

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

"6B04202 - Jurisprudence."

Purpose of the educational program	<i>Training of lawyers with modern subject, communicative, digital, entrepreneurial competencies, high responsibility, competitive in the labor market, capable of effective work in the specialty.</i>
LO (LO) 8-12	<p>Graduates of the educational program will be able to:</p> <p>LO1 - apply normative legal acts in specific spheres of legal activity, implement the norms of substantive and procedural law in professional activity;</p> <p>LO2 - apply conceptual provisions of branch and special sciences, the essence and content of basic concepts, categories, institutes, legal statuses of subjects of legal relations in various branches of substantive and procedural law;</p> <p>LO 3 - determine qualitatively the legal norms to be applied in a specific area of legal activity, demonstrate applied methods of research and academic writing;</p> <p>LO4 - take into account legal positions when qualifying legal compositions developed by law enforcement bodies (courts, prosecutor's offices, etc.);</p> <p>LO 5 - apply skills of specifying legal norms in non-standard legal situations: gaps in law, conflicts of legal norms, the need to specify general norms and principles, identifying specific content in value judgments, etc., understanding and observing the principles and maintaining a culture of academic honesty;</p> <p>LO 6 - to realize the fulfillment of official duties to ensure law and order, security of an individual, society, and the state, to possess the skills of independent continuation of further education;</p> <p>LO 7 - model the prevention of offenses, identify and eliminate the causes and conditions contributing to their commission;</p> <p>LO 8 - use information technologies in the field of law; identify, suppress, disclose and investigate crimes and other offenses, analyze legal information and competently formulate appropriate conclusions and findings in the state, Russian and foreign languages;</p> <p>LO 9 - apply knowledge and understanding at a professional level, formulate arguments and solve legal problems in the educational sphere;</p> <p>LO 10 - realize theoretical and practical knowledge to solve educational and professional tasks in the legal sphere of educational activity.</p>

Cycle	Name of disciplines and their main sections	total ECTS
OOD 1	GENERAL EDUCATION CYCLE	56
OK 1.1	MANDATORY COMPONENT	51
1.	History of Kazakhstan	
	<p>Formation of general cultural competencies and the ability of objective understanding of the history of Kazakhstan; based on the study of current problems of the formation and development of Kazakh statehood and historical and cultural processes for the development of independent thinking of the future specialist.</p> <p>1. Demonstrate knowledge of the history of Kazakhstan from antiquity to the present day in the unity of the general, special and singular, specific facts and the whole picture of world development.</p> <p>2. to analyze the phenomena of the past and present of Kazakhstan from the position of historicism, dialectical understanding of the multidimensionality and contradictory nature of historical processes;</p> <p>3. possess the ability to analyze comprehensively, critically analyze the information of various historical and modern sources, independently, creatively comprehend the problems of social development in the past and in the present.</p> <p>4. have a respectful attitude to national and world history and culture, the desire to preserve and enhance the heritage of material and spiritual culture of mankind.</p>	<p>LO: 6</p> <p style="text-align: center;">5</p>
2.	Russian (Kazakh) language	
	<p>Kazakh language Skills of correct application of vocabulary, scientific terms, syntactic constructions in oral and written communication; skills of conversation. For business communication skills of writing letters, reports, reviews, essays; meaningful reading of texts, the ability to convey their thoughts. In everyday and professional speech situations to teach free communication in various conversations, to develop the ability to continue a conversation, conversation.</p> <p>Russian language Russian language as a means of communication and its role in the formation of socio-cultural worldview at the level of language proficiency. Syntax of the Russian language on the given thematic material. Functional styles of speech as a historically developed system of speech means used in the sphere of human communication; a variety of literary language.</p>	<p>LO: 6</p> <p style="text-align: center;">10</p>
3.	Foreign language	
	<p>Foreign language Social and everyday sphere of communication. Me and my family. A man and his health. Socio-cultural sphere of communication. Map of the world. Customs and Traditions. Educational and professional sphere of communication: Future profession. Vacation. Modern dwelling. Family in modern society. Cultural and historical background. Education. My Profession. Man and nature, environmental problems. News, mass media, advertising.</p>	<p>LO: 6, 8</p> <p style="text-align: center;">10</p>
4.	Information and communication technologies (English)	
	<p>An ICT role in key sectors of development of society. Standards in the field of ICT. Introduction to computer systems. Architecture of computer systems. Software. Operating systems. Human-computer interaction. Database systems. Data analysis. Data management. Networks and telecommunications. Cybersecurity. Internet technologies. Cloud and mobile technologies. Multimedia technologies. Smart technology. E-technologies. Electronic business. Electronic training. Electronic government. Information technologies in the professional sphere. Industrial ICT. Prospects of development of ICT.</p>	<p>LO: 8</p> <p style="text-align: center;">5</p>

5.	Philosophy		
	The emergence of the culture of thinking. The subject and method of philosophy. Fundamentals of philosophical understanding of the world. Consciousness, soul and language. Ontology and metaphysics. Ethics. Philosophy of values. Philosophy of freedom. Philosophy of art. Society and culture. Philosophy of history. Philosophy of religion. "Мәңгілік ел" and "Рухани жаңғыру" - the philosophy of new Kazakhstan	LO: 6	5
6.	Module of socio-political knowledge (sociology, political science, cultural studies, psychology)		
	Sociology		
	Sociology in understanding the social world. Sociological Studies. Social structure and stratification of society. Socialization and identity. Family and modernity. Deviation, crime, social control. Religion, culture, society. Sociology of ethnicity and the nation. Education and social inequality. Mass media, technology and society. Economics, globalization, labor. Health and medicine. Population, urbanization and social movements. Social change	LO: 6	2
7.	Political Science		
	The main stages of development of political science. Politics in the system of social life. Political power. Political elites, leadership. Political system of society. State and civil society. Political regimes. Electoral systems, elections. Political parties, party systems and socio-political movements. Political culture, behavior. Political consciousness, ideology; development, modernization; conflicts, crises. World politics, modern international relations.	LO: 6	2
8.	Cultural studies		
	The morphology of culture. The language of culture. Semiotics of culture. Anatomy of culture. Culture of nomads. Cultural heritage of proto-Türks. Medieval culture. Central Asia. Cultural heritage of the Turks. Formation of Kazakh culture. Kazakh culture at the turn of the XVIII - late XIX centuries, XX century. Kazakh culture in the context of modern world processes, in the context of globalization. Cultural policy of Kazakhstan. State Program "Cultural Heritage"	LO: 6	2
9.	Psychology		
	Personality in the context of national consciousness. Self and my motivation. Emotions, emotional intelligence. Human will, psychology of self-regulation. Individual-typological features. Values, interests, norms - spiritual basis. Psychology of the meaning of life, professional self-determination, health. Communication of individuals and groups. Perceptive side of communication. Interactive side of communication. Communicative side of communication. Social and psychological conflict. Models of behavior in conflict. Techniques of effective communication	LO: 6	2
10.	Physical Education		
	Fundamentals of a healthy lifestyle. Natural-scientific bases of physical education. Modern health-improving systems, basics of controlling the physical condition of the body. Basic methods of independent physical training and sports. Professional applied physical training. General physical training. Quickness. Running. Relay races. Execution of exercises for: Endurance, Flexibility, Agility, coordination, balance, Gymnastic, acrobatic. Strength. General-developing exercises. Special physical training.	LO: 6	8
KB 1.2	ELECTIVE COMPONENT (QV)		
1.	Methods of analyzing economics and entrepreneurship		
	General principles, techniques and methods of collection, processing of data analysis, study of regularities and trends in the development of mass economic phenomena and processes. Essence, forms, structure of capital. Production. Costs of production. Income of production in a market economy. The concept of business. Types of entrepreneurial activity. Theory of property, social forms of economic management. Commodity, money. Social economic system. The emergence of the market. Financial system. The role of the state in the development of business. Macroeconomics. Resource saving. Cyclicity of economic development. Inflation and unemployment. Kazakhstan in the system of world economic relations.	LO: 6	5

2.	Research skills in the field of law and anti-corruption culture		
	Purpose of the discipline: formation of anti-corruption culture and consciousness of students through anti-corruption education and training, civic identity and socio-legal skills and competencies aimed at inculcating "zero tolerance" for corrupt practices and offenses. The discipline is aimed at strengthening the educational culture and consciousness of students, principles of academic honesty and openness.	LO: 1, 6	5
3.	Fundamentals of research in ecology and safe life activity		
	The aim of the discipline is theoretical and practical training of students to be able to create healthy and safe working conditions for employees of the whole production. Content: problems of ecology, environmental protection, sustainable development. Life safety, its basic provisions. Hazards, emergency situations. Risk analysis, risk management. Human security systems. Destabilizing factors of modernity. Social dangers, protection from them: dangers in the spiritual sphere, politics, protection from them: dangers in the economic sphere, dangers in everyday life, everyday life. The system of bodies to ensure the safety of life, and legal regulation of their activities	LO: 6	5
CBPD	CYCLE OF BASIC AND SPECIALIZED DISCIPLINES		176
VC 2.1.	HIGHER EDUCATION COMPONENT (HEI)		83
1.	Abaitanu		
	Formation of a full-fledged, loving humanity, humane, tolerant citizen, imbued with humanistic teachings of Abay. To cultivate a deep love for Abay's thoughts about eternal values: reading, education, science, art, education, morality, expressed in his poems and insights; to show the main sources that influenced the worldview of the poet-thinker; to master the concept of honor and conscience coming from Eastern culture, Islamic philosophy.	LO: 6	2
2.	The basics of academic writing		
	Objective: to master various forms and functional styles of language, as well as elementary skills of creating and editing professional texts. Content: Structure of scientific writing. Formulation of the topic. Citing works of other authors. Plagiarism. Logical presentation of your own idea. Logical connections. Terms, concepts, definitions. Features of scientific vocabulary. Writing and design of scientific work. Requirements for the design of texts of scientific papers. Scientific report and presentation. Abstract and abstract of scientific work. Presentation of final works.	LO: 3	5
3.	Advanced foreign language		
	Objective: to provide students with the necessary knowledge to work on the further formation of students' ability to foreign language communication at the intercultural level, deepening and expansion of productive and receptive language material. Extended reports on the topic. News and reports. Articles and reports on contemporary issues, contemporary fiction. Active participation in a discussion on a familiar problem, explaining and defending one's opinion. Expressing all the arguments "for" and "against" the current problem. Writing essays, reports, letters, highlighting particularly important events and impressions.	LO: 8, 6	5

4.	Theory of State and Law		
	<p>Purpose: to form students' knowledge of state-legal phenomena, their types, forms and functions, the legal status of the individual, the mechanism of the state and the stages of legal regulation.</p> <p>Content: The subject and concept of the theory of state and law. The origin of the state and law. Functions of the State. Forms of the State. Law in the system of social norms of society. Legal system of society. Norms of law. Realization of law. Legal consciousness and legal culture. Law-making. Systematization of normative acts. System of law and system of legislation. Legal responsibility. Legality and law and order.</p> <p>Forming competences: development of skills of correct application of legal knowledge in professional activity.</p>	LO:1, 2, 9	5
5.	Constitutional Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan		
	<p>Objective: to form students' fundamental understanding of the most important scientific and theoretical provisions of constitutional law, stages of constitutional development of the Republic of Kazakhstan.</p> <p>Content: Constitutional Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan: concept, subject and methods. Fundamentals of the constitutional system of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Fundamentals of the legal status of man and citizen in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Constitutional bases of organization and activity of public associations. Electoral law and electoral systems in the RK. Republican referendum. Constitutional system of state bodies of the RK.</p> <p>Forming competences: has knowledge of the Constitutional Law of RK and readiness to rely on them in his professional activity, personal and general cultural development.</p>	LO:1, 2, 9	5
6.	Administrative Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan		
	<p>Objective: to provide students with a set of knowledge about the legal regulation of public administration.</p> <p>Content: Administrative offense. Administrative responsibility. Administrative penalty and measures of administrative and legal impact. Administrative responsibility of minors. Administrative offenses encroaching on the rights of the individual. Administrative offenses encroaching on electoral rights (the right to participate in a national referendum). Administrative offenses encroaching on property. Proceedings on cases of administrative offenses. Execution of resolutions on imposing administrative penalties.</p> <p>Forming competences: to form the students' necessary knowledge about the mechanism of administrative and legal regulation.</p>	LO:1, 2, 9	5
7.	Civil Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan (general part)		
	<p>Objective: to form students' systematic and comprehensive knowledge of civil law.</p> <p>Content: Civil law as a branch of law. Civil legal relations. Exercise and protection of civil rights. Individuals as subjects of civil law. Legal entities. Objects of civil rights. Transactions. Representation. Terms in civil law. Limitation period. The right of private property. The right of common property. Rights in rem. The concept and types of obligations. Contract. Ensuring the fulfillment of obligations. Liability for breach of obligations.</p> <p>Forming competences: to summarize and analyze the acquired knowledge in the field of civil law, to successfully solve legal problems and issues in the field of private law.</p>	LO:1, 2, 9	6

8.	Criminal Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan (general part)		
	<p>Objective: to provide students with in-depth theoretical knowledge and, on this basis, to impart solid skills and abilities necessary for them to effectively perform the tasks assigned to the judiciary and law enforcement agencies.</p> <p>Content: Criminal law norms, theory of criminal law. Principles of criminal law, criminal legal relations, criminal responsibility, criminal law, the concept and signs of crime, the corpus delicti, complicity in crime, stages of crime, imposition of criminal punishment, exemption from criminal responsibility and punishment. Constituent elements of a crime provided by the Criminal Code of the RK. Formation of students' respect for the criminal law as an inviolable means of protection of citizens, their rights, freedoms and legitimate interests.</p>	LO: 3, 6, 7	6
9.	Civil Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Special Part)		
	<p>Objective: to study normative legal acts, which constitute the source base of civil law (special part), the mechanism of application of such acts; to analyze the types of civil law disputes, the causes of their occurrence; to form the ability of students to implement the norms of civil law (special part) in relation to specific situations.</p> <p>Content: Contract of sale and its types. Contract of exchange, contract of gift, contract of rent. Contracts for the transfer of property for use. General provisions of the contract of property rent (lease). Contracts for the production of work (contractual type contracts). Contracts for the provision of services. Reimbursable rendering of services. Contract of transportation. Obligations arising from the infliction of harm. Intellectual property law. Inheritance law.</p> <p>Competences to be formed: to give students the skills of solving practical problems in civil law and skills of legal analysis of civil law norms.</p>	LO:1, 2, 9	5
10.	Criminal Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Special Part)		
	<p>Purpose: theoretical assimilation of norms and institutes of the Special Part of the Criminal Code of the RK and acquiring skills of their application in law enforcement and other professional activities of a lawyer.</p> <p>Content: Special part of criminal law, its system, the basics of qualification of criminal offenses. Criminal offenses, encroaching on the person. Criminal offenses, encroaching on the family and minors. Criminal offenses encroaching on constitutional and other human and civil rights and freedoms. Crimes encroaching on peace and security of mankind. Criminal offenses encroaching on property. Criminal offenses in the sphere of economic activity. Medical criminal offenses. Ecological criminal offenses.</p> <p>Forming competences: to apply the norms of substantive and procedural law in solving the problems of professional activity, as well as to identify, disclose, investigate and qualify crimes and other offenses.</p>	LO: 3, 6, 7	6
11.	Labor law of the Republic of Kazakhstan		
	<p>Purpose: students understand the meaning of legal norms governing public labor relations, students acquire practical skills to apply the norms of labor law.</p> <p>Content: The content and meaning of legal norms in the field of legal relations regulated by the norms of labor law. The essence of labor relations, the scope of their legal regulation. The role and importance of collective and contractual regulation. The essence and content of the labor contract, its conclusion, modification and termination. Working time and rest time. Labor discipline. Remuneration of labor. Disciplinary and material responsibility.</p> <p>Forming competences: use the knowledge of labor law and norms of labor legislation, as well as the acquired skills to apply in solving practical problems.</p>	LO:1, 2, 9	6

12.	Arbitration process. Arbitration court		
	<p>Objective: to form students' correct understanding of legal concepts of arbitration procedural law.</p> <p>Content: Subject, system and sources of arbitration procedural law. Arbitration court. Principles of arbitration procedural law. Arbitration procedural legal relations. The jurisdiction of arbitration courts. Participants of the arbitration process. Third parties in the arbitration process. Participation of the prosecutor in the arbitration process. Participation in the arbitration process of public authorities and local self-government bodies, organizations protecting the rights and interests of other persons.</p> <p>Forming competences: is able to apply normative legal acts, implement the norms of substantive and procedural law in professional activity.</p>	LO:1, 2, 9	6
	ELECTIVE COMPONENT (QV)		74
1.	Administrative Procedural Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan		
	<p>Purpose: to familiarize students with theoretical and practical aspects of the implementation of public administration, as well as the practical activities of the executive authorities and the court in the application of administrative norms.</p> <p>Content: Administrative process: concept and signs, structure of administrative process. Administrative procedures. Concepts, tasks, principles of proceedings on cases of administrative offenses. Judges, bodies, officials authorized to consider cases on administrative offenses. The person in respect of whom the proceedings on a case of administrative offense are conducted. the victim. Legal representatives. Defense counsel. Representative. Prosecutor. Evidence Expertise. The concept and system of measures to ensure proceedings on cases of administrative offenses. Consideration of a case of administrative offense.</p> <p>Forming competencies: acquire skills to identify facts of offenses in the sphere of action of norms of administrative procedural law.</p>	LO:1, 2, 9	6
2.	Civil Procedure Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan		
	<p>Objective: to form students' sustainable system of knowledge about the basic provisions of civil procedural law and judicial practice on its application.</p> <p>Content: Civil procedural law and its principles. Civil proceedings of the RK. Civil procedural legal relations. Subjects of civil procedural legal relations. Subordination and jurisdiction of civil cases. Judicial proof and evidence. Lawsuit and filing a lawsuit. Conciliation procedures in civil proceedings. Judicial proceedings in the court of first instance. Acts of the court of first instance. Simplified proceedings. Special action proceedings. Special proceedings. Proceedings on revision of judicial acts. Proceedings related to the execution of acts of the court and other bodies.</p> <p>Forming competences: to implement the norms of substantive and procedural law in professional activity</p>	LO:1, 2, 9	5
3.	Уголовное пЛОцессуальное право Республики Казахстан		
	<p>Цель: углубленное изучение правоотношений в сфере деятельности специальных органов государства по возбуждению, расследованию, судебному рассмотрению и разрешению уголовных дел</p> <p>Содержание: Общие положения уголовно-пЛОцессуального права Республики Казахстан. Участники в уголовном пЛОцессе. Доказательства и доказывание. Меры пЛОцессуального принуждения. Имущественные вопЛОсы в уголовном пЛОцессе. ПЛОизводство в суде первой инстанции. Пересмотр приговоЛОВ и постановлений суда, не вступивших в законную силу. Исполнение судебных решений. ПЛОизводство по пересмотру решений суда, вступивших в законную силу. Особенности пЛОизводства по отдельным категориям уголовных дел. Особые пЛОизводства. ПЛОизводство по делам с участием присяжных заседателей.</p> <p>Формируемые компетенции: усвоение студентами положений теории уголовного пЛОцесса, в знании ими законодательной регламентации деятельности органов предварительного расследования, пЛОкуратуры и суда в сфере уголовного судопЛОизводства.</p>	LO: 3, 6, 7	5

4.	Roman law		
	<p>Objective: to form a deep understanding of the development of private legal thought in the ancient Roman state, laying the foundation for the assimilation of branch legal disciplines.</p> <p>Content: The concept of Roman law. Its systems and sources. Civil procedure. Claims in Roman law. Legal status of persons in Roman law. Family-law relations. Roman family. Rights in rem. Roman law of obligation. Contracts. Certain types of obligations. Inheritance law.</p> <p>Competences to be formed: to develop in students a legal worldview, i.e. the ability to see a fact through the prism of law, including the question of compliance or contradiction with the law, compliance or contradiction with its spirit, purpose, as well as moral criteria.</p>	LO:1, 2, 9	4
5.	Law enforcement agencies of the Republic of Kazakhstan		
	<p>Purpose: To develop students' skills in the use of concepts, categories and institutions that provide for the needs and requirements of the law enforcement sphere.</p> <p>Content: Judicial system and judicial power of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Status of judges in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Organizational support of courts' activity. Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Kazakhstan. State bodies of law enforcement and security. MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN. Bodies of national security of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Customs authorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Bodies of preliminary investigation.</p> <p>Forming competences: is able to apply legal norms and adopt law enforcement acts in specific areas of legal activity, analyze law-making, law enforcement, law enforcement and human rights practice.</p>	LO: 3, 6, 7	4
6.	Protection of educator's rights		
	<p>Purpose: mastery by future teachers of professional competencies to protect and defend their rights and legitimate interests.</p> <p>Content: Legal and social guarantees of teachers. Improving the legal literacy of teachers. Pedagogical ethics. Normative and legal regulation of labor activity of teachers. A teacher as a subject of labor legal relations. Civil rights, types of civil rights (property, non-property) and their normative fixation. Social and legal support to various categories of the population, solving social problems of children, adolescents, youth, family. Providing consultative assistance to the population of legal nature in the process of complex practice.</p>	LO: 9, 10	6
7.	Misdemeanors by minors and responsibility for them		
	<p>Purpose: to acquaint pupils with the concepts of: offense; administrative and criminal responsibility; to familiarize them with the relevant articles of the law; to contribute to the formation of moral and legal guidelines.</p> <p>Content: The concept of an offense, its signs. Certain types of offenses. The danger of offenses, inadmissibility of their commission. Offenses of minors: - causing damage, harm or destruction of other people's property; - petty theft; - illegal trafficking of psychotropic substances, narcotic drugs and their analogues; - abuse of psychotropic, narcotic drugs and their analogues without medical prescription; - engaging in prostitution; - activities and deeds that pose a threat to the safety of railway traffic; - stowaway; - driving a vehicle by a driver without the appropriate rights; - driving a vehicle by a driver in a state of alcoholic intoxication or p Juvenile Liability.</p>	LO:1, 2, 9	5

8.	The educator and psychologist as participants in the trial		
	<p>Purpose: to disclose the features of the teacher and psychologist as participants of the judicial process, having a specific legal status.</p> <p>Content: Guarantees of protection of the rights of minors in legal proceedings. Evolution of the concept of "minor". History of the development of guarantees of protection of the rights of minors in criminal procedural legislation. Guarantees of protection of the rights of minors in the criminal procedural legislation of individual states. Participation of pedagogue and psychologist as a guarantee of protection of rights and legitimate interests of minors. Procedural status of a teacher in criminal proceedings. Pedagogue in criminal proceedings: his concept. Pedagogical, psychological and special knowledge in criminal proceedings: their correlation. Rights and duties of a teacher in criminal proceedings</p>	LO: 9, 10	5
9.	Legal culture of an educator		
	<p>Purpose: formation of the basics of pedagogical culture and normative-legal competence in professional pedagogical activity. Content: Legal culture: essence and content. Legal education and education. Pedagogical workers as subjects of legal education. Pedagogical conditions for the formation of legal culture of the teacher.</p> <p>Formative competences: is able to use systematized theoretical knowledge in the field of legal culture of a teacher in solving social and professional problems.</p>	LO: 9, 10	4
10.	Law in pedagogy		
	<p>Purpose: study of the main normative-legal documentation in the education system, analysis of the legal framework.</p> <p>Content: Protection of the rights of students, parents (legal representatives) of underage students. The right to engage in pedagogical activity. Legal status of pedagogical workers. Rights and freedoms of teaching staff, guarantees of their realization. Duties and responsibilities of pedagogical workers. Attestation of pedagogical workers. Scientific and pedagogical workers. Subjects and procedure for the development of state educational standards. Functions of state educational standards. Basic educational program: concept, form, requirements for content and structure, regulatory and legal support.</p>	LO: 9, 10	4
11.	Criminology		
	<p>Purpose: in-depth study of crime, its causes and conditions, qualitative and quantitative characteristics, measures to prevent criminal acts in general and its individual types.</p> <p>Content: Crime and its main characteristics. Causes and conditions of crime. Methods of criminological research. Forecasting and planning to combat crime. Crime prevention. Criminological study of society. Criminological characterization of violent crimes and hooliganism. Criminological characterization of recidivistic and professional criminality. Criminological characterization of careless crimes. Women's crime and its prevention. Environmental crime and its prevention Crime in extreme situations and its prevention.</p> <p>Formation of competences: imparting to students the knowledge, skills and abilities necessary to assess the criminological situation.</p>	LO: 3, 6, 7	5
12.	Educational law		
	<p>Purpose: to analyze and identify the peculiarities of the system of normative-legal acts regulating the work of pedagogical workers.</p> <p>Content: The sphere of education as an object of legal regulation. Principles of state policy in the field of education. Legislation of the RK in the field of education. Tasks of the RK legislation in the field of education. Management of educational organizations. The system of education in the RK. The concept of education system. Types, levels and forms of education in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Integrated trends in education management. International educational space. Modernization of the educational system in Kazakhstan. General requirements for the implementation of educational programs. The content of preschool education. The current state of the preschool education system. The main directions of development of preschool education. Rights and responsibilities of parents (legal representatives) in educational relations.</p>	LO: 9, 10	5

13.	Family law		
	<p>Objective: to master legal thinking, theoretical knowledge, skills and abilities in the field of family law.</p> <p>Content: The concept and principles of family law. Marriage under family law. Termination of marriage. Invalidity of marriage. Rights and obligations of parents and children. Personal non-property and property rights of spouses. Alimony obligations of family members. Forms of upbringing of children without parental care. Foster family. Guardianship and custody of children. Application of family legislation to family relations with the participation of foreign citizens and stateless persons.</p> <p>Formative competences: to apply the received theoretical knowledge in practice, interpretation and application of the norms of family legislation and laws of foreign states, in particular when considering family disputes.</p>	LO:1, 2	5
14.	Legal support for the implementation of the educational process		
	<p>Purpose: study of the main normative-legal documentation in the education system, analysis of the legal framework.</p> <p>Content: Protection of the rights of students, parents (legal representatives) of underage students. The right to engage in pedagogical activity. Legal status of pedagogical workers. Rights and freedoms of teaching staff, guarantees of their realization. Duties and responsibilities of pedagogical workers. Attestation of pedagogical workers. Scientific and pedagogical workers. Subjects and procedure for the development of state educational standards. Functions of state educational standards. Basic educational program: concept, form, requirements for content and structure, regulatory and legal support. Organizations involved in the provision of educational activities, quality assessment of education. Legal provision of protection of personal data of participants of educational activity. Offense in the field of education (educational tort): concept, signs. Classification of torts in the field of education. Causes and conditions of offenses in the educational sphere. Ways of prevention of educational torts. Legal responsibility in the educational field: content, types, measures. Foundations of legal responsibility in the field of education. The composition of the offense in the field of education. The correlation of the concepts of "legal responsibility" and "academic responsibility" in the field of education. Realization and types of legal responsibility in the field of education: procedure, subjects, criteria and factors of effectiveness. Administrative-legal responsibility in the system of education.</p>	LO: 9, 10	5
15.	Standard-setting in the field of education		
	<p>Purpose: to study the legal regulation of education in the legal system of the Republic of Kazakhstan.</p> <p>Content: The right to education: concept, nature, place in the system of natural and constitutional rights and freedoms. The content of the right to education. Modern state policy of the RK. Education, training and education, supervision and care of children as institutions of legal regulation. International legal regulation of education. Forms and directions of international cooperation in the field of education. Constitution of RK on education and rights of students. Normative-legal acts in the field of education: features, hierarchy, types. Features of educational relations. Correlation of the concepts of "educational relations" and "relations in the field of education". The grounds for the emergence, change and termination of educational relations. Subjects of educational relations. Legal personality of participants of educational relations.</p>	LO: 9, 10	5
16.	Normative and legal regulation of teacher's labor activity		
	<p>Objective: to analyze and identify the features of the system of normative-legal acts regulating the work of teaching staff.</p> <p>Content: Organizations involved in the provision of educational activities, quality assessment of education. Legal provision of protection of personal data of participants of educational activities. Offense in the field of education (educational tort): concept, signs. Classification of torts in the field of education. Causes and conditions of offenses in the educational sphere. Ways of prevention of educational torts. Legal responsibility in the educational field: content, types, measures. Foundations of legal responsibility in the field of education. The composition of the offense in the field of education. The correlation of the concepts of "legal responsibility" and "academic responsibility" in the field of education. Realization and types of legal responsibility in the field of education: procedure, subjects, criteria and factors of effectiveness. Administrative-legal responsibility in the system of education.</p>	LO: 9, 10	5

17.	Orphans and children left without parental care as a socially vulnerable category		
	<p>Objective: to solve problematic issues related to ensuring the rights of children deprived of a family environment.</p> <p>Content: Psychological, physical, and age specifics of children, as a result of which the child cannot independently ensure full-fledged life activity. Creation and provision of safe conditions for life and development; formation of an education system, health care system, ensuring their quality and productivity; protection of the honor and dignity of the child and others. The activities of international bodies and organizations, which are aimed at developing international standards and international legal instruments for the protection of children's rights. A vulnerable and poorly protected category of the population in need of active action on the part of the State. A set of international and national legal norms, as well as a system of state bodies designed to ensure the observance and fulfillment of the rights of orphans and children left without parental care. The legal framework as the legal basis for the activities of State bodies and officials working to improve the lives of orphans and children without parental care. Guardianship and custody agencies, law enforcement agencies, courts and others. Special guarantees designed to improve and facilitate the life of a child deprived of a family environment - guarantees for labor, education, medical care, property and housing.</p>	LO: 9, 10	5
18.	Difficult adolescents: legal aspects		
	<p>Purpose: To examine the legal methods used for socialization of troubled adolescents and the relevance of these methods in modern society.</p> <p>Content: Psychological characteristics of difficult teenagers. Causes of deviant behavior in adolescents. Characteristics of difficult adolescents. Social and legal pedagogical activities of a teacher with difficult teenagers. The main types and forms of work of a social pedagogue with difficult teenagers. Prevention of deviations among adolescents and young people. Neglected adolescents as the most problematic group of troubled adolescents. Prevention of drug addiction</p>	LO: 9, 10	5
19.	Legal status of the head of an educational organization		
	<p>Objective: to master the basics of strategic management of pedagogical systems, as well as to study the current trends in the development of the educational system.</p> <p>Content: Educational organizations as legal entities. The concept of the complex institute of the legal status of educational organizations. Normative-legal regulation of educational organizations. Rights and obligations of educational organizations. Legal status of branches of educational organization. Constitutional-legal status of educational organizations. organizations. Civil-legal status of educational organizations. Financial and economic status of an educational organization. Administrative-legal status of an educational organization. Educational-legal status.</p>	LO: 9, 10	5
20.	Legal protection of orphans and children left without parental care		
	<p>Purpose: Legal protection of all spheres of a child's life: upbringing, education, medical care, employment, social security, etc.</p> <p>Content: Protection of the rights of orphans and children left without parental care. Issues of identifying and registering orphans and children without parental care. Legal assistance in working with orphans and their patronage in guardian families. Fulfillment of state guarantees in relation to orphans, providing them with appropriate pensions, allowances and other subsidies provided for by law. Working in court to protect the rights of minors. Work to provide orphans with housing. Methodological work with social pedagogues and public inspectors.</p>	LO: 9, 10	5

21.	Social security law		
	<p>Purpose: to familiarize students with the peculiarities of legal regulation of social security law, including issues of legal regulation of relations in the field of social security and social protection of the population of the RK, including social security for age, in case of illness, disability, loss of breadwinner, when raising children and in other cases established by law.</p> <p>Content: The concept and system of social security law. Principles of social security law. Financing of social security measures. Pension payments from the solidary pension system. Pension provision from accumulative pension funds. Pension provision from insurance organizations. Pension for length of service. State social benefits. Special allowances. State targeted social assistance. Social service of the population. Compulsory social insurance.</p> <p>Formative competences: to know the content of the right of social security on the basis of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.</p>	LO: 1,2,3	5
22.	Financial law		
	<p>Purpose: consolidation of theoretical provisions and problems of financial law, familiarization of students with such concepts as finance, financial activity of the state.</p> <p>Content: Finances and financial activities of the state. Financial and legal norms and financial legal relations. Legal foundations of the financial structure of the state. Legal foundations of monetary policy of the state system. Legal bases of financial planning legal bases of financial planning. Legal regulation of the state financial control. Legal regulation of financial and legal responsibility.</p> <p>Forming competences: development of skills of analysis and interpretation of financial and legal norms, analysis of public relations constituting the subject of financial law.</p>	LO:1, 2, 9	5
23.	Prosecutor's supervision in the Republic of Kazakhstan		
	<p>Purpose of the lesson: to give students a basic knowledge of the basic concepts and directions of prosecutor-supervisory activity in the Republic of Kazakhstan.</p> <p>Content: The concept, subject, method and tasks of prosecutor's supervision in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Principles of organization and activities of the prosecutor's office in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The system and structure of the prosecutor's office. The main directions of prosecutor's supervision.</p> <p>Forming competences: to be able to understand the system, structure and principles of organization and activity of prosecutor's office of the Republic of Kazakhstan; to apply in practice acts of prosecutor's supervision, as well as drawing up other procedural documents.</p>	LO: 3, 6, 7	5
24.	Theory of operative-search activity		
	<p>Purpose of the lesson: formation of knowledge about the essence and importance of the ORD in the fight against crime; tasks, principles and classification of operational and investigative activities.</p> <p>Content: The concept of operative investigation activity, tasks, principles and legal basis of ORD. The concept of operational-search activities: the grounds and conditions for their implementation. Assistance to the bodies carrying out ORD. Ensuring legality in the conduct of operational-search activities. Operative-search activities and evidence.</p> <p>Formative competences: to know the legal basis of ORM production with proper registration of open operational-service documents.</p>	LO: 3, 6, 7	6

25.	Workshop on drafting procedural documents		
	<p>Objective: to master the general requirements to the quality of drafting procedural documents, the importance of compliance with the procedure in ensuring the procedural rights of participants and to acquire practical skills in drafting procedural documents.</p> <p>Content: The concept of procedural form. Requirements that must comply with the procedural document. The content and procedure for drafting certain types of procedural documents. Statement of claim. Form and content of the statement of claim. Applications (complaint) in cases of non-claim proceedings (special action proceedings; special proceedings; writ proceedings). Form and content of an application (complaint). Power of attorney to conduct a civil case in court. Determination to leave the statement of claim without motion. Determination of refusal to accept the application. Determination on the return of the statement of claim. Determination on acceptance of the statement of claim and initiation of civil proceedings.</p> <p>Forming competencies: acquires skills in working with documentation and use of civil procedure terminology.</p>	LO: 6, 7, 10	5
26.	Forensics		
	<p>Purpose: technical, tactical and methodological support of law enforcement agencies in the fight against crime.</p> <p>Content: Subject, system, tasks and methods of criminalistics. Forensic identification and diagnosis. Forensic diagnosis, its concept and essence. General provisions of forensic technique. Forensic photography, video and sound recording. Application of filming and video recording in the production of investigative actions. Criminalistic traceology. The concept and types of traces of crime. Subject and tasks of criminalistic traceology. Classification of traces in traceology. Forensic ballistics. Forensic study of documents. Forensic study of human external features (forensic habitoscopy). Formation of students' basic skills and ability to use the obtained forensic knowledge to improve the efficiency of solving professional problems.</p>	LO: 3, 6, 7	5
27.	Expertology		
	<p>Purpose: to form students' systematized knowledge in the field of forensic examination, scientific-theoretical and organizational and methodological foundations of forensic examinations.</p> <p>Content: Introduction to the course of forensic science. Organization and procedure for the production of forensic examinations. Methodological foundations of the production of forensic examinations. The conclusion of the forensic expert and its evaluation. The use of complexity in forensic examination. Classification of forensic examinations. Class of forensic examinations (basic characteristics of the genera of examinations of this class - subject, tasks, objects). Class of engineering and technical expertise (the main characteristic of the genera of expertise of this class - subject, tasks, objects). Class of economic expert examinations (the main characteristic of the genera of this class - subject, tasks, objects). Preventive activity of a forensic expert.</p> <p>Formative competences: development of students' scientifically based understanding of the role of forensic examinations in proving crimes and development of skills in drafting procedural documents on conducting forensic examinations.</p>	LO: 3, 6, 7	5
28.	Combating corruption crime in the social sphere		
	<p>Objective: to provide theoretical basis for anti-corruption instruments in the social sphere.</p> <p>Content: The nature of corruption as a social and legal phenomenon. Legal and organizational strategies to counteract corruption. Anti-corruption management model. Legal and organizational foundations of anti-corruption. Legal regulation of anti-corruption activities in an organization. Examination of legal acts in an educational organization as a mechanism of anti-corruption counteraction. Model of anti-corruption behavior of employees. Specific features of anti-corruption in the social sphere.</p>	LO: 3, 6, 9	5

29.	Ensuring criminological security in educational organizations		
	<p>Objective: to study modern problems that hinder the provision of a high level of criminological security of the educational environment</p> <p>Content: Anti-criminal security - skulshuting (armed attack in the walls of educational institutions on the participants of educational relations). Anti-extremist security (youth extremist groups). Internet safety (a real threat for participants of educational relations to become victims of Internet criminals). Anti-suicide safety (the problem of teenagers' involvement in suicide-oriented social groups).</p>	LO: 9, 10	5
30.	Legal responsibility of minors		
	<p>Purpose: To give the concept of offenses and administrative and criminal responsibility.</p> <p>Content: Theft, robbery, robbery, causing bodily harm, car theft, in schools - extortion of cell phones, money from junior classes, group fights between schools. Types of offenses, causes and conditions contributing to the commission of crimes by minors. Consequences of offenses. Types of responsibility for offenses and crimes. Responsibility of parents.</p>	LO: 3, 6, 7	5