



SCIENCE OF LAW

Working program of the academic discipline (Syllabus)

Details of the academic discipline

Level of higher education	<i>First (undergraduate)</i>
Discipline	<i>All fields (except 081 Law)</i>
Specialty	<i>All specialties (except 081 Law)</i>
Educational program	<i>All educational programs (except 081 Law)</i>
Discipline status	<i>Compulsory (cycle of general training)</i>
Form of education	<i>Full-time (full-time) / Part-time</i>
Year of training, semester	<i>3rd year, fall or spring semester</i>
Scope of the discipline	<i>2 credits / 60 hours</i> <i>Full-time study: lectures - 18 hours, seminars - 18 hours, independent work - 24 hours.</i> <i>Correspondence form of education: lectures - 6 hours, seminars - 4 hours, independent work - 50 hours.</i>
Semester control/ control measures	<i>Assessment / MKR (DKR)/ Abstract</i>
Class schedule	<i>http://rozklad.kpi.ua/</i>
Language of teaching	<i>Ukrainian</i>
Information about the course leader / teachers	<i>Assistant teacher Olga Volodymyrivna Tikhonyuk, +38(067) 377-642</i> <i>Olga_Tykhonuk@ukr.net</i>
Placement of the course	<i>Classroom ("Sikorsky" platform)</i>

Program of educational discipline

1. Description of the educational discipline, its purpose, subject of study and learning outcomes

The educational discipline "Jurisprudence" provides an opportunity to familiarize students with the block of public-law and private-law branches of law in order to form their legal consciousness and deepen legal culture. A specialist, in whatever field he works, must know the basics of labor law in order to properly organize and implement the labor process; to have an idea of the legal mechanism that regulates economic relations of enterprises and organizations; to know the rights and obligations of citizens and legal entities, their legal guarantees; in order to fight offenses and prevent crimes, he needs to have an idea of criminal law, etc.

The main **goal** of the academic discipline is to form students a consistent system of knowledge in constitutional, civil, family, labor, criminal, administrative law and use the acquired knowledge in professional activities.

Competences that students will acquire after learning the course :

Ability to apply knowledge in practical situations

Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity

The ability to realize one's rights and responsibilities as a member of society, to be aware of the values of a civil (free democratic) society and the need for its sustainable development, the rule of law, the rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen in Ukraine

The ability to critically evaluate the results of one's activities in the professional sphere, education and make informed decisions taking into account scientific, social, ethical, legal, and economic aspects.

2. Pre-requisites and post-requisites of the discipline (place in the structural and logical scheme of training according to the relevant educational program)

The educational discipline "Legal studies " is in a certain connection with other disciplines of the cycle of socio-humanitarian training of students . To study this course, it is enough for a student to have the knowledge acquired after studying the school course "Legal Studies" and to have basic skills in using a text editor on a computer.

It is also necessary to have a general understanding of the regulation of legal relations in society and the realization of one's rights and freedoms in everyday life.

3. Content of the academic discipline

Chapter 1. Basics of the theory of the state and law

Topic 1. State

The prerequisites for the emergence of the state are economic, social and political. The main theories of the origin of the state, its historical types. The essence, functions and forms of government, state organization, political regime are the state. Concept of civil society, its features and institutions. Theory of legal and social state.

Topic 2. Law

Topic 2.1. Law as a tool for regulating social relations

Law: concepts, signs. Prerequisites for the emergence of the right. The relationship between law and morality. The legal system. Sources of law. Functions of law. Legal norm: concepts, components

Topic 2.2. Legal relations. Offense. Legal responsibility

Legal relations. Legal facts. Offenses: concepts, components. Causes of offenses. Legal responsibility: concepts, types

Section 2. Basics of public law of Ukraine

Topic 3.1. Fundamentals of the constitutional law of Ukraine

Characteristics of constitutional law as a branch of Ukrainian law . Constitution: concepts, types . General principles of the state system of Ukraine . Legal status of a person. Citizenship . Forms of people's power in Ukraine

Topic 3.2. Human rights in Ukraine (independent study)

International legal standards of human and citizen rights and freedoms. Human rights: global dimension. Human rights: the Ukrainian context. Philosophy of human rights. Types of human and citizen rights in Ukraine . Constitutional duties of citizens of Ukraine. Constitutional guarantees of justice

Topic 4. Fundamentals of administrative and criminal law of Ukraine

Topic 4.1. Comparative characteristics of administrative and criminal law of Ukraine

Characteristics of administrative and criminal law as branches of Ukrainian law. Administrative misdemeanor, crime: comparative characteristics.

Topic 4.2. Administrative and criminal liability. Protection of violated human rights

Administrative fines and administrative liability. Criminal liability. Sanity, lack of sanity, limited sanity of a person. Punishment for a crime: purpose of application, types of punishments. Circumstances excluding the criminality of the act

Section 3. Fundamentals of private law of Ukraine

Topic 5. Fundamentals of labor law of Ukraine

Characteristics of labor law as a branch of Ukrainian law. Work, types of work; right to work General procedure for concluding an employment contract. Employment contract, employment agreement, employment contract: comparative characteristics. Grounds for termination of the employment contract. Working time and rest time according to the current labor legislation of Ukraine. Disciplinary and material responsibility according to the current labor legislation of Ukraine

Topic 6. Fundamentals of civil law of Ukraine

Characteristics of civil law as a branch of Ukrainian law and relations regulated by it. Subjects and objects of civil legal relations. The concept of civil legal capacity and civil legal capacity of a physical and legal entity. Property, types of property, right of ownership. Certain types of contractual obligations. Civil liability for property and moral damage

Topic 7. Fundamentals of family law of Ukraine. Inheritance

Characteristics of family law as a branch of Ukrainian law and relations regulated by it. Marriage. Marriage procedure, types of marriage; prenuptial agreement (contract). Annulment of marriage. Grounds and procedure for divorce. Personal and property rights and obligations of spouses. Personal and property rights and obligations of parents and children. Custody and care; adoption (adoption); guardianship over children. Inheritance by law. Inheritance by will

4. Educational materials and resources

4.1 Basic literature

1. Legal studies: a textbook / G.I. Balyuk, E.F. Demskyi, V.S. Kovalsky [and others]; according to the resp.ed. O.V. Dzery - 11th (12th) ed., revised and supplemented. - Kyiv: Yurinkom Inter, 2018 (2019, 2020).
2. Legal studies: education. manual for students of non-law majors / by general ed. O. P. Rudnytska, N. F. Voytovych and Y. I. Magas-Demydas. Zhytomyr: State University named after Ivan Franko, 2019. URL: <http://eprints.zu.edu.ua/29895/>
3. Jurisprudence: study guide, in general. ed. S.V. Petkova — Dnipro: Alfred Nobel University, 2020
4. Lomzhets Yu.V. Human rights and their protection in modern realities: a study guide for students of higher educational institutions / Yu.V. Lomzhets, Yu.A. Boyko, K.O. Dubova, M.O. of Philippi [and 5 others]; edited by Yu.V. Lomzet; Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, Admiral Makarov National University of Shipbuilding. - Mykolaiv: Publishing House of Admiral Makarov National Shipbuilding University, 2020
5. Legal studies: education. manual for students of non-law majors / by general ed. O. P. Rudnytska, N. F. Voytovych and Y. I. Magas-Demydas. Zhytomyr: State University named after Ivan Franko, 2019. URL: <http://eprints.zu.edu.ua/29895/>
6. Tikhonyuk O.V. Jurisprudence: Educational and methodological complex (study guide) for the study of the academic discipline for bachelor's degree holders of all areas of full-time and part-time education. - Educational electronic publication with the approval of the Methodical Council of KPI named after Igor Sikorskyi, Protocol No. 3 dated November 22, 2018 (at the request of the Academic Council of the Faculty of Sociology and Law, Protocol No. 2 dated September 24, 2018) - K.: KPI named after Igor Sikorsky, 2018 - Access mode: // <http://ela.kpi.ua/handle/123456789/26299>

4.2 Supporting literature :

1. Constitution of Ukraine dated June 28, 1996; <http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254k/96-vr>
2. Declaration on the State Sovereignty of Ukraine dated July 16, 1990. *Information of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine*. 1990. No. 3.
3. Act of Proclamation of Independence of Ukraine dated August 24, 1991. *Information of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine*. 1991. No. 38.
4. On Ukrainian citizenship: Law of Ukraine dated January 18, 2001; <http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2235-14>
5. On refugees and persons in need of additional or temporary protection: Law of Ukraine dated July 8, 2011; <http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3671-17>
6. On ensuring the rights and freedoms of citizens and the legal regime in the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine: Law of Ukraine dated April 15, 2014 No. 1207- VII ; <http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1207-18>
7. On the protection of consumer rights: Law of Ukraine dated May 12, 1991 (as amended); <http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1023-12>

8. Code of Labor Laws of Ukraine dated 10.12.1971. *Information of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine*. 1971. (Supplement to No. 50). Art. 21; <http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/322-08> .
9. On the practice of consideration of labor disputes by courts: Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of Ukraine of November 6, 1992 No. 9; <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/v0009700-92>
10. Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses dated December 7, 1984. *Information of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine*. 1984. (Supplement to No. 51). Art. 1122; <http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/80731-10> .
11. Civil Code of Ukraine dated January 16, 2003. *Information of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine*. 2003. No. 40-44. Art. 356; <http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/435-15>
12. Criminal Code of Ukraine dated April 5, 2001; <http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/>
13. Family Code of Ukraine dated January 10, 2002; <http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/>
14. Webinar "Restorative Justice"; https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n8nat4ln760&ab_channel=%D0%9B%D0%86%D0%93%D0%90%D0%97%D0%90%D0%9A%D0%9E%D0%9D

4.3. Information resources:

1. Official website of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine: <http://portal.rada.gov.ua>
2. Official website of the European Court of Human Rights: <http://www.echr.coe.int/Pages/home.aspx?p=home>
3. Official website of the Verkhovna Rada Ombudsman for Human Rights: <http://www.ombudsman.gov.ua/>
4. Official website of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine: <http://old.minjust.gov.ua/>
5. Official website of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine: <http://www.ccu.gov.ua/>
6. Unified register of court decisions: <http://reyestr.court.gov.ua/>
7. Judicial power of Ukraine : <http://court.gov.ua>

Educational content

5. Methods of mastering an educational discipline (educational component)

The educational discipline provides for the following educational classes: 9 lectures, 9 seminar (practical) classes (**full-time education**) and 3 lectures, 2 seminar (practical) classes (**correspondence**).

The lectures use new learning technologies, in particular, multimedia electronic means (presentations); as well as possible lectures-discussions in order to activate the educational process. In addition, lectures can take place in the form of a dialogue, when the teacher asks students counter-questions about the educational material, can ask them to give a quick answer to the current question or about the material from previous topics.

Practical (seminar) classes involve the discussion of individual theoretical provisions of the academic discipline, solving practical problems, analyzing situations and discussing the results of individual student tasks, conducting measures to control the level of mastery of the material. The purpose of practical (seminar) classes is to deepen the knowledge that students receive at lectures, to acquire skills to work with the bases of the legislation of Ukraine, the Unified State Register of Court Decisions.

In the process of teaching an academic discipline, the methods of "brainstorming", case method, Press method can be used, which help to improve the effectiveness and assimilation of the material, help to teach how to express one's opinion, justify and argue it.

Student's independent work

Types of independent student work are: **preparation for seminar (practical) classes, solving problems (cases), performing creative tasks, drafting documents**, for which 24 hours (for full-time education) / 50 hours (for part-time education) are allocated.

No. z/p	The topic of the lesson	Tasks for the lesson topic	Deadline
1	Topic: State	<p>Questions about the topic :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Think about what changed in Ukraine after the declaration of its sovereignty in 1991? 2. Think if the state disappeared today, how would it affect your life? What good does the state do for you? 3. Do you agree with the opinion of one of the thinkers of the late 19th and early 20th centuries that it is impossible to live in society and be free from it? Justify your point of view regarding the given statement <p>The student must know the signs of the state; theories of the origin of the state; historical types of the state; forms of the state and functions of the state, state symbols</p> <p>The student should be able to : 1) explain what exactly is the difference between such concepts as: <i>monarchy-republic; empire-federation-confederation-unitary state; authoritarian regime-totalitarian regime-democratic regime</i> ; 2) complete the task related to the topic of the lesson</p> <p>Presentations (abstracts), questions, tasks</p>	Tasks are completed by the date specified by the teacher (deadline)
2	Topic: Law	<p>Questions about the lesson topic:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Concepts and signs of law. Prerequisites for the emergence of the right 2. Sources of law and functions of law as the main directions of its action 3. The form of realization of the right and what types it is (observance, execution, using) 4. Social norms: concepts, types. The place of legal norms in the system of social norms 5. Legal norm: concepts, components 6. Legal relations: concepts, components 7. Offenses: concepts, signs, components 8. Legal responsibility: concepts, types <p>The student must know the properties of law; sources of law; legal system; system legislation; the structure of the legal norm; composition of the offense, signs of the offense; forms of guilt; causes of offenses</p> <p>The student should be able to: 1) explain what exactly is the difference between such concepts as: <i>law - by-law act; legal custom - legal contract - legal precedent;</i> <i>incorporation - codification - consolidation, hypothesis - disposition - sanction; branch of law</i></p>	Tasks are completed by the date specified by the teacher (deadline)

		<p>- <i>institute of law</i> ; <i>action</i> - <i>an event</i> in the context of legal facts ; 2) complete the task related to the subject of the lesson</p> <p><u>Questions, cases, problems</u></p>	
3	<p>Topic: Fundamentals of the constitutional law of Ukraine. Human rights in Ukraine</p>	<p><u>Questions about the lesson topic:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Constitution: concepts, types 2. Legal status of a person, components (citizen, subject, foreigner, person without citizenship, refugee, temporary internally displaced person) 3. Citizenship. Ways of acquiring citizenship. Principles of acquiring citizenship 4. People's power, its types 5 . Types of human and citizen rights in Ukraine 6 . Constitutional duties of citizens of Ukraine 7 . Constitutional guarantees of justice <p>The student must <u>know</u> the types of constitutions, types of electoral systems, types of state authorities ; types of rights and freedoms and responsibilities of a person and a citizen</p> <p>The student should be <u>able to</u> : 1) explain what exactly is <u>the difference</u> between such concepts as: <i>written constitution - unwritten constitution; flexible constitution - rigid constitution; gifted constitution - people's constitution; permanent constitution - temporary constitution; citizenship - citizenship; stateless - option; a refugee is a person without citizenship - a temporary internal migrant; right - freedom - duty ; elections - referendum - absenteeism; all-Ukrainian referendum - local referendum; ordinary list of candidates for deputies - rigid list of candidates for deputies; mandatory deputy mandate - free deputy mandate; deputy immunity - deputy indemnity; deputy group - deputy faction; deputy appeal - deputy request; impeachment - resignation</i> ; 2) complete the task for the topic</p> <p><u>Cases, questions, problems</u></p>	<p>Tasks are completed by the date specified by the teacher (deadline)</p>
4	<p>Topic: Administrative and criminal liability. Protection of violated human rights</p>	<p><u>Questions about the lesson topic:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Offense, crime: concept, composition 2. Administrative fines: concepts, types 3. Punishment for a crime: purpose of application, types of punishments 4. Complicity in crime. Types of accomplices 5. Circumstances excluding legal responsibility; the age of the person from which it occurs administrative and criminal liability <p>The student must <u>know</u> the peculiarities of administrative and criminal liability, forms of guilt</p> <p>The student should be <u>able to</u> : 1) explain what exactly is <u>the difference</u> between such concepts as:</p>	<p>Tasks are completed by the date specified by the teacher (deadline)</p> <p>Draft documents are submitted for review on the day of a</p>

		<p><i>an administrative offense is a crime; administrative responsibility - criminal liability; crime - criminality; the necessary defense is extreme necessity - imaginary defense; sanity - limited sanity - lack of sanity ; 2) complete tasks related to the topic; 3) file a Complaint against the actions of an official</i></p> <p><u>Cases, tasks, questions</u></p>	<p>specific seminar on a specific topic</p>
5	<p>Topic: Fundamentals of labor law of Ukraine (Features of employment and dismissal)</p>	<p><u>Questions about the lesson topic:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain how the right to work differs from the right to work? Name the main ones signs of labor relations 2. Explain how an employment contract differs from an employment contract and by what Is an employment contract different from an employment agreement? 3. Grounds for termination and suspension of employment relations 4. Peculiarities of dismissal according to the current labor legislation of Ukraine <p>The student must know exactly what labor law is studying (problems in this field rights), types of work, types and forms of employment contract; which documents are submitted at employment, and which ones are presented; grounds for terminating the employment contract</p> <p>The student should be able to: 1) explain what exactly is the difference between such concepts as:</p> <p><i>free labor - forced labor; employment contract - employment contract - employment agreement; suspension from work - suspension from work - dismissal from work; absenteeism - forced absenteeism ; 2) complete the tasks related to the topic (draw up a Resume and Motivation Letter on behalf of the job seeker); 3) solve problems related to the topic</i></p> <p><u>Cases, tasks, questions, test control</u></p>	<p>Tasks are completed by the date specified by the teacher (deadline)</p> <p>Draft documents are submitted for review on the day of a specific seminar on a specific topic</p>
6	<p>Topic: Fundamentals of labor law of Ukraine (Working time and rest time. Types of responsibility of parties to an employment contract)</p>	<p><u>Questions about the lesson topic:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In accordance with the current labor legislation of Ukraine, explain the meaning of conditional phrase as "double part-time". What types of working hours are provided current labor legislation? What is "remote work", what are its features? 2. According to the current labor legislation of Ukraine, vacations are one of the types of rest time. Why can't every type of vacation be considered vacation time? 3. What types of incentives apply to employees who work diligently? Why is it important to do? 	

		<p>4. What are the peculiarities of disciplinary and material responsibility compared to other types of legal responsibility?</p> <p>The student must know the types of working time and rest time; features of disciplinary and material responsibility</p> <p>The student should be able to: 1) explain what exactly is the difference between such concepts as: <i>reduced working time - part-time working time; homework - remote work; the employee's workplace - the employee's workplace; vacation - rest</i> ; 2) solve problems related to the topic</p> <p>Cases, tasks, questions, test control</p>	
7	Topic: Fundamentals of civil law of Ukraine	<p>Questions about the lesson topic:</p> <p>1. The unofficial name of the current Civil Code of Ukraine is "Economic Constitution state". It is believed that the application of its provisions will lead to significant social changes and, thus, contribute to the development of civil society in Ukraine and the growth of the well-being of its citizens, since the disenfranchised cannot be wealthy Do you agree with this? Why?</p> <p>2. Explain why making a thing for one's own needs cannot be considered as transaction?</p> <p>3. Explain why money as a type of property cannot be used for the same the principle by which things are used?</p> <p>4. When buying and selling a thing, the object of the legal relationship is the thing that is being bought; at the same time there is an exchange of money for a thing. Explain why money is not an object of legal relations?</p> <p>5. Explain why the appropriation of someone else's authorship is an encroachment on personal non-property goods, but it also causes property damage?</p> <p>The student must know the types of civil law contracts, the difference between a deed and a civil law contract</p> <p>The student should be able to : 1) explain what exactly is the difference between such concepts as: <i>civil legal capacity – civil legal capacity; natural person – legal entity; things are property; property relations - non-property relations</i> ; 2) solve problems related to the subject of the lesson</p> <p>Tasks, cases, questions, test control</p>	Assignments are completed by the date (deadline) determined by the teacher
8	Topic: Fundamentals of family law of Ukraine	<p>Questions about the lesson topic:</p> <p>1. Marriage, the procedure for concluding a marriage; grounds and procedure for divorce</p> <p>2. Rights, obligations of spouses</p>	

		<p>3. Conditions for declaring a marriage invalid 4. What is the basis for the rights and obligations of parents and children? 5. What types of rights and responsibilities of parents and children are distinguished? 6. Name the ways of placement of children deprived of parental care</p> <p>The student must know the procedure for entering into and dissolving a marriage, the rights and responsibilities of parents and children The student should be able to: 1) explain what exactly is the difference between such concepts as: <i>engagement – marriage – family; fictitious marriage - invalid marriage; guardianship - care — patronage</i> ; 2) solve problems related to the subject of the lesson Problems, cases, questions</p>	<p>Tasks are completed by the date specified by the teacher (deadline)</p>
9	Topic: Inheritance	<p>Questions about the lesson topic:</p> <p>1. Explain why the law defines a group of persons who do not have the right to inheritance; who have the right to a mandatory share of the inheritance? Whose interests are protected in this case? 2. Explain why, if a will is made with a condition, then the condition specified in the will must exist at the time of the opening of the inheritance? 3. Explain why the interested parties cannot contest the will, even if they became aware of its contents?</p> <p>The student must know the order of heirs, the procedure for accepting inheritance The student should be able to : 1) explain what exactly is the difference between such concepts as: <i>inheritance by law - inheritance by will</i> ; 2) solve problems to topics; 3) perform a practical task (on behalf of an imaginary character, make a Will "with a condition" or a Will "without a condition" regarding the future fate of one's property Problems, cases, questions</p>	<p>Tasks are completed by the date specified by the teacher (deadline)</p> <p>Draft documents are submitted for review on the day of a specific seminar on a specific topic</p>

In accordance with the curricula of the faculties (institutes), **full-** time students perform an individual semester task - *Modular control work* , and **part- time** students perform an individual semester task - *Home Control Work* or *Abstract* ; Completed work is sent to the teacher's email for verification no later than a week before the beginning of the credit and examination session (deadline); works that are submitted in violation of deadlines or with non-compliance with the requirements of academic integrity **are not evaluated** .

Modular test work (MKR) : a test task that is placed on a distance learning platform (access to the test is opened on a day determined by the teacher, students have an allotted time to complete the test, after which access to the test is blocked).

Homework : consists of two options, each of which has 10 tasks of varying difficulty . The purpose of writing DKR is to reveal at the appropriate scientific, practical and methodical level the concepts, content, tasks of the academic discipline, as well as the presence of students' creative abilities and skills in learning the educational material. The approximate content of tasks for the DKR is given in **Appendix D** to the Syllabus.

The text of the DKR is typed on a computer (Times New Roman , 14 font size, 1.5 line spacing, A4 format; the text is aligned in width, indents of the text from the edges: from above - 20 mm; from the left edge - 30 mm; 10 mm from the right edge; from below - 20 mm).

The title page indicates: 1) the name of the university, faculty and department where the work is performed, 2) the version of the DKR according to the student's surname in the journal of the academic group, 3) the student's full name, number of the academic group, 4) the name of the teacher who will check the work, his position , academic degree, scientific title, 5) year of work performance.

On the last page of the DKR, a list of used sources is indicated, the date of the work was completed (date, month, year), as well as the artist's signature.

Abstract (from the Latin " *to report* ", " *to report* ") is an individual task that contributes to the deepening and expansion of students' theoretical knowledge on certain topics of the discipline, develops the skills of independent work with educational and scientific literature. An approximate list of essay topics can be found in **Appendix B** to the Syllabus.

Abstract **is not a verbatim retelling** of the text of the textbook (educational manual), but represents the ability to: 1) work with scientific literature and regulatory legal acts; 2) independently analyze and summarize the material; 3) formulate own conclusions and proposals.

The student chooses the topic of the essay from the proposed list.

The text of the work is typed on a computer (Times New Roman , 14 font size, 1.5 line spacing, A4 format; the text is aligned in width, indents of the text from the edges: from above - 20 mm; from the left edge - 30 mm; 10 mm from the right edge; from the bottom - 20 mm): 8-10 pages (without a bibliography).

The title page indicates: 1) the name of the university, faculty and department where the work is performed, 2) the topic of the essay, 3) the name of the student, the number of the academic group, 4) the name of the teacher who will check the work, his position, scientific degree, academic title, 5) year of performance of the work.

The structure of the essay:

A) Work plan

B) Introduction (a mandatory part of the essay; the relevance, scientific and practical significance of the chosen topic is briefly justified) ;

C) The main part (explanation of the content of the topic) ;

D) Conclusions (formulated: 1) research results ; 2) evaluation of the analyzed material ; 3) suggestions or recommendations regarding the researched problem) ;

D) List of used literature: 1) only those sources that were used when writing the abstract or to which references are made in the work itself (references to sources must be made in the text in square brackets with the page numbers indicated according to the source. For example : [3, p. 234] or [2, p. 35; 8, p. 215]); 2) the list of used sources is submitted at the end of the work in the order of mentioning the sources and must be prepared in accordance with the existing standards of bibliographic description (see: National Standard of Ukraine DSTU 8302:2015 "Information and documentation. Bibliographic reference. General provisions and rules of compilation" developed in 2015 »).

7. Policy of academic discipline (educational component)

Forms of work

Educational classes in the discipline " Legal Studies " are held in the form of lectures and seminars. It is also possible to submit individual questions (tasks) for independent study.

During the lectures, the teacher focuses students' attention on key issues related to the implementation of labor activities, can reproduce the material in the form of cases. Lectures can take place in the form of a dialogue, when the teacher asks counter-questions of the audience about the educational material, can ask to give a quick answer to the current question or the material of previous topics.

The purpose **of seminars (practical) classes** are deepening of the knowledge that students receive at lectures, skills to work with current legal acts and special literature when solving situational exercises (cases) individually or in small groups; formation of skills to argue one's own point of view with reference to current legal acts.

also possible to perform independent work to repeat previous material at seminar classes.

Topics and tasks for seminar classes, tasks for independent work, provided by the work program of the discipline, are sent by the teacher to the e-mail of the group and are available in the student's personal account in the <http://ecampus.kpi.ua/>, as well as assignments are on the Sikorsky platform (Classroom), where the course "Jurisprudence" is hosted.

Attending classes

Attending classes is an important component of learning. All students are expected to attend lectures and seminars.

Missed evaluation control measures

Work-up of missed seminar classes takes place in the non-attestation period (**during the period of the university calendar control, work-up of missed seminar classes is not carried out**) every week on the day and time determined by the teacher at the department (329-19) or remotely in the mode of video conferences (Zoom , Google Meet); or the completed assignment is uploaded by the student to his personal account for checking on the distance learning platform. Missed lectures are not made up.

Rules of behavior in classes

Active participation of the student in classes is mandatory .

The use of laptops and smartphones is allowed in classes, but only for the purposes determined by the subject of the class and the corresponding thematic task.

At the seminar, the student can use the written notes (answer theses) prepared by him on the subject of the lesson (or those provided by the task), but during the answer itself, the student should express himself "in his own words".

If the class takes place remotely (using Zoom , Google platforms Meet , etc.), students **must turn on video communication** when answering .

The organizers of lecture and seminar classes in remote mode can be both students and teachers: for each class, a new link is sent to the e-mail address of the teacher, academic group (or in Telegram), or the classes are held using a permanent link (link).

Violation of deadlines and incentive points

No. z/p	Incentive points	Penalty points
1	Participation in a conference with publication of theses or publication of a scientific article in a professional publication (5 points, theses; 10 points, article)	Works submitted in violation of deadlines or performed in violation of the academic integrity policy <u>are not graded</u> (0 points)
2	Participation in the work of a problem group (5 points)	

According to the Regulation on the system of evaluation of learning results, the sum of all incentive points cannot exceed 10% of the rating scale.

Academic integrity

The policy and principles of academic integrity are defined in Chapter 3 of the Code of Honor of the National Technical University of Ukraine "Ihor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute". More details: <https://kpi.ua/code>.

Norms of ethical behavior

Standards of ethical behavior of students and employees are defined in Chapter 2 of the Code of Honor of the National Technical University of Ukraine "Ihor Sikorskyi Kyiv Polytechnic Institute". More details: <https://kpi.ua/code>.

8. Types of control and rating system for evaluating learning outcomes (RSO)

Current control: implemented in the form of a survey, express survey (test-control), presentations at seminar classes, control of the assimilation of educational material planned for independent study by the student (tasks, cases, drafting of documents), MKR.

Forms of student participation in the educational process that are subject to ongoing control:

- 1) Speech on the main question (providing an answer to a specific theoretical question or explaining the course of solving a problem, case)
- 2) Participation in discussions
- 3) Additions, questions to the answerer
- 4) Written tasks (tests, tests, cases, drafting documents)
- 5) Independent processing of topics
- 6) Systematic work in seminar classes, activity during discussion of issues

Calendar control: carried out twice a semester as a monitoring of the current state of fulfillment of the Syllabus requirements. The teacher evaluates the student's work in each seminar session, but the specific final number of points for work in seminars is assigned by the teacher during the first and second stages of calendar control - in the eighth and sixteenth weeks of study, respectively. The student's rating as of the 8th week and the 16th week (based on the results of work in seminar classes) is automatically displayed in his personal account in the <http://ecampusystem.kpi.ua/>.

The condition for a positive first certification is to obtain at least 12-25 points, for the second certification - to obtain at least 25-50 points (taking into account the results of the first calendar control).

Semester control: assessment (held in a separate class that is not a seminar)

Conditions for admission to semester control: absence of debts for students from the discipline; at least one positive attestation during the calendar control; the student's performance of all or more than 60% of the current control tasks .

WARNING! Students who attended less than 60% of seminar classes ("closing" absences by completing the relevant tasks on time is not considered an absence) and did not complete the MKR (DKR) or Abstract, **are not allowed** to be counted.

Students who scored **0-49 points during the semester** are not allowed to take the course (the student is offered to repeat this course).

Students who scored **50-59 points during the semester** are required to pass the credit (perform the credit test task).

The credit test task consists of 50 tasks. The weighting point of each task is 2 points, the number of points depends on the number of correct answers to the test tasks. The answer to the test task can have either one correct answer or several (in this case, the answer will be considered correct if all the correct options from the proposed ones are provided)

Students who scored a rating of **60 points or more during the semester** receive an " **automatic**" rating (the performance of additional tasks to increase the rating point **is not provided for**) .

Evaluation system (full-time education)

No. z.p.	Assessment control measure	%	Weight score	Number	In total
1.	Test control	30	0-10	3	3 0
2.	Modular control work or Abstract	15	0-15	1	15
3.	Speeches at seminar classes	25	0-5	5	25
4.	Solving situational exercises (cases, problems)	20	0-5	4	20
5.	Drafting of documents	8	0-2	5	10
	In total				100

Evaluation system (correspondence form of education)

No. z.p.	Assessment control measure	%	Weight score	Number	In total
1.	Test control		0-10	5	5 0
2.	Homework or Essay		0-15	1	15
3.	Solving situational exercises (cases, problems)		0 - 5	5	2 5
4.	Drafting of documents		0-2	5	10
	In total				100

Test control: maximum score: 10 (the number of points depends on the number of correct answers to the task given by the student), the test-control task is placed on the remote learning platform (access to the test is opened on the day determined by the teacher, students have time to complete the test, after which access to the test is blocked).

Modular control work (MCW): test task (maximum score: 15, the number of points depends on the number of correct answers to the task), which is placed on the distance learning platform (access to the test is opened on the day determined by the teacher, students have time allotted for completing the test, after which access to the test is blocked).

Homework: consists of two options, each of which has 10 tasks of varying difficulty .

Speeches at seminar classes:

active participation in the lesson, providing a full and reasoned, logically presented and interesting report, answer; expressing one's own position on debatable issues in combination with appropriate additions to the answers of other students — **5 points** ;

active participation in the lesson, providing correct answers with minor errors, violations of the logic of the answer presentation or successful completion of the interlocutor's answer - **4 points** ;

3-2 points – the answer needs significant additions; the student is confused in legal terminology and cannot answer clarifying questions due to insufficient study of the material ;

1 point - the answer is not in substance; extremely limited response ;

the student gave the correct answer to the question, but did not actively participate in the lesson - **1 point** .

Solving situational exercises (cases, problems) to consolidate the material (work in a seminar class): **5 points** (with the help of current labor legislation, the student correctly completed the task of the situational exercise with the appropriate justification of his answer); **4-3 points** (when solving the task of the situational exercise, the student made a slight violation of the logic of its solution); **2-1 points** (the student solved the situational exercise with numerous gross errors, or the answer does not contain references to the normative legal act, or the completed task does not contain a reasoned answer); **0 points** - the answer is not to the point

Compilation of documents:

0 points, " not counted " (the student made a mistake when compiling the documents) ;

2 points, " passed " (completed task has no comments from the teacher)

Abstract: 15 points (the student knows how to work with scientific literature and legal acts; demonstrates an independent analysis of the studied material on the chosen topic; knows how to formulate his own conclusions and proposals; the topic of the essay is fully disclosed; the design of the essay meets the requirements); **14-13 points** (the theme of the essay is revealed, but there are small flaws in the work; some questions need clarification, the student knows how to work with scientific literature and regulatory and legal acts; can independently analyze the studied material on the chosen topic, but cannot clearly formulate his own conclusions and proposals); **12-11 points** (the student did not fully disclose the presented topic; the material needs significant additions and clarifications; there are comments on the preparation of the essay); **10 points and below** (the student does not orient himself in the submitted material; the topic of the essay is not disclosed, the student cannot independently analyze the material on the chosen topic and does not know how to clearly formulate his own conclusions and proposals, and cites the textbook material as an argument).

The procedure for challenging the results of assessment control measures

Students have the opportunity to raise any issue relating to the screening process and expect it to be dealt with in accordance with pre-defined procedures.

Students have the right to appeal the results of control measures, but must be reasoned, explaining which criteria they disagree with according to the evaluation letter and/or comments.

Table of correspondence of rating points to grades on the university scale :

<i>Number of points</i>	<i>Rating</i>
100-95	Perfectly
94-85	Very good
84-75	Good
74-65	Satisfactorily
64-60	Enough
Less than 60	Unsatisfactorily
Admission conditions not met	Not allowed

9. Additional information on the discipline (educational component)

Recommendations for students

While preparing for the seminar class, the student must study the lecture material of a certain topic, it is desirable to get acquainted with additional resources on the network. If questions arise, unclear provisions are identified, it is necessary to discuss them with the teacher.

Pay attention!

If **the lecture session** falls on an official holiday (non-working) day, the material is submitted for independent processing (the teacher posts the lecture summary in the Classroom and in the Telegram group).

If **the seminar class** falls on an official holiday (non-working day), students must complete the test task according to the subject of the class by the date (deadline) determined by the teacher. The task is posted on the "Sikorsky" platform ([Classroom](#)) and in the Telegram group.

Outside classroom classes

Participation in conferences, problem group work is expected within the study of the academic discipline.

Distance learning

Synchronous distance learning is possible using video conferencing platforms and an educational platform for distance learning at the university.

Inclusive education

It is allowed

For more effective communication in order to understand the structure of the educational discipline and learn the material, the Zoom video conference service, Google Meet, the educational process support system "Electronic Campus of Igor Sikorsky KPI", the "Sikorsky" platform ([Classroom](#)) and the Telegram messenger are used, with the help of which:

- 1) paperless creation, distribution and classification of tasks is simplified;
- 2) placement and exchange of educational material is simplified;
- 3) providing feedback to students regarding educational tasks and the content of the educational discipline;
- 4) educational tasks of students are evaluated;
- 5) keeping records of the students' implementation of the study plan, the schedule for the implementation of educational tasks and student evaluations.

The approximate content of situational exercises (cases) that can be offered for work at seminar classes is given in **Appendix A** to the Syllabus

An approximate list of questions that can be submitted for semester control (credit) is given in **Appendix B** to the Syllabus

An approximate list of topics of abstracts is given in **Appendix B** to the Syllabus

An approximate list of tasks for Home Control Work can be found in **Appendix D** to the Syllabus.

The working program of the academic discipline (Syllabus) was compiled:

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Approved by the Department of Information, Economic and Administrative Law (protocol No. 16 dated June 1, 2023)

Agreed by the Methodical Council of the University (protocol No. 8 dated June 8, 2023)

Approximate content of situational exercises (cases)

Task No. 1. Prepare a report - presentation "*General characteristics of the political system of the state*":

1 . Government:

- A) monarchy (absolute, limited);
- B) republic (parliamentary, presidential, mixed)

2 . Who exactly is in power

(representatives of which class/or part of the class, social group, political party, etc.)

3 . Form of government:

- A) unitary state;
- B) federation;
- C) confederation

4 . Political regime:

- A) democracy;
- B) authoritarianism;
- C) theocracy;
- D) totalitarianism

5 . Political system of the state:

- A) The head of state, his powers;
- B) legislative bodies (structure, order of formation, powers);
- C) executive bodies (order of formation, functions, subordination);
- D) judicial bodies;
- D) interaction of legislative, executive, and judicial authorities

6 . Rights of citizens (subjects):

- A) right to vote (active right to vote, passive right to vote, age qualification, residence qualification, language qualification, criminal record qualification, etc.);
- B) socio-economic rights and freedoms ;
- C) political rights and freedoms;
- D) personal rights and freedoms;
- D) the possibility of exercising rights guaranteed by law

7 . Main political parties and public movements (brief description of programs, methods of their implementation, influence on different segments of the population)

8 . A brief generalized assessment of the political system and its development prospects.

Task (case) No. 2. There are more than 20 federal states on the modern world map. The vast majority of federal states were not formed according to the national-territorial principle. What, in your opinion, caused the formation and existence of such states? Why in some cases, federations are formed by concluding a corresponding agreement between independent states?

Task (case) No. 3. In primitive society, the custom of *blood revenge* was mandatory. It was believed that the soul of a person who did not take revenge would not find peace. Humanity was changing, but blood revenge did not go into the past. Even now, she sometimes reminds of herself with some terrible tragedy. One of the most widespread customs of revenge was the rule of *talion* (lat. "*retribution*"), according to which the thief had to suffer the same suffering and damage he caused to the victim as a punishment. The basis of this rule is the principle "*an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth*". The talion rule was based on people's ideas, albeit primitive, about justice. A clear example is the fact that the thief was not punished until he recovered on his own. After all, it was necessary to determine precisely what damages were inflicted on a person, and only then apply an equivalent punishment to the thief. Do you think people in a primitive society should be condemned for using blood feuds and later the talion rule? Is it necessary to introduce the rule of talion into modern legislation? Justify your point of view.

Task (case) No. 4. Prepare a report - presentation "*General characteristics of a phenomenon, event, process*":

1. The time of the event.
2. Place of the event.
3. Scale of the event
4. Event participants.
5. Purpose of participants.
6. Brief content of the event, phenomenon, process.
7. Achievements of the event.
8. Results of the event.

9. Prospects of the event.
10. Leading figures.

Task (case) No. 5. Prepare a report-presentation "*Characteristics of the activity of a political party / public organization*":

1. The name of the political party, organization, movement.
2. Time and place of creation.
3. Founders, leaders, leading figures.
4. Availability of an activity program.
5. Political demands.
6. Social requirements.
7. Ideological requirements.
8. Social and intellectual potential of participants.
9. Main slogans, demands.
10. The most important achievements.

Task (case) No. 6. Comment on the following **statement** : "*Each parliament in one or another state is a mirror image of the intellectual level of the society that elected it*" (Charles de Gaulle).

Task (case) No. 7. Comment on *the conclusion* of the Constitutional Court in case *No. 1 - 3/2018(2717/14)* : *Content of the situation* : Ukraine cannot guarantee its citizens constant and uninterrupted social benefits for children.

Task (case) No. 8. Comment on *the Decision* of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine dated *06/20/2019 No. 6/2019* in the case based on the constitutional submission of 62 people's deputies regarding the compliance with the Constitution (constitutionality) of the Decree of the President of Ukraine V.O. Zelenskyi "*On the early termination of the powers of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and the appointment of extraordinary elections*" : *Content of the situation* : The Constitutional Court of Ukraine in the said Decision recognized this Decree as being in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine.

Task (case) No. 9. Most often, people become victims of food poisoning in public catering establishments or after apparently safe shopping in a store. The main reasons are non-compliance with sanitary standards: violation of the production process of food preparation, incorrect product proximity, terms and temperature regime of product storage, dirt in warehouses and kitchens, faulty refrigerators, admission of employees to work without a medical examination, non-compliance with the rules of personal hygiene, use of unknown products origin without relevant documents. How to prove the guilt of a public catering establishment / store?

Task (case) No. 10. While in the store, the buyer accidentally touches the product, as a result of which it breaks or is damaged. The store administration requires the buyer to pay the cost of the broken/damaged product.

Task (case) No. 11. The owner of the printing plant, in connection with the production necessity, decided to transfer one of the employees to perform work related to the use of lead alloys during the illness of the employee who was constantly performing this work. The employee stated that according to the Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine *No. 256* dated *29.12.1993 "On the approval of the List of heavy work and work with harmful and dangerous working conditions, in which the use of women's labor is prohibited"*, the owner cannot demand from her to perform such work. To which the owner replied that the Constitution declares the equality of men and women in professional activity , and the Constitution has the highest legal force; thus, the employee must begin to perform her duties or be fired. How to prove the illegality of the owner's actions?

Task (case) No. 12. Formulate *advice to voters* or make *a note* for those citizens who will vote for the first time.

Task (case) No. 13. Among your neighbors in the house in which you live are: A) lovers of loud music and noisy parties, B) elderly people who do not sleep and who do not feel well, and therefore turn on the TV / radio at full blast loudness both at night and in the morning, B) a singer or musician who conducts rehearsals at a convenient time for him, D) a folk craftsman who is constantly nailing something, sawing, doweling, improving his home with his own hands.

Task (case) No. 14. Your smoking neighbor ignores your requests to stop smoking in the driveway.

Task (case) No. 15. Your neighbors litter in the hallway or elevator and do not respond to comments and requests to clean up after themselves.

Task (case) No. 16. In one of the apartments of a residential building, repair work has been carried out for 5 years, and the construction team works in the apartment only from 18:00 to 23:00, and on weekends from 08:00 to 20:00. The owner of the apartment and the builders do not respond to the repeated remarks and complaints of the residents about changing the mode of repair work.

Task (case) No. 17. There is a coffee shop in the semi-basement of a residential building, where music plays loudly all day. To repeated complaints, the owner of the coffee shop replies that the law allows listening to music until 11:00 p.m.

Task (case) No. 18. Comment on *the decision* of the panel of judges of the second judicial chamber of the Criminal Court of Cassation of the Supreme Court in case *No. 342/538/14-k* (proceedings *No. 51-646 km18*), according to which the killing of an attacker in the event of a home invasion is not an excess self-defense measures (the man, defending himself from illegal entry into the home and an attack by two people, stabbed one of them in the chest with a kitchen knife, as a result of which the attacker died in the hospital).

Task (case) No. 19. Your acquaintance asked you for help. He worked as a driver for 12 years, has the first class and the right to drive all types of vehicles. He received repeated incentives for his work. A young guy works with him, who has 3 years of experience and is a third-class driver. Recently, one of the company's vehicles broke down, so one of the drivers was redundant. On May 11, your friend was warned that he would be laid off due to downsizing from June 11. Your friend believes that he was fired from his job illegally. What additional questions do you need to find out in order to give him an answer? Formulate the answer based on the information you have, provided that your acquaintance has told absolutely everything.

Task (case) No. 20. Comment on *the decision* of the Great Chamber of the Supreme Court dated *16.05.2018* in case *759/19440/15-ts*, where a pregnant woman who worked under the terms of a fixed-term employment contract tried to protect her right to maternity leave, proving that the employer had no right to fire her while she was pregnant. According to the plaintiff, an effective means of legal protection in this dispute is reinstatement, which would allow the plaintiff to exercise her right to maternity leave, leave to take care of a child up to three years of age, and the addition of annual leave.

Task (case) No. 21. A man and a woman have been living together for 11 years without registering their marriage, they have no children together, the man refuses to register the marriage officially, explaining that there is no difference in which marriage you live in, and there are fewer bureaucratic procedures in this situation. What are the predicted risks if the woman continues to be in the status of a *"civil wife"* and live in an unregistered marriage?

Assignment (case) No. 22. Comment on *the decision* of the Supreme Court in Case *No. 6-1320uc17* regarding the new rules of inheritance: the heir can declare his rights to the inheritance within 6 months from the moment he learned about the contents of the will or from the moment he learned on the receipt of inheritance by other claimants to the property.

Appendix B

An approximate list of questions for assessment

1. The state is a complex, specific social phenomenon, so at different times there were quite a lot of theories, each of which tried to explain the reasons that influenced the origin of the state in its own way. Which of these theories can you name? Which of the named theories best corresponds to your ideas about the state? Why?
2. Is the rule of law important for society? *Why* ?
3. *Why* does law occupy an important place in society, despite the existence of a significant number of other norms?
4. *Why* are legal relations called *the "life" of law*?
5. What areas of law belong to public law?
6. What areas of law belong to private law?
7. Name the main causes of offenses.
8. How are law and order and legality related to each other?
9. What is the difference between legal order and social order?
10. Name the conditions under which the necessary defense is legitimate.
11. *Why* is constitutional law called *"state law"* and the Constitution - *"law of laws"* ?
12. *Why* does the Constitution of Ukraine enshrine a small list of duties of a person and a citizen?
13. *Why* can the expression of the people's will never be complete in scope?
14. *Why* is the active voting right of citizens under the proportional electoral system considered narrowed?
15. Name the signs of civil society
16. What are the peculiarities of administrative relations?

17. Who are the subjects of administrative relations?
18. What are state bodies and who do they consist of?
19. Who can be a civil servant?
20. What is the purpose of administrative fines?
21. What are the features of administrative responsibility?
22. Why are officials more severely punished than citizens for non-compliance with sanitary and fire prevention regulations?
23. What does the principle of criminal law mean "*without the law there is neither crime nor punishment*" ?
24. How is the principle of individualization of responsibility and the criminal responsibility of accomplices of the crime correlated?
25. Isn't punishment a manifestation of the principle of primitive times "*an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth*" ? Why ?
26. In your opinion, is it fair that the current Criminal Code of Ukraine does not provide for life imprisonment for a minor, even if he intentionally caused the death of another person?
27. Do the concepts of "*crime*" and "*criminality*" coincide ?
28. What is the difference between a punishment and an administrative penalty?
29. In your opinion, what social consequences could be caused by the absence of criminal responsibility in the legislation?
30. In accordance with the current labor legislation of Ukraine, explain the meaning of the conditional expression as "*double part-time working time*"
31. According to the current labor legislation of Ukraine, vacations are one of the types of rest time. Why can't every type of vacation be considered vacation time?
32. What are the features of disciplinary and material responsibility compared to other types of legal responsibility?
33. In accordance with the current labor legislation of Ukraine, explain why, in the event of an agreement reached between the employee and the employer on the termination of the employment relationship by agreement of the parties, in the presence of the issued relevant order for the dismissal of the employee, *the employer may have problems with proving the legality of the dismissal of the employee*, if the employee after dismissal will sue for wrongful dismissal and reinstatement?
34. In accordance with the current labor legislation of Ukraine, explain why labor discipline has a dual nature?
35. What types of incentives apply to employees who work diligently? Why is it important to do this?
36. The unofficial name of the current Civil Code of Ukraine is "*Economic Constitution of the State*". It is believed that the application of its provisions will lead to significant social changes and, thus, will contribute to the development of civil society in Ukraine and the growth of the well-being of its citizens, since the disenfranchised cannot be wealthy. Do you agree with this? Why ?
37. Why is the appropriation of someone else's authorship an encroachment on personal non-property goods, but it also causes property damage?
38. The current Family Code of Ukraine stipulates that if a woman and a man live in the same family, but are not married to each other, the property acquired by them during joint family residence belongs to them under the right of joint co-ownership, unless otherwise established in writing agreement between them. Why is the application of this legal norm in practice associated with significant difficulties?
39. In accordance with the current marriage and family legislation, explain the meaning of the conditional expression "*linden marriage*"
40. In accordance with the current marriage and family legislation, explain the meaning of the conditional expression "*marriage candidate*"
41. What is the basis of the rights and obligations of parents and children?
42. What types of rights and responsibilities of parents and children are distinguished?
43. Name the ways of placement of children deprived of parental care
44. In accordance with the current marriage and family legislation, explain the meaning of the conditional expression "*paid guardianship*"
45. Why does the law define a group of persons who do not have the right to inherit; who have the right to a mandatory share of the inheritance? Whose interests are protected in this case?
46. Why, if the marriage was dissolved by a court decision, a lawsuit to declare it invalid can be brought only after the annulment of the court's decision to dissolve the marriage?
47. Why should a person who has not reached marriageable age and who has been granted the right to marry go to court again if he wants to marry another person?
48. Why is the obligation of parents to maintain adult disabled sons and daughters not a continuation of the alimony obligation that parents had until the children reached 18 years of age?

49. *Why* the termination of the agreement between the parents on the payment of alimony for the child in connection with the expiration of its validity period or for other reasons not provided for in the agreement will not cause the termination of the alimony obligation of the parents?
50. *Why* , if persons who could inherit one after the other died within one day, the inheritance is opened simultaneously and separately for each of them?
51. Explain the Latin proverb "*Give what is yours while it is yours, after death it is not yours*"
52. *Why* , if the will is concluded with a condition, then the condition defined in the will must exist at the time of the opening of the inheritance?
53. *Why* are there stricter requirements for the form of a will than for other civil legal acts?
54. According to the current civil legislation, explain the meaning of the conditional expression "*reserve heir*"
55. According to current civil legislation, explain the meaning of the conditional expression "*double refusal of inheritance*"
56. According to the current civil legislation, explain the meaning of the conditional expression "*blind certificate of will*"

Appendix B

Approximate list of essay topics

1. International legal standards of human and citizen rights and freedoms
2. Power. The ratio of political and state power
3. The right to life and the problem of the death penalty
4. Guarantees of the right to social protection
5. The right to health care: theory and practice
6. Guarantees of citizens' right to study in their native language
7. Means of self-protection of rights and freedoms from illegal encroachments
8. Problems of realizing the right to compensation for damage caused by the state
9. The essence of the obligation not to encroach on the rights, freedoms, honor and dignity of other people
10. Women's rights and gender equality in Ukraine and the countries of the European Union
11. The right to freedom of expression under national and international law
12. Human rights in the field of environmental protection in Ukraine: state and problems of protection
13. Children's rights in Ukraine: normative regulation and the status of their observance
14. A person's right to privacy (private life) and "public interest": correlation of concepts
15. The right to individuality. The right to free choice and change of appearance
16. Stages of formation of constitutionalism in Ukraine
17. Dual and multiple citizenship: features of acquisition (comparative analysis)
18. Human labor rights in Ukraine: content and means of legal protection
19. Age discrimination (ageism and youngism) in the labor market: problems and ways to overcome
20. Legislative restrictions on the exercise of the right to freedom of movement (based on the practice of the European Court of Human Rights and decisions of domestic courts)
21. Types of secrets that ensure a person's private life
22. The right to be left alone or the right "to be forgotten"
23. Judicial protection of the right to respect for private life
24. Rights and freedoms of persons with disabilities: international standards and legislation of Ukraine
25. The rights of prisoners in Ukraine: normative regulation and the state of their observance
26. The right to education in Ukraine: history and modernity
27. Forms of implementation of the constitutional right to housing in Ukraine
28. Human rights movement in Ukraine
29. Judicial system of protection of constitutional rights and freedoms in Ukraine
30. The role of international non-governmental organizations in the protection of human rights
31. Strengths and weaknesses of electoral systems: comparative characteristics
32. Administrative offenses in the field of human and citizen rights and freedoms
33. Criminal responsibility for crimes against the foundations of national security of Ukraine
34. Characteristics of personal non-property rights of citizens according to the current legislation of Ukraine and the legislation of the EU countries
35. Characteristics of property rights of citizens and legal entities
36. The concept of authorship in the field of scientific and technical creativity
37. Ways of protecting authorship on the Internet

38. Inheritance by law and by will in accordance with the current legislation of Ukraine and the legislation of the EU countries
39. General principles of legal regulation of family relations
40. Personal non-property and property rights and obligations of spouses in accordance with the current legislation of Ukraine and the legislation of the EU countries

Appendix G

Approximate content of tasks for Home Control Work (for correspondence students)

Option number 1

(performed by students whose last names are listed in the journal of the academic group as 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17 ...)

Task No. 1. Determine the form of government, the form of territorial organization, form of political regime:

The country consists of 16 lands, each of which has its own constitution, parliament, and government. The supreme legal force is the constitution adopted by the state parliament, which consists of two chambers: the lower, which is formed through national elections once every 4 years, and the upper, whose deputies are elected by the parliaments of the regions. The head of state is the President, who is elected by the lower house of the parliament for 5 years. The government is headed by the chancellor, the government is responsible to the parliament and is formed by the party that has the majority in the parliament, or by the relevant coalition of parties.

Task No. 2. Determine the type of social norm in the given example. Find in the text characteristic features inherent in the specified social norm.

Feast of *Ivan Kupala (July 7)* was noted mainly by young people. The celebration began with the decoration of the Kupala tree on the bank of the river, the pond - a bathing place, for which cherry, willow or black maple were chosen. The girls decorated it with ribbons, curled wreaths from the branches. They also made a Marena doll. Around the tree they led a "*crooked dance*", sang Kupala songs, ate a ritual dish - boiled eggs or scrambled eggs.

In the evening, a bonfire was lit. After the celebration, the bathhouse was set on fire and drowned in water. Kupala night was considered magical, at this time, according to belief, the fern flower blooms; whoever has it, knows everything in the world, can find any treasure, and therefore wealth comes to hand.

Task No. 3. Comment on the given situation:

A young man unexpectedly approached the teller of a bank and, threatening him with the butt of a hunting rifle, offered to hand over all the money he had. The cashier, fearing for her life, was forced to give them away. Is the cashier subject to legal liability?

Task No. 4. Comment on the given situation:

Citizen Repetovskyi, born in 1955, addressed the district council. He was born in Moscow, then lived in Zhytomyr with his father, an officer, where he graduated from school and military school. From 1979 to 1996, he served in the Armed Forces in various regions of the former USSR and abroad (in the former Czechoslovakia).

After retiring to the reserve in 1996, he lived in Chelyabinsk for 3 years, and then moved to Poltava, where he currently lives. Repetovsky wants to become a citizen of Ukraine. Does he have the right to this, what are the requirements for this, what should he do?

Task No. 5. According to the current legislation of Ukraine, explain why the popular expression of will can never be complete in scope?

Task No. 6. Determine the composition of an administrative offense:

A citizen decided to test the strength of his "*Ukraine*" bicycle: in a state of alcoholic intoxication, he rammed through an automatic barrier at a railway crossing. As a result of this "*experiment*", the barrier was completely broken.

Task No. 7. In accordance with the current legislation of Ukraine, explain the meaning of the conditional statement "*paid care*"

Task No. 8. In accordance with the current legislation of Ukraine, explain the meaning of the conditional statement "*double part-time*"

9. Sequence setting task

(arrange in a logical sequence events, stages, stages of processes marked by **Letters**, next to **Numbers**)

Place in the correct sequence the laws of the emergence of the state:

	Figure	Letter
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A) increase in labor productivity;	1	
B) property inequality of the population;	2	
C) three major divisions of labor;	3	
D) appearance of excess product	4	

10. Matching tasks

(for each of the tasks marked **with a number**, choose **one** correct answer option, marked **with a letter**)

Determine the compliance of the type of vacation with the following characteristics:

		Figure	Letter
1) additional;	A) for persons in case of death of relatives; weddings, etc.;	1	
2) creative;	B) for the special nature of the work;	2	
3) social;	C) for persons who study without separation from production;	3	
4) without salary retention	D) in connection with pregnancy and childbirth, etc.;	4	
	D) for people who write textbooks, monographs, scientific dissertations		

Option number 2

(performed by students whose last names are listed in the journal of the academic group as 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18...)

Task No. 1. Determine the form of government, the form of territorial organization, form of political regime:

The country consists of 3 historical parts, in each of which there are elected bodies dealing with matters of local importance. The head of state is the queen, who appoints the prime minister and ministers. The Queen's decrees are signed by members of the government and are responsible for them. The legislative power belongs to the bicameral parliament, the lower house of which is elected once every 5 years by universal suffrage. Ministers must be members of parliament, the leader of the party that won the parliamentary elections is appointed as prime minister. Disputes are resolved by the courts, judges are appointed by the Queen on the proposal of the judges' qualification commission.

Task No. 2. Determine the type of social norm in the given example. Find in the text characteristic features inherent in the specified social norm.

Churches on *Trinity* seemed to turn into groves. Along the walls and the iconostasis, felled young birch trees were placed in rows, images were decorated with fresh flowers, and the floor was covered with meadow grass. The clergy dressed in green cloth robes, women dressed mainly in green clothes on this day. The girls wove green ribbons into their braids. They stood at the service with bouquets of flowers. The priest's auspicious prayers were listened to while standing on his knees and lowering his head to a bouquet of flowers. It was believed that at this time a person should have so many tears of repentance for his sins that a single tear fell on each flower - "*dew of grace*".

Task No. 3. Comment on the given situation:

Late in the evening, the girl was returning home along a dark street. She saw a person who was quickly catching up with her. Frightened and suspecting that the boy was stalking her, the girl grabbed a piece of pipe that was lying on the lawn and when the boy came close, she hit him, causing bodily injuries. Later it turned out that the guy - an officer of the Ukrainian army - was late for the train and that's why he was in a hurry. He had no intentions towards the girl. Will the girl be prosecuted?

Task No. 4. Comment on the given situation:

The employees of one of the Odesa maternity homes, in which there are 2 newborns, turned to legal advice for help. The mother of one of them, a native of India, a stateless person, has been permanently living in Odesa since 2012. Her child was born on a ship owned by the Ukrainian shipping company while sailing from Kutaisi (Georgia) to Odesa. The father of the child is unknown.

The second child was found in the yard of the maternity hospital, her parents could not be found, despite the efforts of doctors and the police.

Doctors are interested in whether newborns will receive Ukrainian citizenship?

Task No. 5. Why does the Constitution of Ukraine enshrine a small list of duties of a person and a citizen?

Task No. 6. Determine the composition of an administrative offense:

Around 2:00 am, a 21-year-old citizen broke the large window glass of the kiosk in the vestibule of the metro station with his fist, 2x3 meters worth 800 hryvnias. Later, the boy explained to the policemen who came to the call that he wanted to find out for himself whether he could break this glass. It turned out that he could do it.

Task No. 7. In accordance with the current legislation of Ukraine, explain the meaning of the conditional expression "marriage of lime"

Task No. 8. According to the current legislation of Ukraine, vacations are one of the types of rest time. Why can't every type of vacation be considered vacation time?

9. Sequence setting task

(arrange in a logical sequence events, stages, stages of processes marked by **Letters** , next to **Numbers**)

Determine the sequence of individual stages of the legislative process:

	Figure	Letter
A) draft law;		
B) legislative initiative;		
C) promulgation of the law;		
D) adoption of the law		

10. Matching tasks

(for each of the tasks marked **with a number**, choose **one** correct answer option, marked **with a letter**)

Determine the correspondence of the type of legal responsibility to the following examples:

		Figure	Letter
1) criminal responsibility;	A) Serhiy Zhdanov, an employee of the <i>Crocus firm</i> , systematically fails to comply with the orders of his employer Oleksiy Andreev;	1	
2) disciplinary responsibility;	B) citizen Repetovsky illegally took possession of the " <i>Deu-Supercar</i> " car , which belonged to his son-in-law;	2	
3) civil liability;	C) Serhiy Shevchenko, a lodger, refuses to pay money to the owner for the use of housing;	3	
4) material responsibility;	D) Artem Mochalkin, being in a state of alcoholic intoxication , spoiled the overalls given to him by his employer	4	
5) administrative responsibility		5	