

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
West Ukrainian National University
Faculty of Law
Department of Theory and History of the State and Law

Methodical recommendations
for course paper
from the discipline "Theory of the state and law"
for students
degree of higher education bachelor
fields of knowledge 29 International relations,
specialty 293 International law ,
educational and professional program "International Law"

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Introduction

Research is an important component of training highly qualified specialists in higher education institutions. It includes two elements: 1) mastering the methodology of organizing research work, 2) working on a research project under the guidance of teachers. A term paper is an independent, educational and scientific research of a student. In the process of writing a paper under the guidance of the department's faculty, students master the methods and acquire the skills of conducting scientific research. Writing a term paper should help develop a student's creative thinking, acquire skills in collecting, analyzing and interpreting literature and other sources, and the ability to formulate conclusions and proposals.

The name of competences, forming of which provide the study of discipline:

- GC 5. Ability to search for, process, and analyze information from a variety of sources.

Program learning outcomes:

- LO 1. Know and understand the basics of state foreign policy, the nature and dynamics of international relations, international cooperation at the universal and regional levels, identify the legal status of subjects of international relations and the nature of interaction between them;
- LO 3. To know and understand the normative provisions, doctrines and principles of functioning of international and national legal systems, to analyze and qualify legal phenomena on this basis, to apply international legal norms and principles in the national legal system;
- LO 14. Using modern digital technologies, collect, systematize and analyze information from various sources on international and national legal processes and phenomena;
- LO 16. To know modern scientific achievements in the field of international and national law, to have skills in research work, to interpret the results of scientific research and to take them into account in practical professional activities;
- LO 19. Independently determine educational goals and learning trajectories, find the necessary educational resources.

Successful research and writing of term papers depends on strict adherence to the basic requirements for them, which contributes to the formation of the student's proper work style, fosters self-responsibility, and instills certain skills for conducting scientific research. When evaluating term papers, the committee takes into account compliance with the requirements for formatting the paper, the quality of the research itself, its scientific novelty, and the ability to defend the formulated provisions and conclusions. Papers prepared in violation of state standards and established requirements may not be allowed to be defended.

SECTION 1

SEQUENCE OF COURSE WORK

Before starting the term paper, the student must familiarize himself/herself with the basic requirements for writing term papers. In addition, each stage of the term paper should be coordinated with the supervisor. For rational use of time when writing a term paper, you should follow the following algorithm:

- Selection of the topic;
- Defining the object, subject, purpose and objectives of the research;
- Selection and analysis of sources (literature) on the topic:
- Drawing up a preliminary plan;
- writing an introduction;
- establishment of facts and their coordination;
- Formulation of conclusions and recommendations;
- Preparation of the list of references and appendices;
- writing the main text of the work;
- Preparation for the defense of the term paper.

In modern methodology, it is customary to distinguish the following **stages of scientific research**:

1. Preparatory stage.
2. Information stage.
3. Reconstruction stage.
4. Analytical stage.
5. Narrative stage.

The preparatory stage begins with the choice of topic.

Students choose the topic of the course work independently from the list proposed by the department. The topics correspond to the topics of scientific research of the department. Before the final approval of the topic, it is possible to adjust the topic in accordance with the students' suggestions. This allows to stimulate creative search and independence of scientific research. After determining the research topic, the research task must be substantiated. That is, the

object and subject of the research, as well as the hypothesis, must be determined.

The object of research is the subject field of study, a part of the objective reality that is being studied. The subject of research is what will be directly investigated in the paper. Thus, the subject of research is narrower than the object.

The purpose of research is related to the object and subject of the study, as well as its final result and the way to achieve it. The goal implies what should be done in the course of the research. The research goal is specified by identifying specific tasks (from 5 to 10). The fulfillment of research tasks is not possible without familiarization with the main sources and literature on the topic of the term paper.

The information stage. Search and study of literature.

After determining the topic and research task, the information stage of the research begins. The work on the term paper begins with the catalog department and the periodicals hall. Students of the Western Ukrainian National University should primarily focus on the catalog and reading rooms of the university library, as well as the collections of the Ternopil Regional Scientific Library. For students working on coursework on religious studies, it is useful to get acquainted with local representatives of the relevant religious communities.

When conducting source research, it is necessary to find out the state of study of the chosen topic by modern science in order not to repeat well-known truths in the work, to define more specifically and more accurately the directions and main sections of your research.

When working with scientific literature and documents, students are encouraged to take notes. Notes are made on separate cards. cards allow you to create a working file that is easy enough to replenish and control. The cards can be arranged either alphabetically or by the main questions that reveal the content of the work.

Working index cards are used to compile a list of references; bibliographic descriptions on the cards must be complete and meet the requirements of the standard (the 2015 edition of the Referencing Manual). In addition to the basic information about the publication, the cards should contain an annotation, as well

as the document's code and the name of the library where it is stored. The card index compiled on the topic of the work should be submitted for review to the supervisor, who will recommend the works that should be studied first, as well as those that should be excluded from or included in the card index.

The collected material needs to be sorted and critically evaluated. When starting research, you should familiarize yourself with the most recent literature on the topic.

Newer works are usually more complete and accurate. In addition, research on the topic should begin with generalizing works that will allow you to cover the problematic field of research, and, accordingly, more clearly outline the problematic positions that need to be addressed.

We should also note cases when a student's research is devoted to the views or teachings of an author based on the study of relevant documents. If this is the case, then when analyzing the material, we will divide it into the following three groups:

1. Sources, i.e. works by the main character of your work, his contemporaries, biographical documents and official documents;
2. Research, i.e. works written on the topic based on the sources;
3. Auxiliary literature (dictionaries, reference books, encyclopedias).

Any research is based on the work of its predecessors. Therefore, the problem of citation and summarization is important when working with sources. You should be especially careful when making verbatim extracts that may become quotes later in the text. You should rewrite them verbatim, including typos and punctuation marks. Quotations should be kept to a minimum and used only when they are really necessary.

When quoting, we must follow a few formal rules:

1. The quotation must be verbatim;
2. The quotation should not be too long;
3. The quotation should be enclosed in quotation marks and accompanied by a reference to the source in a footnote;
4. Excerpts that avoid long quotations should be indicated by an ellipsis...;

5. Explanations that break the text of a quotation are given in square brackets [];

6. Quotations that are incomplete sentences are grammatically consistent with the author's text.

Paraphrasing usually forms the material for most of the text of a term paper. This means that already at the stage of taking notes, students begin to write the text of their work. You should strive to convey the author's thought as close to the original as possible using your own vocabulary. To avoid plagiarism, the following approaches should be followed: highlighting the main ideas, changing the structure of sentences, using synonyms or words with similar meanings, and changing word forms. At the same time, references must be included at the end of sentences.

Summarizing allows you to convey the content of an entire chapter or an entire work in one sentence.

When working on a paper, you should remember that one of the requirements for writing a paper is its independence and creativity. A paper that is oversaturated with references, borrowings from articles, textbooks, and monographs cannot be evaluated positively. A term paper should be written in good literary language.

A term paper that shows signs of plagiarism is withdrawn from consideration, and its author is given a grade of "unsatisfactory". The student writes a new term paper on a different topic.

The reconstruction stage involves establishing facts. After processing various sources and literature, the problem of identifying reliable facts arises. Facts are the basis of any research, and therefore verification is inseparable from working with reference materials. Verifying the accuracy of information found in sources may require various mental operations. Sometimes, the most effective steps can be to refer to the reference literature or to compare the information contained in different documents. It is also important to decide whether the statement comes from a reliable source. Therefore, you should pay attention to

the reputation of the source of information, as well as the competence of its author. Additionally, pay attention to whether the source cited by the author is primary or secondary. It is also useful to know what subjective motives might have influenced the author's conclusions (religious and political beliefs, personal and historical circumstances).

Analytical stage. Once the truth of the facts has been established, the question arises of comprehending and finding connections and dependencies between phenomena and events. At this stage, scientific knowledge is created. The researcher tries to comprehend and compare the facts at his or her disposal, compare possible interpretations of these facts, and track trends and patterns. At this stage, the student fully realizes his or her right to his or her own understanding of the phenomenon or story that is the subject of the term paper.

Narrative stage.

The term paper consists of the following parts:

1. Introduction.
2. The main part (divided into several sections).
3. Conclusions.
4. List of references.
5. Appendices (if necessary).

The expected volume of the term paper is 20-25 pages (without scientific apparatus). The list of references and appendices are not included in the calculated volume of work.

The first step in writing a term paper is to draw up a research plan. In this case, researchers most often turn to a chronological or substantive presentation of the material. The plan of the term paper must be agreed with the supervisor before the work on the text begins. After the final approval of the draft with the supervisor, the final version can be prepared. Before you print a term paper from a draft, you should carefully check it again, clarify the names of sections, subsections, the sequence of the material, check the digital data, the validity and

clarity of the wording of conclusions and recommendations.

The structure of a term paper includes the following main elements: title page, table of contents, introduction, main body, conclusions, references, and appendices (if necessary).

Title page. It is the main element of any scientific work - term paper, diploma or dissertation. Page numbering starts from the title page, although the page number is not put on it. In term papers, the full name of the educational institution and its departmental subordination, the faculty, department where the work was performed, the title of the work, information about the student and the supervisor, the city and year of submission of the work for defense are indicated.

Content. It corresponds to the work plan mentioned above. The only difference is the indication of page numbers. Only the number of the initial page of the plan item is indicated (Appendix 2).

Introduction. The task of the introduction is to orient the reader to the subject matter of the paper, present the topic of the paper and the research task, explain why it is important or interesting to address a particular topic, and justify the broader historical, social or intellectual context to which the phenomenon under consideration belongs. Therefore, the introduction should include the following components: problem statement, relevance (why this topic is interesting for research), object of research (1 sentence), subject of research (1 sentence), state, level of scientific development of the topic (who has studied this issue, what results have been achieved, what remains unexplored), purpose of research (1 sentence), research objectives, research methods, structure of the work (introduction, number of chapters, conclusions, list of sources, references (number of titles), total number of pages in the work). The recommended length of the introduction is up to three pages.

The main body of the paper consists of sections and subsections.

The task of the sections of the main body is to convincingly prove and illustrate the main idea of the author. In the main body, the author consistently and convincingly presents facts, arguments, and evidence that he or she has obtained by processing the relevant array of sources and literature. Each section

should begin with a preface that actualizes the research objectives that will be addressed in this section. At the end of the chapter, conclusions should be formulated with a brief summary of the scientific and practical results presented in the chapter.

The conclusion should contain the results of the study. The conclusion should indicate issues that require further research and set out guidelines for the future. It is inadmissible to present new facts, ideas, and arguments in the conclusion that are not present in the main body of the paper.

The conclusion is an opportunity to emphasize what has already been covered in the main body of the paper. It is very important that the conclusions are relevant to the tasks set. The length of the conclusion should not exceed 1-2 pages.

The research paper ends with a list of references. This element of a research paper is called the "List of References".

SECTION 2

FORMATTING OF THE TERM PAPER

The term paper is printed using a computer on sheets of white paper of A 4 format. When typing the text of the work, it is necessary to leave the following margins: on the left - up to 30 mm, on the right - 15 mm, on the top - 15 mm and on the bottom - 15 mm. The text of the scientific work is typed in a font (Times or similar) with a size of 14 points, lines are placed at intervals of 1.5 (28-30 lines per page).

Title page: the first page is designed as a title page, it does not have a footer, nor does it have a page number. See Appendix B for a sample of the formatting.

Table of contents. It corresponds to the work plan mentioned above. The only difference is the indication of page numbers. Only the number of the initial page of the plan item is indicated (Appendix B).

The numbering of pages, sections, subsections, tables, figures, and formulas is given in Arabic numerals without the number sign. The first page of the work is the title page, on which the page number is not put. On the following pages, the numbers are placed in the lower right corner of the page without a period after the number.

The section number is placed after the word "SECTION 1", no period is placed after the number, and then the section title is printed on a new line.

Subsections are numbered within each section. The subsection number consists of the section number and the ordinal number of the subsection, separated by a dot. The subsection number must be followed by a period, for example: "2.3." (third subsection of the second section). Then, on the same line, there is a subsection heading.

Each subsequent paragraph should be indented 10 mm. There are no additional spaces between paragraphs.

The heading of any of the structural parts cannot be at the end of the page; it must be followed by at least two lines of text at a distance of 5 mm from the heading. No heading may end with a period. If it is longer than one line, no

hyphenation should be used; the next line should begin with the same indentation.

The headings of the table of contents, introduction, conclusion, references, appendices, lists of symbols and abbreviations should be centered and written in capital letters in regular bold 18-point font. One line should be left blank after the title.

Each section begins on a new page. Sections are indicated by Arabic numerals. The title of the section should be placed on the next line under the number, in the center of the line. All titles are written in capital letters in regular bold. However, they differ in size: the word section and its number are written in 18-point font, and the title of the section is 16-point font.

A section can be divided into subsections, which in turn can be divided into smaller structural parts. It is undesirable to have more than four subdivisions.

A subsection and its first level of division are indicated by Arabic numerals and begin indented on the left side of the line. Keep a small indentation from the previous text between sections and subsections. This helps to divert the reader's attention and give the structure of the work a graphic expression. The heading of a subsection is written in lowercase, bold, 14-point font. The heading of the first subdivision is also written in lowercase bold letters, but it is additionally italicized.

The order of references to sources. References in the text are given in square brackets []. The source and page are referenced (except when referring to the source as a whole). For example: According to Heraclitus, the world should be understood as a stream, that is: "Everything flows, everything changes" [8, p. 68], where the number 8 is the number of the source in the List of References, and the number 68 is the page of the source from which the quote is taken. Vladimir Solovyov can be considered the first Russian philosopher to make the problem of Christian unity one of the central problems of his philosophy [16, p.114-115].

The problems of ecumenical cooperation between denominations in Ukraine are discussed in works [1-7] or [1, 2, 7].

Thus, the numbers in [] correspond to the serial number of the source in the list of references:

Formation of the bibliographic list.

In the text of the paper, after the conclusions, the "**List of References**" should be provided... This list should contain a complete bibliographic description of any documents, scientific works, and reference literature used by the author in any form according to the rules of bibliography in 2015. It is advisable to divide the list into several sections grouping different types of sources (regulations, scientific literature, articles, monographs, dissertations, abstracts, reference books, textbooks, manuals). In each part of the List..., full bibliographic titles of publications are given, indicating the total number of pages, and in articles, the first and last pages. The titles are arranged alphabetically - first Cyrillic editions, then Latin editions. Entries are arranged in alphabetical order by the authors' surnames or the first words of the titles of works recorded without an author. Authors with the same surname are recorded in alphabetical order of their initials. Works by the same author are recorded in alphabetical order of the first letters of their titles. Works by the same author with the same title are listed in chronological order. Samples of bibliographic references are given in Appendix A.

Illustrations. In term papers, only dashboard illustrations and original photographs should be used. Photographs smaller than A 4 format should be pasted on standard sheets of white paper of A 4 format. Illustrations should have a title that is placed after the number of the illustration. If necessary, the illustrations should be supplemented with explanatory data (text under the figure). Illustrations (photographs, drawings, diagrams, graphs, maps) and tables should be presented in the paper immediately after the text where they are mentioned for the first time or on the next page. Illustrations and tables that are placed on separate pages of the work are included in the general page numbering.

A table, figure, or drawing that is larger than A 4 format is considered as one page and placed in the appropriate places after the first mention in the text or in the appendices. Illustrations are designated by the word "Fig." and numbered sequentially within the section, except for illustrations in the appendices. The number of the figure should consist of the section number and the sequential number of the figure, separated by a period. For example: Fig. 1.2 (second figure

of the first section). The number of the illustration, its title and explanatory captions are placed sequentially under the illustration.

Tables. Each table should have a title that is placed above the table and printed symmetrically to the text. The title and the word "Table" are capitalized. Titles are not underlined. Column headings should begin with capital letters, subheadings - with small letters if they form one sentence with the heading, with capital letters if they are independent.

The height of the lines should be at least 8 mm. The column with the line numbers is not included in the table.

The table is placed after the first mention of it in the text so that it can be read without turning the heated block of work or with a clockwise turn. A table with a large number of rows can be moved to another sheet. When you move a table to another worksheet (page), the name is placed only on the first part of the action. You can divide a table with many columns into parts and place one part under the other on the same page. If the rows or columns of a table exceed the page format, then in the first case, the table header is repeated in each part of the table, and in the second case, the table side is repeated.

If the text that is repeated in a table column consists of one word, you can replace it with quotation marks; if it consists of two or more words, then the first time it is repeated, it is replaced with the words "Also" and then with quotation marks.

You should not use quotation marks instead of repeated numbers, brands, signs, mathematical and chemical symbols. If no numerical or other data is given in any line of the table, a dash (-) is placed in it.

All tables should be referenced in the text, and the word "table" should be abbreviated in the text, for example: "...in Table 1.2". In repeated references to tables and illustrations, the word "see" should be abbreviated, for example: "see Table 1.3".

Appendices. If necessary, it is advisable to include tables and illustrations in the appendices that help to better understand the material. The appendices should be made as a continuation of the work on the following pages, placing them in the

order of references in the text of the dissertation. Each appendix should begin on a new page. The appendix should have a title printed at the top in lowercase letters from the first capital letter symmetrically to the text of the page. In the middle of the line above the heading, the word "Appendix" and the capital letter denoting the appendix are printed in lowercase letters from the first capital letter. Appendices should be designated consecutively with capital letters of the Ukrainian alphabet, except for the letter b, for example, Appendix A, Appendix B, etc. One appendix is designated as Appendix A.

PROTECTION OF THE WORK

1.Submission of work for defense. Term papers are submitted to the department to the senior laboratory assistant within a certain period of time (usually 20 days before the start of the session) for registration and submission for integrity (plagiarism) check.

2.Defense of work. Term papers are defended in front of a committee consisting of the department's faculty. The student makes a 5- to 7-minute presentation, which outlines the summary and main points to be defended and answers questions from the committee members.

3. Criteria for evaluating term papers.

A paper that makes its own assessment of sources and literature, uses a variety of research methods, offers its own solution to the problem, presents reasoned conclusions and substantiated proposals can be graded "excellent" (5A).

A paper that makes its own assessment of sources and literature, independently selects and analyzes material that is significant in volume and interesting in content, draws reasoned conclusions and substantiated proposals, but has errors in the design of the paper can be graded as "good" (4, 5B).

A work that makes its own assessment of sources and literature, independently selects and analyzes a significant amount of material and interesting content, but has problems with the design of the work, argumentation of conclusions, can be rated as "good" (4 C).

A paper that independently selects and analyzes material that is significant in scope and interesting in content, but lacks analysis of sources and literature, and has errors in the paper's formatting, can be graded "satisfactory" (3.5 D).

A term paper in which published sources are abstracted and the topic is covered on their basis is allowed for defense, but cannot be evaluated higher than "satisfactory" (S E).

A term paper in which signs of plagiarism are detected is withdrawn from consideration, and its author is given a grade of "unsatisfactory" (2 F). In addition,

papers that do not meet the requirements for the design of term papers, as well as papers submitted in violation of the deadlines, are not allowed to be defended.

Sources used:

1. Sheiko V.M., Kushnarenko N.M. Organization and methods of research activity. Textbook. K., 2003. 295 p.

**Topics of term papers in the discipline "Theory of State and Law"
for first year students**

1. Jurisprudence - legal science: general theoretical characteristics.
2. Methodology of legal science: concept, types and characteristics of methods of legal cognition.
3. Trends in the development of legal education and science in Ukraine.
4. Theory of state and law in the system of legal sciences: general theoretical characteristics.
5. The theory of state and law is a basic general theoretical science.
6. The main tasks, functions of the theory of state and law and the importance of this course for the training of lawyers.
7. Legal guarantees of the right of the nation (people): essence and methods of implementation.
8. Concept, features, prerequisites for the emergence and social essence of the state.
9. General regularities of the emergence of the state, peculiarities of their manifestation in different nations.
10. Reasons for the emergence of the state, comparative characteristics of scientific theories about the origin of the state.
11. Functions of the state (concept, types). The main functions of the Ukrainian state.
12. Functions of the state of social and democratic orientation.
13. Sovereignty of the state, its relationship with the sovereignty of the nation, people.
14. General theoretical characteristics of the typology of states, its importance, criteria for their change.
15. State sovereignty as an important feature of the state
16. State and legal views of M.S. Hrushevsky.
17. State and legal ideas of Ivan Franko.
18. Political and legal ideas of Taras Shevchenko.
19. State and legal views of V.V. Vynnychenko.
20. The essence of the state and law in the works of S. Dnistriansky.
21. Definition of the essence of the state in the works of prominent Ukrainian lawyers (B. Kistyakovsky, S. Dnistriansky, L. Okinshevych, O. Yefymenko, etc.
22. The place of public associations in civil society
23. Problems of revival of the national state in Ukraine.
24. Society and the state (correlation, commonality and difference of features).
25. Trends in the development of the form of state at the present stage.
26. General theoretical characteristics of civil society: essence, features, genesis, significance.
27. Form of state (essence, elements, types, significance).
28. The main directions of improvement of the form of the Ukrainian state.
29. Legal consolidation of the form of state in the constitutional acts of Ukraine.
30. Comparative analysis of unitary, federal and confederal states.

31. Comparative analysis of parliamentary, presidential and parliamentary-presidential republics.
32. The essence, functions, principles, forms and institutions of democracy.
33. Democracy: modern forms and institutions, its importance for social development.
34. Democracy and self-government, their mutual influence and ways of development in Ukraine.
35. General concept, essence and role of the mechanism and apparatus in the performance of state functions.
36. The mechanism and apparatus of the state: the essence and constitutional principles of activity in Ukraine.
37. General theoretical characterization of the principle of separation of state power (essence and means of its realization).
38. The state and prospects of development of state bodies of Ukraine, their legalization.
39. Legal basis of law enforcement agencies of Ukraine.
40. The procedure for the formation and powers of law enforcement agencies under the current Constitution of Ukraine.
41. The place and role of the Constitutional Court in the unified system of justice.
42. Characteristics and main directions of development of the presidency in Ukraine.
43. Legal consolidation of the legal status of a civil servant in Ukraine: features, powers, functions and types.
44. The Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights: general theoretical characteristics.
45. The place of law enforcement agencies in the mechanism of the state.
46. The role and importance of the political system for the development of legal life.
47. Features and main directions of development of the political system of modern Ukraine.
48. The state is the core of the political system. Its relationship with other subjects of the political system.
49. Political parties as an element of the political system: general theoretical characteristics.
50. Public organizations: classification and principles of their activity
51. Legal basis for the organization and activities of civil organizations in civil society.
52. Limits of state intervention in the activities of civil society organizations
53. The place and role of public organizations in the political system of society.
54. Basic organizational and legal forms of activity of representative bodies of state power in a market economy.
55. Legal forms of relations between the state and commercial corporations.
56. Problems of organization of local self-government in Ukraine (activities, legal status, and responsibility of bodies and officials).
57. The place, role and importance of democracy in the construction of the Ukrainian state.

58. Legal forms of relations between the state and public associations.
59. The relationship between the state and the individual (general theoretical characteristics).
60. Fundamental human rights and freedoms (concept, types, principles, international legal and state protection).
61. The legal status of a citizen (concept, content, principles, significance) and its development in modern conditions.
62. Legal status of the individual: concept, composition, types and its constitutional basis in Ukraine.
63. Legal mechanism for ensuring human rights.
64. Problems of protection of human rights and freedoms in Ukraine.
65. Emergence and formation of international human rights standards.
66. European human rights standards: general theoretical characteristics
67. Protection of fundamental human rights and freedoms in the European Convention on Human Rights.
68. The European Court of Human Rights as a guarantor of human rights
69. The human right to compensation for non-pecuniary damage (general theoretical aspects)
70. Human right to protection of honor and dignity
71. The human right to freedom of worldview and religion: general theoretical characteristics
72. Limits of human rights under the Constitution of Ukraine.
73. Abuse of subjective rights.
74. The human right to life and problems of its legal support in Ukraine.
75. Protection of children's rights in international and national legal acts.
76. Judicial and other guarantees of protection of rights and freedoms of Ukrainian citizens.
77. The rule of law in the world classical thought about the state and law.
78. The rule of law (essence, features, significance). Constitutional basis of its formation in Ukraine
79. The rule of law: the essence and state of its formation in Ukraine.
80. General characteristics of law (essence, functions, features).
81. Historical typology of objective legal law. The essence of the law of states with a social democratic orientation.
82. General characteristics of modern theories of law.
83. The theory of natural law.
84. Sociological theory of law.
85. Theory of positive law.
86. Psychological theory of law.
87. Historical theory of law.
88. Comparative analysis of scientific theories of the origin of law.
89. Values of law and legal values.
90. The concept and essence of law in the scientific works of B.O. Kistyakovsky.
91. Basic principles of objective law (general legal, intersectoral, sectoral): concept, types, significance
92. The relationship between objective and subjective law.

93. The relationship between economics, politics and law.
94. The relationship between law and other social phenomena (justice, morality, consciousness, religion, etc.).
95. Social norms, their characteristics and role in the legal regulation of social relations.
96. The place of legal norms in the system of social norms.
97. Interaction of legal and moral norms in the regulation of social relations
98. Legal norms (essence, structure, classification) and legal practice.
99. The main ways to ensure the rule of law.
100. General characteristics of private and public, substantive and procedural law.
101. External forms (sources) of law: essence, classification. Varieties in the modern legal system of Ukraine
102. Trends in the development of forms (sources) of law (general theoretical characteristics).
103. Normative legal acts: concept, features, types. Their difference from individual legal acts.
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105. Law as a form of law (concept, features, types, properties) and their importance in the rule of law.
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107. General characteristics of the Constitution of Ukraine as the Basic Law of the State
108. International treaties as a source of law
109. Specific legal acts that acquire regulatory significance.
110. Acts of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine as a form (source of law)
111. Characteristic features of the current Constitution of Ukraine.
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114. By-laws of state bodies of Ukraine and local governments: a comparative analysis.
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119. The main features and peculiarities of the Anglo-American legal system.
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127. Legal conflicts and ways to overcome them.
128. Gaps in legislation and application of legal norms by analogy.
129. Interpretation of legal norms (concept, methods, types and significance).
130. Types and role of interpretation in the application of law.
131. Interpretive legal acts: essence, types, properties.
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Topic: "LEGAL EDUCATION AND LEGAL CULTURE OF THE INDIVIDUAL: MUTUAL INFLUENCE AND DIRECTIONS OF DEVELOPMENT"

PLAN

INTRODUCTION

SECTION 1. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF LEGAL CULTURE AND LEGAL EDUCATION

1.1. Concept and functions of legal culture

1.2. The essence and forms of legal education

SECTION 2. INTERRELATION OF LEGAL EDUCATION AND LEGAL CULTURE

2.1. Legal education as a way of forming legal consciousness and legal culture

2.2. Forms and methods of legal education as an important means of developing legal culture

SECTION 3. THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF LEGAL CULTURE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RULE OF LAW

3.1. The state of legal culture in Ukraine

3.2. Ways to develop legal culture in Ukraine

CONCLUSIONS

LIST OF REFERENCES

**Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine
Western Ukrainian National University**

Faculty of Law

Department of Theory and History of State and Law

**CURRICULUM WORK
on the theory of state and law**

on the topic: **"THE RULE OF LAW: THE ESSENCE AND STATE OF ITS
FORMATION IN UKRAINE"**

Field of knowledge

Specialty _____

Student / students of the course,
group

Supervisor:

National scale _____

Number of points:

Evaluation: ECTS

Head

Commission members

Ternopil, ZUNU-2024

**Topic: "THE RULE OF LAW: THE ESSENCE AND STATE
OF ITS FORMATION IN UKRAINE"**

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Appendix D

Declaration of academic integrity

I, _____, a student (first-year law student, group _____ of the Western Ukrainian National University), understand that I have read the Code of Academic Integrity, am aware of and support it. I will adhere to the principles, values and norms of academic integrity in the learning process, accept the ethics of academic relationships. I will carry out educational, creative and scientific activities, while adhering to the values and mission of the university's educational culture, moral and legal standards of behavior. I will study conscientiously, guided by the legislation of Ukraine and ethical requirements for the responsibilities of the applicant. I undertake to treat my fellow students and university teachers with respect, to avoid all types of violations of academic integrity during my studies, to avoid behavior that harms members of the academic community and the reputation of the university, to counteract violations of academic integrity by university representatives, to use only reliable sources of information, not to falsify or fabricate data, not to use ideas, information, statements and texts without reference to sources, not to plagiarize I am aware that in case of violation of this Declaration, I will be liable to the academic community of the University in accordance with the norms of morality and the current legislation of Ukraine.

Date

Signature of the student

Recommended reading in the discipline "Theory of State and Law"

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Assessment methods

The grade for a term paper is assigned based on the results of its public defense and content, taking into account the proportion of each component of the credit:

Types of assessment	% of the final grade
Preparation of the text of the work	40
Defense of the work	60

Grading scale for students:

On the scale university	On the national scale	On the ECTS scale
90-100	excellent	A (excellent)
85-89	good	B (very good)
75-84		C (good)
65-74	satisfactory	D (satisfactory)
60-64		E (enough)
35-59	non-satisfactory	FX (non-satisfactory with possibility of repeated passing)
1-34		F (non-satisfactory with repeated cours of lectures)