative).

1.5 Science of criminal law, its content and objectives. Sociology of Criminal Law. Methods of the science of criminal law.

1.6 Criminal law as a discipline. Course structure.

Theme 2. Criminal Law

2.1 The Concept of criminal law, its basic and specific features. The goals and objectives of the criminal law, its significance .

2.2 Criminal law is the source of criminal law. The main stages of development of the criminal legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan .

2.3 The Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, its construction. The general part of the Criminal Code, its content and system. The unity of the provisions of the General and Special parts of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2.4 Criminal law, its content and purpose. The structure of the criminal law norms of the General and Special Parts of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Disposition, its types. Sanction, its types.

2.5 The effect of the criminal law in space, the principles of territoriality and citizenship. Universal and real principles of criminal law in space. The concept of the scene of the crime .

2.6 Features of sentencing to persons who have been punished for a crime committed abroad. Extradition of persons who committed crimes .

2.7 The effect of the criminal law in time. The entry into force of the criminal law. The concept of time crime. Retroactive criminal law. Termination of the criminal law.

2.8 Interpretation of the criminal law. Types of interpretation of the criminal law according to the subjects of interpretation, methods and volume.

Theme 3. The concept of crime

3.1 The social nature of the crime. The historically variable nature of acts recognized as crimes .

3.2 Development of the concept of crime in the theory of law and criminal law. Formal material definition of a crime under the current criminal law .

3.3 Signs of a crime. The content and essence of the sign of public danger. Criminal wrongfulness, the significance of this attribute for establishing a regime of legality. Guilt. The punishability.

3.4 Crime and other offenses. The nature of public danger and the type of wrongfulness as criteria for delimiting crimes from other offenses. The difference between crime and misconduct

3.5 Categories of crime. The degree of public danger as a criterion for the classification of crimes. Crimes of minor gravity. Medium Crimes . Serious crimes. Particularly serious crimes.

Theme 4. Criminal liability and its basis

4.1 The concept, basis and content of criminal liability. The difference between criminal liability and other types of legal liability.

4.2 The concept of criminal law relations. Subjects and content of criminal legal relations.

4.3 The moment of occurrence and termination of criminal law relations. Criminal law relations and criminal liability

Theme 5. Crime

5.1 The concept of corpus delicti, its relationship with the concept of crime. Theoretical and practical significance of the crime.

5.2 Elements and signs of corpus delicti. Object of crime, objective side of a crime, subject of a crime, subjective side of a crime as elements of a crime.

5.3 Signs of corpus delicti. The main (mandatory) and additional (optional) signs of corpus delicti.

5.4 Types of crime. Criteria for classification of elements of crime:

1) the nature and degree of public danger;

2) the method of description in the law;

3) legislative design.

5.5 The concept of qualification of crimes. The significance of the elements of crime for the correct qualification.

Theme 6. Object of crime

6.1 The concept, theoretical and practical significance of the object of crime. Classification of objects of crime.

6.2 The general object of crime. Generic and species objects of crime. The value of the generic object of crime for the construction of the system of the Special Part of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan .

6.3 The immediate object of the crime, its significance for the qualification of the crime. Basic, optional and optional objects.

6.4 The concept of the subject of crime. The subject of crime and the subject of crime.

Theme 7. The objective side of the crime

7.1 The concept, content and significance of the objective side of the crime. Necessary and optional features of the objective side of the crime. The value of the objective side and its connection with other elements of the crime .

7.2 Socially dangerous act (action or inaction) as an external act of behavior. The concept of criminal law action and its features. The concept of criminal inaction and its signs. Terms of liability for criminal inaction .

7.3 The importance of force majeure, physical and mental coercion to address the issue of criminal liability .

7.4 Socially dangerous consequences. Concept and types of consequences. Material and formal elements of crimes .

7.5 The philosophical basis of the doctrine of causation in criminal law. A causal relationship between action, inaction and a socially dangerous consequence. The objective nature of causation.

7.6 Time, place, method, situation, means of committing a crime as optional features characterizing the objective side of the crime. The meaning of optional features .

7.7 Discussion questions of the doctrine of the objective side of the crime.

Theme 8. The subjective side of the crime

8.1 The concept and content of the subjective side of the crime. Necessary and optional features of the subjective side of the crime and its connection with other elements of the crime.

8.2 The concept and content of guilt in criminal law. The philosophical basis of guilt theory. Forms of guilt under criminal law, their significance for qualifying a crime and sentencing. The concept of intent. Intellectual and volitional moments of intent .

8.3 Direct and indirect intent. Controversial issues in the theory of intent. Types of intent according to the degree of certainty (specific, non-specific and alternative) and at the time of occurrence (suddenly arisen and premeditated) .

8.4 Negligence and its types. Features of the fight against reckless crimes. Arrogance, its intellectual and strong-willed moments. Differentiation of arrogance from indirect intent. Negligence, her intellectual and strong-willed moments. Criteria of negligence. Delineation of negligence from arrogance. Case (incident) and its difference from negligence.

8.5 Crime with two forms of guilt. Features of the elements of crimes with two forms of guilt. Innocent harm.

8.6 Techniques for describing the subjective side of a crime in law. The motive and purpose of the crime, the meaning of motive and purpose as:

- signs of corpus delicti;
- signs that alter the qualification of the crime;
- mitigating and aggravating the circumstances, taken into account by the court in sentencing.

8.7 The meaning of emotional moments in the subjective side of the crime.

The theory of errors in criminal law. The concept of error. Legal and factual errors, their correlation with the category of guilt and their importance in qualifying crimes.

Theme 9. Subject of crime

9.1. The concept of the subject of crime. Social characteristics and legal characteristics of the subject of crime. The main (mandatory) and optional (additional) features of the subject of the crime.

9.2 Sanity and the achievement of a certain age as mandatory features of the subject of the crime. The subject of the crime and the identity of the offender. Correlation of the concepts of sanity and insanity under criminal law. Biological (medical) and psychological (legal) criteria of insanity. Criminal liability of persons with a mental disorder that does not exclude sanity. Responsibility for crimes committed while intoxicated.

9.3 Age as one of the characteristics of the subject of the crime. Features of the responsibility of minors.

9.4 The concept of a special subject of crime. Classification of features of a special subject.

Theme 10. The multiplicity of crimes .

10.1 The concept of the multiplicity of crimes, social and legal characteristics. Differentiation of multiplicity from a single crime.

10.2 Forms of plurality. The totality of crimes, its varieties (ideal and real). Repeated crime. Qualification of the frequency of crimes. The concept, types, criminal law significance of relapse.

Theme 11. Stage of the crime.

11.1. The concept of the stages of intentional crime. Types of stages. Objective and subjective signs of the stages of the crime. The importance of stage theory for establishing the basis of criminal liability and sentencing.

11.2 . Preparing for the crime. Concept and signs of cooking. Forms of preparatory action. Delineation of preparation from detection of intent. Public danger of preparation for a crime and the criteria for its determination. The punishability of cooking.

11.3 Attempted crime, concept, objective and subjective signs. Types of assassination attempts: finished and unfinished, criteria for their division.

11.4. The concept of unsuitable assassination and its types. The difference between an assassination attempt and a finished crime. Limits of criminal liability for preparation and attempt. Circumstances, be account when appointing punishment for uncompleted crime.

11.5 . Finished crime. The moment of the end of certain types of crime.

11.6. Voluntary refusal to complete the crime. The concept and signs of voluntary failure. The grounds and conditions for the exclusion of criminal liability in case of voluntary refusal. Features of voluntary refusal at the stages of preparation and attempt. Voluntary refusal of partners.

Theme 12. Participation in a crime .

12.1 The concept of complicity in a crime, its objective and subjective characteristics. The social nature and legal nature of complicity. Features of the objective and subjective connection between the acts of accomplices, as well as between the acts of each of them and the ensuing consequences. The content of the compatibility feature and its meaning. Collusion between partners as a specific subjective sign of complicity.

12.2 Discussion questions of the theory of complicity.

12.3 Types of accomplices: performer, organizer, instigator, accomplice. Objective and subjective signs characterizing their actions. The excess of partner.

12.4 Forms of complicity. Crime group without prior conspiracy. Criminal group with preliminary conspiracy. Organized group. Criminal community (criminal organization). Features of qualifications of actions of partners depending on the form of complicity. Criminal liability of participants.

12.5 Participation in crimes with a special subject, with an excess of an accomplice, with a failed complicity, with the voluntary refusal of one of the accomplices of the crime.

12.6 The concept of impunity for a crime and the conditions of criminal liability for impunity. Concealment and neglect.

Theme 13. Circumstances excluding crime acts.

13.1 The concept and types of circumstances precluding the crime of an act. The concept of necessary defense in criminal law. Conditions of lawfulness of necessary defense related to assault and defense. The concept of imaginary defense. Provocation of the necessary defense. The concept of exceeding the limits of necessary defense.

13.2 The concept of emergency. Conditions of lawfulness of extreme necessity. The difference between emergency and necessary defense. Responsibility for exceeding emergency measures.

13.3 Conditions of lawfulness of harm during detention of a person who committed an infringement. Responsibility for exceeding the measures necessary to detain the person who committed the offense.

13.4 The concept of reasonable risk as a circumstance that excludes the crime of an act. The difference between justified risk and emergency. A socially useful goal at a reasonable risk. Special conditions for the recognition of risk as reasonable and unfounded.

13.5 The concept of physical and mental coercion. Issues of criminal liability for harm resulting from physical or mental coercion.

13.6 Execution of an order or instruction as a circumstance excluding the criminality of an act. Signs of binding and illegality of the order and their legal significance. Responsibility of the person who committed the willful crime in pursuance of a deliberately illegal order or order.

Theme 14. The concept, goals and types of punishment.

14.1 The concept of criminal punishment and its symptoms. The nature and social functions of punishment. The difference between criminal punishment and other measures of state coercion.

14.2 Purpose of punishment under applicable law. Restoring social justice. Correction of convicts. General and special warning. The concept of the effectiveness of punishment and the conditions for its increase.

14.3 The system of punishments under applicable criminal law, the main historical stages of its development. Types of punishments. Basic and additional punishments. The importance of the punishment system.

14.4 Fine as a form of punishment, its concept, size. The procedure for determining the size of the fine. The consequences of malicious fraud

14.5 Deprivation of the right to occupy a specific position or engage in certain activities

14.6 Involvement in community service. The content of this type of punishment, the terms of punishment. The consequences of the convict's malicious evasion of serving a sentence in the form of involvement in community service.

14.7 Correctional labor, the content of this punishment, its types.

The procedure and conditions for serving correctional labor. Consequences of Avoiding Correctional Work

14.8 Restriction on military service as a form of punishment. Persons who apply this type of punishment. Crimes for which this punishment may be imposed. The content of restrictions on military service and the terms of this punishment

14.9 Restriction of liberty as a form of punishment. The persons to whom it applies. Content restrictions freedom. The consequences of malicious evasion from serving a sentence in the form of restriction of freedom. Persons to whom the restriction of freedom does not apply.

14.10 Maintenance on guardhouse. Persons to whom this punishment applies, its contents and terms

14.11 Imprisonment for a certain period: concept and content. Duration of imprisonment under applicable law. Correctional facilities for serving sentences of imprisonment. Correctional colonies and their types. The grounds and procedure for determining by the courts the type of correctional colony. Colonies - settlements, correctional colonies of general, strict and special regimes. Imprisonment in the form of imprisonment. Categories of convicts to whom this type of imprisonment may be assigned, the grounds for the use of imprisonment Terms of serving sentences in prison.

14.12 Life imprisonment . Conditions for the appointment of this type of criminal punishment. Persons for whom life imprisonment is not appointed.

14.13 The death penalty as an exceptional measure of punishment. The main stages of the history of this type of punishment. Persons for whom the death penalty is not appointed. Replacing the death penalty with life imprisonment.

14.14 The deprivation of a special, military or honorary title, class rank, diplomatic rank, qualification class and state awards. Crimes for which this punishment may be imposed.

14.15 The concept and content of confiscation of property, its types. The significance of this punishment. Terms of use of confiscation of property. Property not subject to confiscation. The difference between confiscation of property as punishment and special confiscation.

Theme 15. Assignment of punishment .

15.1 General principles of sentencing in criminal law. The importance of the provisions of the General Part of the criminal law for sentencing. Consideration of sanctions of the Special Part of the Criminal Law, the nature and degree of public danger of the crime committed, the identity of the perpetrator, mitigating and aggravating criminal liability and punishment of the circumstances when sentencing. The importance of individualization of punishment for the implementation of its goals.

15.2 Circumstances mitigating and aggravating criminal liability and punishment, their types, classification and characteristics.

15.3 Appointment of a lighter punishment, than is provided by law for the offense.

15.4 Assignment of punishment for uncompleted crime. Assignment of punishment for a crime committed in complicity. Assignment of punishment for the commission of several

crimes. Principles and procedure for imposing sentences on the totality of crimes. Sentencing for relapse. Assignment of punishment in the aggregate of sentences.

15.5 The procedure for determining the terms of punishment when they are added. Calculation of terms of sentences and offset of punishment.

Conditional conviction, grounds and procedure for its application. The content of conditional conviction. Control over the behavior of the conditionally convicted. Abolition of probation or extension of probation.

Theme 16. Exemption from criminal liability .

16.1 The concept of exemption from criminal liability. The concept of exemption from punishment. General and distinctive features of legal institutions and their socio-political and legal significance .

16.2 Types of exemption from criminal liability. Exemption from criminal liability in connection with active repentance. Exemption from criminal liability if the limits of necessary defense are exceeded. Exemption from that responsibility in connection with reconciliation with the victim. Exemption from criminal liability in connection with a change in situation. Exemption from criminal liability in connection with the expiration of the statute of limitations. The sizes of these terms and their calculation. Interruption and suspension of the statute of limitations. Features of the use of the institution of statute of limitations for criminal prosecution in cases of crimes for which the death penalty may be imposed, as well as in cases of crimes against peace and humanity and war criminals.

16.3 Grounds and types of exemption from serving a sentence. Parole from serving a sentence. The importance of this institution for the correction of convicts and the prevention of new crimes. The grounds and conditions for the application of parole . Differentiation of these conditions in the law. Types of punishments upon departure of which parole is possible. The procedure for applying parole . Legal consequences of compliance and non-compliance with the conditions of parole.

16.4 Replacing the unserved part of the sentence with a milder type of punishment. The reasons for the use of such a replacement. The difference from parole.

16.5 Postponement of serving sentences to pregnant women and women with young children, and to men raising young children alone. Grounds and conditions for deferment. Cancel deferral.

16.6 Exemption from punishment due to illness. Release from punishment and postponement of serving a sentence due to extraordinary circumstances.

16.7 Exemption from serving a sentence in connection with the expiration of the statute of limitations for a conviction. Terms and Conditions. Suspension of the course of limitation. Features of the application of limitation Institute conviction to persons sentenced to the death penalty or life deprivation of liberty. Failure to apply statutes of limitations for persons guilty of crimes against the peace and security of mankind.

16.8 Amnesty as exemption from criminal liability and grounds for exemption from punishment. The concept of amnesty. Amnesty Announcement. Legal consequences of amnesty.

16.9 The concept of pardon. The difference between pardon and amnesty. Legal consequences of a pardon.

16.10 The concept of criminal record. The term of a criminal record. Redemption of conviction. Calculation of the maturity of a criminal record. Withdrawal of a criminal record, procedure for applying and removing a criminal record. Legal consequences of repayment and removal of criminal record.

Theme 17. Criminal liability of minors.

17.1 Features of the criminal liability of minors, their social, moral and legal validity

17.2 Types of punishment imposed by minors. Circumstances considered by the court when sentencing a minor.

17.3 Features of the appointment of a minor in a fine. Features of the appointment of minor punishment in the form of deprivation of the right to engage in certain activities. Features of assignment of punishment to a minor in the form of involvement in community service. Assignment of correctional labor punishment to a minor. Features of the appointment and serving of juveniles punishment in the form of imprisonment.

17.4 Release of minors from punishment. Parole of minors from serving a sentence.

17.5 Features of the calculation of the statute of limitations for bringing minors to criminal liability. Maturity dates of juvenile record.

17.6 Forced measures of educational influence, applied to a minor, their system, content, method of appointment and distinct from punishment.

Theme 18. Forced measures of a medical nature.

18.1 The concept of coercive measures of a medical nature. The grounds and goals of their application. Types of compulsory medical measures under the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

18.2 Outpatient compulsory observation and treatment by a psychiatrist. Persons to whom this measure applies, conditions and legal meaning of the application.

18.3 Compulsory treatment in a psychiatric hospital. The conditions for applying this measure. Persons to whom such treatment is applied.

18.4 Extension, modification and termination of the application of compulsory medical measures. Sentencing after applying compulsory medical measures and setting off the time for applying compulsory medical measures. Coercive measures of a medical nature, coupled with the execution of punishment.

Theme 19. Criminal offenses against the individual.

19.1 General characteristics of crimes against the individual.

19.2 Murder: the concept and types, criminal law analysis of the compositions.

19.3 Crimes against health.

19.4 Putting in a life-threatening condition or leaving it in such a condition.

19.5 Crimes against sexual integrity and sexual freedom of an individual

19.6 Crimes Against Personal Freedom

19.7 Crimes against the honor and dignity of an individual.

Theme 20. Criminal offenses against family and minors.

20.1 The concept and types of crimes against the family and minors.

20.2 Crimes against minors.

20.3 Crimes, against the family.

Theme 21. Criminal offenses against constitutional and other rights and freedoms of man and citizen.

21.1 The concept, types and characteristics of crimes against the constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen.

21.2 Crimes against equal rights of citizens.

21.3 Crimes directed against the procedure for exercising suffrage by citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan .

21.4 Crimes against the labor rights of women

21.5 Criminal liability for acts against the exercise by citizens of the right to freedom of conscience.

Theme 22. Crimes against the peace and security of mankind .

22.1 The concept of international crime.

22.2 System of international crimes .

22.3 Principles of criminal liability for international crimes .

22.4 Subjects of international crimes

Theme 23. Criminal offenses against the foundations of the constitutional system and security of the state .

23.1 General characteristics and classification of crimes against the foundations of the constitutional system and state security.

23.2 Crimes encroaching on the external security of the state .

23.3 Crimes encroaching on the political system of the state .

23.4 Crimes encroaching on the safety of information constituting state secrets.

23.5 Diversion.

Theme 24. Criminal offenses against property .

24.1 General characteristics and classification of crimes against property.

24.2 The concept and forms, types of theft of another's property .

24.3 Crimes against property, not associated with theft: concept, types and differences from theft .

24.4 Crimes related to the destruction or damage of another's property.

Theme 25. Criminal offenses in the field of informatization and communications .

25.1 General characteristics of criminal offenses in the field of informatization and communications.

25.2 General characteristics of criminal offenses in the field of informatization and communications .

Theme 26. Criminal offenses in the field of economic activities .

26.1 General characteristics of crimes in the field of economic activity.

26.2 Criminal law analysis of obstruction of legitimate business activities .

26.3 Criminal law characteristics of crimes in the field of business and other economic activities .

26.4 The manufacture or sale of counterfeit money or securities.

26.5 Tax offenses.

26.6 Economic smuggling: concept, criminal law analysis.

26.7 Criminal analysis of consumer fraud.

Theme 27. Criminal offenses against public safety and public order .

27.1 General characteristics of crimes against public safety and public order.

27.2 Terrorism: the concept, criminal law analysis of the composition and the distinction from related structures .

27.3 Criminal law analysis of the composition of banditry .

- 27.4 Criminal liability for riots.
- 27.5 Criminally punishable hooliganism.

Theme 28. Criminal offenses against public health and morality .

- 28.1 The concept and types of crimes against public health and public morality.
- 28.2 Illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances .
- 28.3 Criminal law characterization of other crimes against public health.

Theme 29. Medical criminal offenses.

- 29.1 The concept and types of medical criminal offenses.
- 29.2 The delimitation of medical criminal offenses from criminal offenses against the individual .

Theme 30. Environmental criminal offenses.

- 30.1 The concept of ecology and the elements of its components.
- 30.2 The concept and types of environmental crimes .
- 30.3 Delineation of environmental crimes from property crimes .
- 30.4 Crimes encroaching on the foundations of environmental safety of human habitation.
- 30.5 Crimes encroaching on the conservation and rational use of wild animals, birds, fish and other natural resources.

Theme 31. Transport criminal offenses .

- 31.1 Species characteristics of the subject of transport crimes.
- 31.2 Features of the elements of the objective side and the design of the elements of a transport crime .
- 31.3 Problems of identifying causation in the elements of transport crimes
- 31.4 The specifics of the subjective side of the elements of transport crimes
- 31.5. Qualification of transport crimes and the problem of distinguishing them from related offenses.

Theme 32. Corruption and other criminal offenses against the interests of public service and public administration.

- 32.1 The concept and types of crimes against the interests of public service.
- 32.2 The concept of corruption, types and forms of its manifestation.
- 32.3 Abuse of authority.
- 32.4 Excess of authority or authority
- 32.5 Criminal law analysis of the composition of bribery.

Theme 33. Criminal offenses against management.

- 33.1 The concept and system of criminal offenses against the management system.
- 33.2 Signs of individual criminal offenses

Theme 34. Criminal offenses against justice and the execution of sentences.

- 34.1 The concept and system of crimes against justice and the execution of sentences.
- 34.2 The delimitation of crimes against justice and the procedure for the execution of sentences from similar administrative offenses .

34.3 Crimes against justice and the procedure for the execution of punishments, expressed in an encroachment on the life, health and identity of law enforcement officials and government officials .

34.4 Crimes against justice and the execution of sentences, expressed in the violation of the normal work of correctional institutions

References

Regulations

1. Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan: adopted on August 30, 1995. - Almaty, 1995.
2. The Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 3, 2014 No. 226-V 3PK
3. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, approved by the UN General Assembly on December 10, 1948 // Your Law, 1997. Dec 5

Main literature:

1. A course of lectures on the general part of criminal law: a textbook / ed. R.E. Dzhansaraeva , Sh.B. Malikova, A.M. Yergali . - Almaty: Kazakh University , 2013 .-- 218 p.
2. Rogov I.I., Baltabaev K.Zh. Criminal law of the Republic of Kazakhstan (general part): Textbook. - Almaty: Zhety Zharga , 2016 .-- 448 p.
3. Rogov II, Baltabaev K.Zh. Criminal law of the Republic of Kazakhstan (special part): Textbook. - Almaty: Zhety Zharga , 2017 .-- 548 p.
4. Criminal law of the Republic of Kazakhstan [Electronic resource]: electron. Textbooks / Bekmagambetov AB, Revin VP Revina VV-M.: House of the Academy of Natural Sciences, 2017.-396 p.

Additional literature:

1. The criminal law of foreign countries: teaching aid / N.E. Krylova A.V. Maleshina , A.V. Serebrennikova - M.: Statute, 2019 .-- 351s.
2. **Sundurov F.R., Talan M.V. Punishment in criminal law: textbook. allowance . - M.: Statute, 2015. - 256p.**

3. EXAM EVALUATION SCALE BY SPECIALTY OF THE BACHELOR'S DEGREE 5B030100 - "Jurisprudence"

Characteristics of the student's work	Range of rating points	ECTS rating	Traditional (4-level) rating scale
<p>This rating is given if the student</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Can list the general patterns of the emergence and development of the state and law and on this basis rank their main features and principles of interaction; 2. can generalize theoretical and legal knowledge about the laws of the evolution of the state and law on foreign and domestic experience; 3. can describe the system of sources of law, legal norms, legal relations, explain the features of legal realization, assess the levels of legal awareness and legal culture of society; 4. explains the specifics and principles of applying the norms on human and civil rights and freedoms, assess the current national and international legislation on human rights and freedoms; 	95-100	A	excellent

Characteristics of the student's work	Range of rating points	ECTS rating	Traditional (4-level) rating scale
5. can explain the peculiarities of functioning of state law as a branch of law, interpret the main directions of studying sources and institutions of state law;			
<p>This rating is given if the student:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Knows and understands the main stages of the modern history of Kazakhstan's statehood development 2) Understands government policies and priorities that determine the role of law enforcement and other government agencies in the area of governance 3) Understands, interprets and is able to apply knowledge of the Kazakh legislation in professional activities. 4) Understands and applies knowledge of the economy and foreign trade of Kazakhstan. Can analyze the economic situation and Kazakhstan's participation in international organizations 5) can apply information technology to work with information in their professional activities 	90-94	A-	
<p>This rating is given if the student</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Knows and understands the main stages of the modern history of Kazakhstan's statehood development 2) Understands the state policy and priorities that determine the role of customs and other state bodies in the field of management 3) Understands, interprets and is able to apply knowledge of the Kazakh legislation in professional activities. 4) Performs the functions of a specialist in law enforcement agencies and in the field of entrepreneurship. 5) can apply information technology to work with information in their professional activities 	85-89	B+	
<p>This rating is given if the student</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Knows and understands the main stages of the modern history of Kazakhstan's statehood development 2) Understands government policies and priorities that determine the role of law enforcement and other government agencies in the area of governance 3) Understands, interprets and is able to apply knowledge of the Kazakh legislation in professional activities. 4) Performs the functions of a specialist in law enforcement agencies and in the field of entrepreneurship. 5) Knows, but is not able to apply information technologies, work with information in professional activities 	80-84	B	good
<p>This rating is given if the student</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Understands government policies and priorities that determine the role of law enforcement and other government agencies in the area of governance 2) Understands, interprets and is able to apply knowledge of the Kazakh legislation in professional activities. 	75-79 70-74	B- C+	

Characteristics of the student's work	Range of rating points	ECTS rating	Traditional (4-level) rating scale
3) can apply information technology to work with information in their professional activities 5) is able to make decisions in the field of legal relations and modern division of labor and is aware of their competence			
"Satisfactory" - an insufficiently complete and detailed response is given. The logic and sequence of the presentation have violations. Mistakes were made in the disclosure of concepts, laws, and phenomena. The practical tasks were completed carelessly.	65-69	C	satisfactory
	60-64	C-	
An incomplete answer is given, and the logic and sequence have significant errors. Inaccurate wording, answers are not logically related, grammatical errors are allowed in terms, and there are no answers to some additional questions.	55-59	D+	satisfactory
	50-54	D	
"Unsatisfactory" (without the possibility of retaking) – the student gives an answer to the question without understanding the connections between the elements. Fragmentary: makes mistakes - does not know the concept or does not know how to operate them.	0-49	F	unsatisfactory

LIST OF QUESTIONS TO PREPARE FOR THE STATE EXAM

The theory of state and law - 4 credits.

1. Reveal the features of the subject and method of the theory of state and law. Justify the importance of studying theory of state and law for the formation of legal awareness of lawyers. Reveal the place of the theory of state and law in the system of social and legal sciences. Select the functions of the theory of state and law.

2. Reveal the main doctrines about the origin of the state (patriarchal, psychological, class, organic, etc.) and their significance for legal science and practice. Reveal the significance of the contractual theory of origin for modern practice. Describe the main doctrines about the origin of law. Explain the significance of the natural law theory of the origin of law for legal practice

3. Expand the concept and essence of the state. Give the definition of the state. Select the attributes of the state. Open the modern interpretation of the main features of the state. Define the concept of sovereignty. Conduct a historical analysis of the Constitutional Law "on Independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan" dated December 16, 1991 and highlight the signs of sovereignty in it.

4. Define the functions of the state. Expand the forms and methods of implementing the functions of the state. Give a classification of the functions of the state. Reveal the impact of globalization on the functions of the state. Expand the content of the law enforcement function. Identify the types of law enforcement agencies.

5. Expand the concept and elements of the state form. Select the factors that affect the development of the form of state. Expand the form of government of the state and its types. Highlight the features of the presidential form of government in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Compare the presidential and parliamentary Republic. Highlight the features of the monarchy as a form of government.

6. Expand the form of government and its types. Compare a unitary and Federal state. Expand the concept and types of political regime. Reveal the international and national factors that influence the development of the political regime.

7. Discuss the mechanism of the state. Highlight the principles of the state mechanism. Reveal the essence and significance of the principle of power sharing in the formation of the mechanism of the state. Reveal the principles of democracy, transparency and professionalism in the activities of state bodies. Expand the concept of a state body and give their classification. Expand the powers of the legislative, Executive, and judicial authorities. Open the mechanism of checks and balances. Open the institutions of veto, impeachment, and vote of no confidence.

8. Expand the process of emergence and development of the idea of a legal state. Expand the principles and features of the rule of law. Reveal the relationship between the rule of law and civil society. Reveal the principles of the rule of law and their implementation in the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

9. Expand the concept, structure, characteristics and institutions of civil society. Determine the significance of political parties and social movements in civil society. Identify the problems of building a legal state and civil society in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Reveal the essence of political and legal reforms carried out in Kazakhstan at the present stage.

10. Determine the meaning of the rule of law in a legal state. Select the features of the legal law. Identify the problems of ensuring the rule of law in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Reveal the special role of courts for the rule of law and the rule of law. Analyze the program of the First President of Kazakhstan «100 steps to implement five reforms» in the field of the rule of law.

11. Reveal the essence and features of the right. Define the right. Highlight the functions of law: regulatory, protective, educational, and ideological. Justify the change in the priority of law functions in civil society. Expand the principles of law. Highlight the General and special

principles of law. Determine the significance of the principles of law for legal practice. Compare law and law, identify similarities and differences. Get ahead of the significance of the difference between law and law for legal practice.

12. Reveal the place of law in the system of social norms of society. Compare law and morality; reveal unity, difference, interaction, contradictions. Determine the influence of customs and religion on legal norms. Expand the concept of the rule of law. Select the features and types of legal norms. Expand the logical structure of the rule of law. Identify the relationship between the rule of law and the article of the normative legal act.

13. Expand the concept and types of sources of law. Compare legal custom and judicial precedent as historical sources of law. Highlight the features of legal customs of the Kazakh people. Evaluate the significance of legal doctrine as a source of law. Give a General description of the current law in the Republic of Kazakhstan (article 4 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan). Expand the types of sources of law specified in article 4 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Expand the concept of a normative legal act and its varieties. Determine the Supreme power of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Expand the content of changes and additions made to the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan in 1998, 2007, 2011, 2017, 2019. Prove that the Constitution is an act of direct action.

14. Give the definition of the law. Select the signs and types of laws. Expand the concept of public and private law. Determine the significance of the division of public and private law for legal practice. Expand the concept of objective law and subjective law. Determine the difference and mutual influence of objective and subjective law.

15. Expand the concept of implementation of the right and its types. Expand the concept of applying the law. Give the difference between the application of the law and other forms of implementation of the right. Select the subjects of law application. Define the stages of applying the law, and highlight the requirements for applying the law. Expand the content of legal acts and their types.

16. Discuss the law system. Define the structural elements of the legal system; give a General description of the branches of law. Expand the concept of legal institutions, legal norms. Prove that the emergence of new branches of law is a reflection of the needs of legal practice.

17. Determine the features of the form of the state of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Analyze article 1 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Reveal the features of Kazakhstan as a social, legal, secular, democratic state. Determine the features of the presidential form of government. Analyze articles 40-41 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan,

18. Evaluate the significance of the Law on legal acts of April 6, 2019. Explain the difference between a normative legal act and a non-normative legal act. Expand the inventory item hierarchy. Expand the effect of the legal act in time, in space, and around the circle of people. Expand the concept of the inverse force of law. Identify differences and features. Expand the concept of gaps in law. Specify ways to overcome them. Compare the analogy of law and the analogy of law.

19. Give the concept of interpretation of the law. Expand the types of interpretation by subject, method, and scope. Expand the concept and features of acts of interpretation of law, specify their types. Compare acts of interpretation and acts of application, acts of interpretation and normative legal acts. Identify the significance of acts of interpretation of the constitutional Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan for legal science and legal practice.

20. Determine the features of legal awareness, identify the structure and types. Evaluate the impact of legal awareness on the law-making process and law enforcement. Give the concept of legal ideology and legal psychology. Define the concept and highlight the reasons for the growth of legal nihilism. Identify the forms of legal nihilism, and suggest ways to overcome legal nihilism.

21. Expand the concept and structure of legal culture. Uncover the legal culture of government employees and the legal culture of law enforcement officers. Determine the significance of ethical standards for the entire system of the state, and especially for law enforcement agencies. Reveal and evaluate the measures taken by the state to establish a true legal

state and form a high legal culture. Assess the requirements of the code of Ethics for civil servants of December 29, 2015 for countering corruption.

22. Discover the relationship of law and legal awareness. Reveal the role of legal awareness in law making, application and interpretation of law. Expand the concept, forms, and methods of legal education. Expand the content of legal education. Give a General description of the legislation on legal education in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Reveal the problems of the effectiveness of legal education in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Determine the measures to counteract offenses in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

23. Expand the concept and features of legal relations. Expand the prerequisites for the emergence of legal relations. Types of legal relations. Expand the structure of legal relations. Expand the objects of legal relations. Expand the subjects of legal relations. Expand the concept of legal personality, legal capacity, and legal capacity.

24. Expand the content of legal relations. Expand the subjective right and legal obligation. Expand the relationship between the rule of law and legal relations. Reveal the legal facts and their classification. Determine the significance of legal facts for the emergence of legal relations.

25. Expand the relationship between law and order. Determine the role of law and order in society. Expand the guarantees of law enforcement in society. Identify the problems of strengthening law and order in the society in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

26. Expand the legal behavior; determine the signs of legal behavior. Compare lawful, illegal, and legally neutral behavior. Analyze article 6 of the anti-corruption Law of November 18, 2015. Identify ways to create an anti-corruption culture. Evaluate the importance of civil society institutions for the formation of an anti-corruption culture.

27. Expand the concept and types of lawful behavior. Reveal the factors that determine the legality of actions. Expand the concept, main features, and composition of offenses. Reveal the types of offenses. Reveal the causes of violations and ways to eliminate them. Evaluate the significance of the program «Renaissance spirituelle» - a view to the future» from April 12, 2017 as an ideological basis for the development of the state. Determine the features of national consciousness in the XXI century based on the analysis of the Program «Renaissance spiritual» - a look into the future".

28. Expand the concept, signs and types of legal liability. Expand the principles of legal liability. Determine the significance of the principles of legal responsibility in the imposition of penalties in the case of an offense. Expand the concept of legal responsibility and measures of state coercion, suppression of an offense. Determine the significance of the new Criminal Code for the formation of the rule of law. Reveal the meaning of the principle of humanism and the principles of inevitability of punishment for legal responsibility.

29. Expand the concept of the right to life. Expand the rights and freedoms of man and citizen according to the Constitution of RK. Determine the guarantees of rights and freedoms of citizens in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Expand the concept of restriction of human rights and freedoms, analyze article 39 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Give the concept of rights and obligations. Prove that human rights and obligations are interrelated categories. Expand the constitutional duties of citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

30. Expand the concept and structure of the legal system of society. Select the grounds (criteria) for selecting legal systems. Determine the meaning of the concept of legal system for legal science and practice. Give a General description of the Romano-German legal system. Select the sources of law in the Romano-German legal system. Determine the meaning of Roman law for modern law. Give a General description of the Anglo-American legal system. Give the concept of a judicial precedent. Identify the sources of law in the Anglo-American legal system. Define the role of the judge as a lawmaker. Give a General description of the traditional religious legal system. Highlight the features of Muslim law. Identify the sources of Muslim law.

2. Civil law (general and special part) - 6 credits.

1. Explain the subject, methods, principles and system of civil law. Explain the concept of civil relations, name and describe the types of civil relations and draw up a scheme "Relations regulated by civil law." What are the sources of civil law, make a diagram reflecting the composition, principles of application of civil law and explain the principle of the civil law with retroactive effect.

2. Formulate the concept of civil legal personality, describe its elements and compare the legal personality of citizens and legal entities. Explain the concepts of restricting the legal capacity of citizens and the legal capacity of citizens; make a list of facts that must be established by the court when deciding on restricting the legal capacity of a citizen and making a decision on recognizing a citizen as legally incompetent. Expand the content of the concept of legal capacity, name the types of legal capacity of citizens, and compare in the table the legal capacity of minors under 14 with the legal capacity of minors from 14 to 18 years.

3. Formulate the concept of a legal entity and name its defining features. Make a diagram of "Types and Forms of Legal Entities", consider the legal forms of commercial legal entities, compare the types of business partnerships and describe their main distinguishing features in a comparative table. What is the moment of the emergence of the legal entity, explain the procedure for creating legal entities, determine what constituent documents are necessary for the creation of LLP and JSC. Compare the affiliate with the dealership. Explain the procedure for terminating the activities of legal entities and analyze the concept of "bankruptcy of legal entities".

4. Expand the concept of the object of civil rights, determine its relationship with the concept of property, and draw up a scheme "Types of objects of civil rights." Explain the concept of classification of things in civil law. Define the legal regime of real estate in civil law and reveal the legal nature of intangible goods as objects of civil law. Analyze certain types of objects of civil law as securities, money, results of intellectual activity.

5. Formulate the concept of the transaction, determine the ratio of the concepts of "transaction" and "contract", and classify transactions for various reasons. Name and describe the conditions for the validity of transactions, draw up a scheme of "Forms of transactions". What are the cases, in which compliance with a simple and notarized written form of the transaction is mandatory, compare the consequences of violating the simple written form of the transaction and the notarial form of the transaction and present the results in a comparative table. Describe the grounds and consequences of invalidating the transaction, draw up a scheme "Types of invalid transactions"

6. Explain what is the right of ownership and the risk of accidental loss or damage to the property of the owner, and also determine the moment of transfer of ownership and risk of accidental loss to the buyer (to the new owner) in the situation indicated below: Under the purchase and sale agreement, the consignment of refrigerators was shipped by rail from Moscow to the address of the buyer in Almaty. Analyze the forms and types of ownership and give examples for all categories. Formulate the concept of civil-law methods of protecting property rights and describe in tabular form the material and legal methods of protecting property rights.

7. Explain what the obligation is, the principles of fulfillment, the parties, the parties to the obligation, the plurality of persons in the obligation and compile a table reflecting the species characteristics of the plurality of persons in the obligation. Name and explain the principles of fulfillment of an obligation, identify the similarities and differences between assignment of execution to a third party and assignment of a claim, between assignment of obligation to a third party and transfer of debt. What are the ways to ensure the fulfillment of the obligation, formulate the concept of the penalty, name its types, highlight and describe the types of the penalty, depending on the ratio of losses.

8. Formulate the concept of civil liability, what are the signs, principles and conditions for the occurrence of civil liability. What are the general conditions of civil liability for harm, draw up a table or diagram: "Specific features of civil liability for harm", in which, by subjects, principles,

conditions, sizes and other criteria, compare the following types: - harm caused by minors by a child, - harm caused by a minor aged 14 to 18 years old, - harm caused by a citizen recognized as legally incompetent, - harm done by a citizen recognized incompetent, - harm caused by several persons to one person - harm caused by a source of increased danger.

9. Formulate the concept of a contract, disclose the content of the principle of freedom of contract and draw up a scheme "Types and types of contracts according to the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan". Explain what the essential condition of the contract is; describe the procedure, stages of conclusion of the contract. Explain the procedure for amendment, termination of the contract, compare and describe the differences between the unilateral refusal to fulfill the contract and the unilateral termination of the contract with examples of cases allowing unilateral refusal to execute the contract.

10. Explain the concept and meaning of terms in civil law. Determine the beginning of the limitation period, describe the consequences of the expiration of the limitation period and compile a table "Requirements not covered by the limitation period" with examples for each type of claim.

11. Explain the concept and meaning of property rights. Define the forms and types of ownership. Describe private and public property rights. Formulate the concept of common ownership.

12. Explain the features of the law of obligations. Identify the types of obligations. Analyze ways to enforce obligations. Determine the place and time of fulfillment of obligations.

13. Define the activities of joint stock companies. Explain the procedure for the emergence and termination of the activities of JSC. What are the types of securities of JSC. Determine the procedure for holding a general meeting of shareholders in JSC.

14. Formulate the concept of a legal entity and name its defining features.

15. Describe the legal nature, the main elements of the contract of sale and draw up a scheme "Types of contract of sale." What are the essential terms of the contract of sale as a rule? Describe in the table the features of the retail sale in comparison with the delivery. Describe and explain the legal nature and main elements of the energy supply agreement formulate the concept of this agreement, compare it with the contract of contracting.

16. Explain the features, formulate the concept of the contract of sale of the enterprise and write a list of documents that must be prepared by the parties in the process of sale of the enterprise before concluding the contract of sale. Describe the main stages of drawing up an enterprise purchase and sale agreement, determine the moment from which this agreement is considered to be concluded and draw up a draft act of transfer of the enterprise from seller to buyer. What are the essential terms of the contract of sale of the company and explain whether the price is an essential condition of the contract of sale of the company, explain the reasons for which it is allowed to change the price after the conclusion of the contract of sale of the company.

17. Explain and describe the legal nature and elements of a property lease (lease) agreement, draw up a scheme "Types of lease agreement under the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan". Formulate a concept and explain the contents of the contract for the lease of housing remember its types and draw up a scheme "Types of tenancy agreement." Compare and describe in the form of a table the features of a contract for renting a home from a public housing fund and a contract for renting a home from a private housing fund. Explain the peculiarities of registering transactions with residential premises, compare the legal regime for the commercial rental of housing from a private housing fund, depending on whether the property owner lives in them or not, identify and describe the similarities and differences in the table. Explain the features of the legal nature and content of the leasing agreement determine the role of the seller in the leasing relationship and show the relationship between the participants of the leasing in the form of a diagram.

18. Formulate a concept, describe the legal nature, name the essential terms of the contract, write down what the project and the estimate are in the contract, and draw up the scheme "Types of the contract". Explain the general contracting system, what risks are distributed between the parties in the contract; draw up the scheme "General contracting system".

19. What are the general conditions of civil liability for harm, describe the specific features of civil liability for harm.
20. Describe the system of contractual relations of factoring and show the features of the relationship of the participants of factoring in the form of a diagram. Describe the methods of writing a loan agreement, name the essential (mandatory) conditions of the loan agreement when the borrower is an individual, and draft a text of the receipt of the borrower (individual). Describe the general rules for determining the loan repayment term in the case when the loan repayment term is not defined or determined by the time of demand. Explain the legal nature of bank agreements.
21. Explain the legal nature of the annuity contract. What are the types of annuity contract, explain the specific features of the legal nature, content, conclusion, execution of the contract.
22. What are the essential terms of the asset trust agreement, describe what powers with respect to the trust asset can be vested in the trust manager. Analyze the legal features, the subject of the contract and name the objects and parties to the contract of trust management of property. Explain the procedure for the performance and termination of obligations from the asset trust agreement.
23. Explain the legal nature of the transport obligation and what are the participants in the transport obligations, the system and sources of legal regulation of transport obligations. What are the types of contract of carriage explain the specific features of the legal nature, content, conclusion, execution of a contract of carriage and draw up a scheme of "transport contracts". What are the main types of transport documents that are issued when transporting goods, describe their features and evaluate their legal significance. Describe the passenger carriage agreement: definition, legal features, parties, conclusion and content of the contract, carrier's liability for violation of passenger transportation obligations. Analyze the legal signs of an agreement on the organization of cargo transportation.
24. Explain the concept of inheritance and analyze the features of inheritance of certain types of property. What are the grounds for inheritance and draw up a diagram reflecting the procedure for accepting an inheritance for each of the grounds for inheritance you have indicated. Explain the meaning of legal categories as an heir, time and place of opening an inheritance, refusal of an inheritance. Describe the procedure for inheritance by will and compare with inheritance by law.
25. Explain the legal nature of the contract of commission; analyze the legal features, the content of the contract. Describe the procedure for the performance and termination of obligations from the contract of instruction. Formulate the concept of a commission agreement; name the legal features of the parties to the commission agreement. Describe the contents of the storage agreement under the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and its specific features. What are the main types of storage?
26. Formulate the concept of insurance and justify its meaning. Systematize the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on insurance obligations and what are the forms of insurance and the main types of insurance. Identify the main categories of insurance law. Analyze the legal nature of the insurance contract and describe the contents of the insurance contract. Explain the transition to the insurer of the rights of the insured to compensation for damage (sub-collection).
27. Explain the legal nature of the annuity contract. What are the types of annuity contract, explain the specific features of the legal nature, content, conclusion, execution of the contract. 28. Formulate the concept of intellectual property law and what are the main sources in the field of intellectual property. Describe the concept, functions of copyright. Identify the objects and subjects of copyright and analyze the legal nature of copyright agreements. Formulate the concept of related law, name its subjects, objects, and describe the composition of related rights. Analyze obligations from agreements on the transfer of related rights: an agreement on the alienation of exclusive rights to an object of related rights, a license agreement on the provision of the right to use an object of related rights. Explain ways to protect copyright and related rights:
29. Formulate the concept of a brand name and name its principles. Describe the composition of the company name and analyze the exclusive right to the company name, its

content. Define the meaning of the trademark and service mark, what are the types and functions of trademarks, the content, design and termination of the exclusive right to a trademark. Describe the right to the name of the place of origin of goods and what is the procedure for registration, the content of the exclusive right to the place of origin of goods and its owner.

30. Formulate the concept of patent law and name its sources. Describe the subjects of patent rights and analyze the objects of patent rights and the conditions for their protection (patentability). Explain the composition of patent rights and describe the contract on the alienation of the exclusive right to the object of patent rights (patent alienation agreement). Explain the legal nature of the license agreement granting the right to use the object of patent rights and the contract for the creation of an industrial design.

Criminal law(general and special part) - 6 credits.

1. Give a description of the criminal law, specify its main and specific features. Analyze the difference between criminal law and civil law. Give characteristics to the current state of the criminal law of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2. Give a description of the action of the criminal law in time. Analyze the significance of this rules. Give the concept of retroactive law

3. Give the concept of crime and specify its features. Analyze the social nature of crime. Evaluate the difference between crime and misconduct.

4. Expand the content of the signs of the crime. Evaluate each sign from the point of socially dangerous action.

5. Select what categories of crimes are specified in the current legislation. Make an analysis of categories of crime, misconduct and administrative offence.

6. Give the concept of criminal responsibility and expand its content. Analyze the content of criminal liability. Give the difference between criminal and administrative responsibility.

7. Describe the main and optional features, elements of the crime. Give the difference between subjective and objective sides of crime. Analyze the difference between general and special subjects.

8. Give a description of the types of crimes. Select the criteria for the division of them into kinds. Make an analysis of the content of crime and misconduct. Evaluate the signs of crime.

9. Give the concept of the object of the crime and justify its meaning. Make a classification of the objects of crime. Make the difference between the general and generic object.

10. Select the criteria for the classification of objects of crime. Analyze the features of general and generic objects.

11. Give the concept of the objective side of the crime, expand the content and value. Make a classification of objective side's elements. Analyze the significance of the objective side of crime.

12. Describe the necessary and optional features of the objective side. Analyze the significance of the objective side of crime. Describe action and inaction.

13. Give a description of socially dangerous consequences, and their criminal-legal significance. Make a classification of socially dangerous consequences. Evaluate the connection between crime and socially dangerous consequences.

14. Describe the forms of guilt, their significance for criminal liability. Make a classification of the forms of guilt. Analyze the additional elements of the subjective side of crime.

15. Give the concept of negligence and expand its types. Make the classification of the forms of guilt. Analyze the difference between intention and negligence.

16. Describe the constitutional foundations of criminal protection of the individual. Set a system of criminal offenses against the person and features of the criminal law assessment of attacks on the person Describe the system of criminal offenses against life

17. Define the concept and characterization of simple murder. Describe the difference between simple murder and other types of murder.

18. Describe murder under qualifying circumstances. Analyze the difference between this group of murder and simple murder.

19. Determine the criminal-legal characteristics of criminal offenses that pose the lives and health of citizens are at risk. Describe the system of criminal offenses against life

20. Establish the composition of infection with venereal disease or HIV infection. Analyze the content of this crime. Evaluate the socially dangerous consequences of this crime.

21. Determine the criminal legal characteristics of criminal offenses against personal freedom. Describe the objective signs of kidnapping. Set special conditions for exemption from criminal liability of the person who committed the crime kidnapping. Demonstrate the distinction between kidnapping and related crimes.

22. Describe the subjective signs of illegal deprivation of liberty. Establish a distinction between illegal deprivation of liberty and other crimes.

23. Determine the criminal and legal characteristics of illegal placement in a psychiatric hospital. Describe the objective and subjective signs of this crime.

25. Define the concept and describe the types of criminal offenses against sexual integrity and sexual freedom of the individual. Describe the criteria for differentiation attempted rape and sexual assault and completed acts. Establish the nature of violence and threats as a means of suppressing the resistance of the victim

26. Define the concept and expand the types of criminal offenses against the family and minors. Describe the objective and subjective signs of engagement minors in committing anti-social acts. Objective and subjective signs of involvement. Establish a criminal-legal characteristic of the substitution of a child.

27. Describe the objective reasons for failure to perform the duties of raising a minor. Identify the special subject of this crime. Describe inaction as a form of the objective side. Define the concept of abuse of minors and malicious evasion of payment of funds for the maintenance of children or disabled parents

28. Describe the concept and system of criminal offenses against property. Describe the public danger of crimes against property.

29. Set the signs and types of theft of other people's property. Determine the criminal legal characteristics of theft

30. Determine the general characteristics of criminal offenses in the field of information and communication. Analyze this group of crimes. Make a classification of this group of crimes.