



# HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

## Syllabus

### Details of the academic discipline

Level of higher education	<i>First (bachelor's)</i>
Field of Study	<i>For all (except 081 Law)</i>
Specialty	<i>For all (except 081 Law)</i>
Education Program	<i>All educational and professional programs (except 081 Law)</i>
Type of Course	<i>Mandatory (normative) cycle of general training</i>
Mode of Studies	<i>full-time (full-time) / part-time</i>
Year of studies, semester	<i>3rd year, fall or spring semester</i>
ECTS workload	<i>60 / 2 ECTS credits, 18 lect., 18 pract., 24 self-study</i>
Testing and assessment	<i>Credit / MCW (HCW)</i>
Course Schedule	<i><a href="http://roz.kpi.ua/">http://roz.kpi.ua/</a></i>
Language of Instruction	<i>English</i>
Course Instructors	<i>In accordance agreed pedagogical work load</i>

### Outline of the Course

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

The educational discipline "Human Rights and Freedoms" is normative, designed to acquire knowledge about one of the most important values of civilization - human rights and the formation of a high culture of legal thinking, the ability to objectively perceive legal phenomena and political processes in the context of sustainable development taking place in our society and apply the acquired knowledge in everyday life and practical activities.

The discipline is designed to acquaint students with the modern human rights institute, the international and Ukrainian regulatory framework in this field, the principles of civil society and sustainable development, as the most promising ideology of the 21st century.

**According to the requirements of the program of the academic discipline, students must demonstrate**

#### **Knowledge:**

- the essence and relationship of the concepts of "rights", "freedom" and "obligations" in the context of the legal status of a person and a citizen;
- restriction of human rights and freedoms, the difference between lawful and unlawful restriction;
- institutions, functions and tools of civil society;
- the paradigm of sustainable development, its basic concepts and goals;
- the role of the human rights institute in the context of achieving the goals of sustainable development.

#### **Skills:**

- objectively analyze information about the institution of human rights, take an independent position in discourses of a theoretical and practical nature related to the sphere of human rights;
- to prevent illegal restriction of one's rights and freedoms in everyday life;
- implement strategies for working with civil society institutions for training, scientific research and professional activities;
- to form an understanding of the main problems and obstacles that accompany the process of

sustainable development in Ukraine and the world, to point out ways of solving such problems.

**Students must demonstrate the following competencies:**

the ability to realize one's rights and responsibilities as a member of society, to realize 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.

with the ability to work in teams of performers, including in interdisciplinary projects

**as well as learning outcomes:**

to identify the goals of sustainable development and the possibilities of their professional sphere to achieve them, including in Ukraine.

**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 "Human rights and freedoms" is in a certain connection with other disciplines of the cycle of social and 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**

Names of sections and topics	Number of hours			
	In total	including		
		Lectures	Practical (seminar)	SS
<b>Chapter 1 . The essence of the state and law, their importance for the formation of civil society</b>				
Topic 1. Prerequisites for the emergence, features and functions of the state. Civil society and the rule of law.	6	2	2	2
Topic 2. Law as a tool for regulating social relations. The legal status of a person, the relationship between the concepts of "rights", "freedom" and "obligations".	8	4	2	2
Total by chapter 1	14	6	4	4
<b>Section 2. Rights, freedoms and duties of a person and a citizen</b>				
Topic 1. Basics of public (constitutional, criminal, administrative) law	8	2	2	4
Topic 2. Basics of private (civil, economic, labor) law	10	4	2	4
Total by chapter 2	18	6	4	8
<b>Chapter 3 . Realization of human rights as a guarantee of sustainable development</b>				
Topic 1. Sustainable development of society as a global challenge of the 21st century	10	2	4	4
Topic 2. Realization of human rights as an integral factor of social progress	10	2	4	4
Topic 3. Institute of human rights in the context of the transition to the principles of sustainable development	8	2	2	4
Total by section 3	28	6	10	12
Final control work			2	2
Test			2	6
<b>Hours in total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>24</b>

#### 4. Educational materials and resources

To successfully study the discipline, it is enough to study the educational material taught in lectures, as well as familiarize yourself with:

##### Basic literature

1. Jurisprudence: study guide, in general . ed. S.V. Petkova . Dnipro: Alfred Nobel University, 2020. 360 p.
2. Theory of the state and law: education . help \_ / [IS. V. Bilozyorov , V. P. Vlasenko, O. B. Horova, A. M. Zavalnyi, N. V. Zayats , and others]; in general \_ ed. S. D. Husareva , O. D. Tikhomirova. K.: NAVS, Education of Ukraine, 2017. 320 p.
3. Bagley O.V. Strategy of sustainable development: study guide. Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, Chernivtsi National University named after Yury Fedkovich. - Chernivtsi: Yuri Fedkovich Chernivtsi National 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. Andriy Medvid. Guaranteeing human rights to life, liberty and a fair trial by the European Convention of 1950 and the Constitution of Ukraine: comparative legal aspects: monograph. Lviv: Rastr-7, 2020.
6. Petrushka I.M. Strategy of sustainable development: study guide / I.M. Petrushka, N.Yu. Khomko, V.I. Mokryi, M.V. Ore; Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, Lviv Polytechnic National University. Lviv: Lviv Polytechnic Publishing House, 2018.

##### Basic and regulatory legal acts:

7. Constitution of Ukraine dated June 28, 1996. URL : <http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254%D0%BA/96-%D0%B2%D1%80>
8. Universal Declaration of Human Rights dated December 10, 1948. URL : [http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995\\_015](http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_015)
9. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights dated December 16, 1966. URL : [http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995\\_043](http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_043)
10. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights dated December 16, 1966. URL : [http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995\\_042](http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_042)
11. Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms dated November 4, 1950. URL : [http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995\\_004](http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_004)

##### Supporting literature:

12. Sovgyria O.V. Constitutional law of Ukraine: Full course: study guide. - K.: YurinkomInter , 2019.
13. Melnyk R.S. General administrative law in questions and answers: study guide. - K.: YurinkomInter , 2019.
14. Inshin M.I. Labor law of Ukraine: textbook. K.: YurinkomInter : Letter of the Law, 2019.
15. Berveno S.M. Civil law of Ukraine. General part: textbook. - K.: YurinkomInter , 2018.
16. Charter of human rights: collection of legislative acts. - Kyiv: "Prova yednyst" editorial office of legal publications: Alerta , 2021 .
17. Kolodiy A.M., Oliynyk A.Yu. Human and citizen rights in Ukraine: Study guide. - K.: Yurinkom Inter, 2003.
18. Tikhonyuk O.V., Legal studies: 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 (on the submission of the Academic Council of the Faculty of Sociology and Law, Protocol No. 2 dated September 24, 2018). Kyiv: KPI named after Igor Sikorsky, 2018. URL : <http://ela.kpi.ua/handle/123456789/26299>
19. Martyniuk R. S. Theory of human rights. Tutorial. – Ostrog: Publishing House of the National University "Ostroh Academy", 2009.

20. Kopilenko O.L. General theory of the state and law (basic concepts, categories, legal constructions and scientific concepts): study guide. - K.: YurinkomInter, 2016.
21. Yanovytska G.B. Civil legal means of consumer rights protection in Ukraine: theory and practice: Monograph. - Lviv: Rastr-7, 2018.
22. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide dated December 9, 1948.
23. Convention on the Status of Refugees dated 07/28/1951
24. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination dated December 21, 1965.
25. United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women dated December 18, 1979.
26. United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of December 10, 1984
27. Convention on the Rights of the Child dated November 20, 1989.
28. International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families dated 18.12.1990
29. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities dated 13.12.2006
30. International Convention on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances of December 20, 2006
31. The Convention on the Suppression of the Crime of Apartheid and its Punishment dated November 30, 1973.

The specified literature can be found in the Scientific and Technical Library named after G.I. Denisenko and the Internet.

To search for NPA and court practice, you must use the official Internet portals:

1. rada.gov.ua - Official portal of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine
2. court.gov.ua - Judicial power of Ukraine

## Educational content

### 1. Methodology

**At the lectures**, material is given for processing for recording.

**Seminar classes** are conducted in the form of surveys, reports and collective discussions.

#### Lecture classes

The title of the lecture topic and the list of main questions (tasks on the self-study)
<p><b>1.Prerequisites for the emergence, signs and functions of the state. Civil society and the rule of law.</b></p> <p>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 - the state. Concept of civil society, its features and institutions. Peculiarities of civil society formation in Ukraine. Theory of legal and social state.</p> <p><b>Tasks on self-study:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Remember when and where the first states arose in the history of mankind. Why did they arise?</li> <li>2. The state is a complex and 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?</li> </ol>
<p><b>2.1 Law as a tool for regulating social relations.</b></p>

Prerequisites for the emergence of the right. Concepts and signs of law (regulatory nature, normativeness, universal obligation, formal certainty, systematicity). Functions of law. The relationship between the concepts of "law" and "law". The concept of "normative legal act". Types of normative legal acts. Legal norm. Forms of the exercise of the right and the main methods of its protection.

**Tasks on self-study:**

1. Is the rule of law important for society? Why?
2. Why does law occupy an important place in society, despite the existence of a significant number of other norms?

**2.2 The legal status of a person, the relationship between the concepts of "rights", "freedom" and "obligations".**

The legal status of a person as a system of state-guaranteed rights, freedoms, duties and responsibilities. The terms "person" and "citizen" in the context of determining the legal status of the subject. Basic ideas, "foundations" of the legal status of a person.

Concepts of "legal entity", "legal capacity" and "capacity". Legal relations as a type of social relations.

The essence of rights, freedoms and obligations as integral components of legal status, the relationship between concepts.

**Tasks of self-study:**

1. Why are legal relations called *the "life" of law* ?
2. Name the basic human rights that belong to him from birth.

**3. Basics of public (constitutional, criminal, administrative) law**

Characteristics of constitutional, administrative and criminal law as branches of Ukrainian law.

The Constitution of Ukraine as the main law of the state. Types of human and citizen rights.

Inalienability and inviolability of rights. Citizenship. Forms of people's power in Ukraine.

Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses (KUpAP). Administrative offence, its components.

Administrative fines: concepts, types. Administrative responsibility.

The Criminal Code of Ukraine (CPC). Crime: concepts, signs, types. Composition of the crime; wine, forms of wine.

**Tasks of self-study:**

1. Why does the Constitution of Ukraine enshrine a small list of duties of a person and a citizen?
2. Why can the expression of the people's will never be complete in scope?
3. What is the purpose of administrative fines?
4. What are the features of administrative responsibility?
5. Isn't punishment a manifestation of the principle of primitive times *"an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth"* ? Why?
6. What is the difference between a punishment and an administrative penalty?
7. In your opinion, what social consequences could be caused by the absence of criminal responsibility in the legislation?

**4. Basics of private (civil, economic, labor) law**

General characteristics of the civil law of Ukraine. Civil and legal relations. Personal non-property rights that ensure the natural existence and social existence of a natural person. Concepts and types of contractual obligations. Civil liability.

The right to entrepreneurial activity. The concept and essence of economic legal relations. Entrepreneurial activity, subjects of entrepreneurial activity.

The 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.

**Tasks of self-study:**

1. 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?
2. What are the specific characteristics of entrepreneurial activity compared to other types of activity?
3. What are the peculiarities of disciplinary and material responsibility compared to other types of legal responsibility (criminal, administrative, civil)?

## **5. Sustainable development of society as a global challenge of the 21st century**

The relevance of the problem of sustainable development. The reasons for the emergence of ideas of sustainable development ("crisis of civilizations", "cold war"). The term "globalization" and "global problems". Concept and essence of sustainable development. The relationship of an individual and humanity as a whole with nature.

Basic principles of sustainable development in the legal field.

### **Tasks of self-study:**

1. Describe the impact of globalization on the process of modern world development.
2. Reveal the main goal of sustainable development of society and its main goals
3. What is the danger of a large gap in consumption levels between developed and developing countries?
4. On what basis, in your opinion, should the legal system be built, which is designed to ensure the sustainable development of society?

## **6. Realization of human rights as an integral factor of social progress**

Concept of human development, methods of its measurement. The concept of "social progress" and its essence. Standard of living and human development. The dependence of society's standard of living on the ability of a person to exercise his rights and freedoms.

National and international mechanisms for ensuring human rights.

Legal consciousness in the socio-political development of a person: concept, structure, types.

### **Tasks of self-study:**

1. Why does the UN care about issues of human development?
2. What is the urgency of the problem of poverty and social inequality and how does it affect the implementation of rights for the population?
3. Describe the importance of human development as a component of sustainable development of society.

## **7. The Institute of Human Rights in the context of the transition to the principles of sustainable development**

Modern problems and characteristic features of the development of human rights in the context of globalization. Legal support of the Millennium Development Goals (overcoming poverty, providing quality education throughout life, ensuring gender equality, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health, limiting the spread of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis and initiating trends to reduce their scale, sustainable development of the environment) and Ukraine . National features of Ukraine's transition to the path of sustainable development.

Legal culture of the population: concepts, types, methods of raising the level.

### **Tasks of self-study:**

1. Describe the main problems of economic and social development in Ukraine.
2. What are the main tasks in the legal field during the transition to sustainable development?
3. Education as a tool for raising the level of legal culture of the population: the problem of effectiveness and directions for reform

### Practical training

The purpose of the practical classes is to provide assistance in the in-depth study of the theoretical provisions of the course, to develop in students the ability to correctly navigate and apply legislation in the implementation of the rights, freedoms and responsibilities of a person and a citizen.

To prepare for practical classes, it is necessary to use lecture notes, recommended literature and current legislation of Ukraine on the relevant topic.

No · z/p	Name of the subject of the lesson and list of main questions (a list of didactic support, questions for current control and tasks on the self-study)
1	<p><b>1. Prerequisites for the emergence, features and functions of the state. Civil society and the rule of law.</b></p> <p>It is expected that the concepts and features of the state will be discussed at the lesson under the guidance of the teacher; theories of the origin of the state; forms of the state and functions of the state</p> <p>The student must be able to explain what exactly is the difference between such concepts as: monarchy - republic; absolute monarchy - limited monarchy; parliamentary republic - presidential republic; empire - federation - confederation - unitary state; authoritarian regime - totalitarian regime - democratic regime .</p> <p>In addition, it is expected that in the format of a discussion led by the teacher, students will find out the essence of civil society and the peculiarities of its formation in Ukraine, discuss the principles and institutions of civil society and the role of each person in particular in the process of its formation.</p> <p><b>Tasks for current control:</b> Prepare a report - presentation "General characteristics of the political system of the state" and present it to the audience. (Task No. 1)</p>
2	<p><b>2.1 Law as a tool for regulating social relations.</b></p> <p>It is expected that during the class, students will consolidate knowledge about the prerequisites for the emergence of law, the place of legal norms in the system of social norms, the concept and structure of legal norms (hypothesis, disposition, sanction), the sources of law and the functions of law as the main directions of its action. In addition, it is important to find out what the form of realization of the right is and what types it is (observance, execution, use).</p> <p>The student must be able to explain what exactly is the difference between such concepts as: law - bylaw; legal custom - legal contract - legal precedent; hypothesis - disposition - sanction; branch of law - institute of law.</p>
3	<p><b>2.2 The legal status of a person, the relationship between the concepts of "rights", "freedom" and "obligations".</b></p> <p>It is expected that during the class, students will discuss the concepts and main components of the legal status of a person and legal relations, characteristic features that distinguish legal relations from other types of social relations, the legal personality of natural persons (legal capacity, legal capacity, delict capacity) .</p> <p>The student must be able to explain what exactly is the difference between such concepts as right and duty; a person is a citizen; legal personality — legal capacity — legal capacity — delictual capacity ..</p> <p><b>Tasks for current control:</b> Solve the case (Appendix #1; Task #2)</p>



4	<p><b>3. Basics of public (constitutional, criminal, administrative) law</b></p> <p>It is expected that the following questions will be discussed by the students during the lesson under the guidance of the teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the importance of the Constitution of Ukraine among other normative legal acts;</li> <li>• types of constitutional rights and responsibilities of a person and a citizen;</li> <li>• separation of administrative law from other branches of law;</li> <li>• components of an administrative offense and types of administrative fines;</li> <li>• the concept of administrative procedure and administrative service;</li> <li>• will deepen the understanding of the fundamental concepts of criminal law, such as "composition of the crime", "form of guilt", "types of punishment for the crime".</li> </ul> <p>The student must be able to explain what exactly is the difference between such concepts as: written constitution - unwritten constitution; flexible constitution - rigid constitution; administrative responsibility - administrative penalty; an administrative offense is a crime.</p> <p><b>Tasks for current control:</b> Solve the case (Appendix 1; Task No. 3-5)</p>
5	<p><b>4. Basics of private (civil, economic, labor) law</b></p> <p>Students are expected to consolidate knowledge about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• basic rights stipulated by the Civil Code of Ukraine;</li> <li>• content of the contract and types of civil law contracts;</li> <li>• concepts of "entrepreneurial activity" and "business entity";</li> <li>• types of business entities;</li> <li>• the procedure for concluding an employment contract;</li> <li>• grounds for termination of labor relations;</li> <li>• the essence of material and disciplinary types of responsibility.</li> </ul> <p>The student must be able to explain what exactly is the difference between such concepts as: civil legal capacity - civil legal capacity; natural person - legal entity; things are property ; limited liability company - additional liability company; worker - worker; documents submitted upon employment - documents submitted upon employment.</p> <p><b>Tasks for current control:</b> Solve the case (Appendix 1; Task No. 6)</p>
6	<p><b>5. Sustainable development of society as a global challenge of the 21st century</b></p> <p>It is expected that in the lesson under the guidance of the teacher, students will discuss the relevance of the problems of sustainable development and the reasons for the emergence of its ideas (in legal, political, social, scientific aspects; they will consolidate knowledge about globalization (as an objective process of close interdependence of different countries and peoples the world, first of all, in the economic sphere, but also in the spheres of information, culture, technology, management) and global problems (as a set of socio-natural problems, the solution of which depends on the social progress of mankind and the preservation of civilization).</p> <p>In addition, it is important to reveal the essence of the concept of "sustainable development" as a concept regarding the need to establish a balance between meeting the current needs of humanity and protecting the interests of future generations, including their need for a safe and healthy environment .</p> <p><b>Tasks for current control:</b> Solve the tests. Justify your answers ( Appendix No. 1; Task No. 7)</p>

7	<p><b>6. Realization of human rights as an integral factor of social progress</b></p> <p>It is expected that during the lesson, students will consolidate knowledge about the concepts of "human development" and "social progress", find out the relationship between these terms; will establish regularities between people's standard of living and their opportunities to exercise their rights and freedoms on practical cases; will discuss the effectiveness of this or that mechanism for ensuring human rights in specific situations. In addition, in the format of the discussion, the essence of the concept of "legal awareness" will be revealed (as the perception and attitude of people to the existing law, knowledge of the measure of people's behavior from the point of view of rights and duties) and its role in the socio-political development of the population.</p> <p><b>Tasks for current control:</b> Solve the tests. Justify your answers ( Appendix No. 1; Task No. 8)</p>
8	<p><b>7. Institute of human rights in the context of the transition to the principles of sustainable development</b></p> <p>It is expected that students will discuss the current problems and characteristic features of the development of human rights in the context of globalization and the optimal legal support of the Millennium Development Goals (overcoming poverty, ensuring quality education throughout life, ensuring gender equality, reducing infant mortality, improving maternal health, limiting the spread HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis and the initiation of trends to reduce their scale, sustainable development of the environment), as well as characterize the national features of Ukraine's transition to the path of sustainable development, in particular - a transitional type of economy, a highly educated population, a favorable geographical location of the territories, etc.</p> <p><b>Tasks for current control:</b> Case. Analyzing the problems and prospects of the realities of Ukrainian society, develop a program that includes a number of measures to improve the legal culture of the population.</p>

## 8. Self-study

### *Types of self-study work:*

#### 1. Preparation for classroom classes.

The questions specified in the section "Methodology of mastering the academic discipline" (Lecture classes) - for each topic of the lecture class, respectively - require independent study by the student.

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 Google Classroom and the student's personal account in the <http://ecampus.system.kpi.ua/>.

#### 2. Analysis of specific educational situations ( case study ) is a teaching method designed to improve skills and gain experience in the following areas:

- identifying, selecting and solving problems;
- working with information - understanding the meaning of the details described in the situation;
- analysis and synthesis of information and arguments;
- work with assumptions and conclusions;
- evaluation of alternatives;
- listening and understanding other people - teamwork skills.

#### **Case must:**

- be written in simple and understandable language;
- fully reflect the essence of the problem;
- contain the student's own vision of the solution to the task;
- be justified.

**The volume of the "case" is 2-5 pages.**

***Case solutions are recommended to be carried out in 5 stages:***

The first stage is getting to know the situation and its features.

The second stage is the selection of the main problem (main problems), the selection of factors and personalities that can really influence.

The third stage is the proposal of concepts or topics for "brainstorming".

The fourth stage is the analysis of the consequences of making this or that decision.

The fifth stage is the decision of the case - the proposal of one or more options (sequences of actions), an indication of the possible occurrence of problems, the mechanisms of their prevention and resolution.

The case is solved by the students independently, with the provision of necessary consultations on individual issues by the teacher.

### **3. Performance of an individual semester assignment (Abstract):**

In accordance with the curricula of the faculties (institutes), students of the correspondence form of education perform **an individual semester task** - Abstract. Students of full-time and part-time education send completed works for verification to the e-mail address [Olga\\_Tykhonyuk@ukr.net](mailto:Olga_Tykhonyuk@ukr.net) no later than a week before the beginning of the credit-examination session ( deadline ). Works that are submitted in violation of the deadlines **are not evaluated** .

**WARNING!** The specified works are performed in the state language. The abstract **is not evaluated** if it was written by another person, in violation of the requirements of academic integrity, contains references to normative legal acts, the effect of which has been canceled by the relevant resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

**Essay** (from 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; is a concise and accurate report on a specified topic with an introduction to relevant scientific and regulatory sources or an outline of the essence of a monograph, an article of a primary document (or its part) with basic factual data and conclusions. Approximate a list of essay topics can be found in **Appendix No. 2** to the Syllabus .

The abstract is not a verbatim retelling of the text of the textbook (educational manual ) , but is a creatively revised scientific study of a certain topic thanks to the ability to:

- A )** work with scientific literature and regulatory legal acts;
- B )** independently analyze and summarize the material;
- C )** 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 ( TimesNewRoman , font size 14, line spacing 1.5, A4 format; the text is aligned across the width, the margins of the text are 20 mm from the top; 30 mm from the left edge; 10 mm from the right edge ; from the bottom - 20 mm): 12 - 15 pages (without the bibliography).

The abstract must be bound and bound, on the last page the date of the work (date, month, year ) , as well as the artist's signature.

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

**B )** The main part ( explanation of the content of the topic ) ;

**B )** 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 essay or to which references are made in the work itself (references to sources must be made in the text in square brackets

with 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 »](#) ).

## Policy and control

### 9. Policy of academic discipline (educational component)

#### Attending classes

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

#### Rules of behavior in classes

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 questions of the topic of the lesson (or 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 , GoogleMeet , etc.), students **must** turn on the video connection when answering .

The organizers of practical (seminar) classes in distance 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 the classes are held using a permanent link (link).

The organization of lectures in remote mode is **solely up** to the students (a permanent link to the lecture is formed or the lecture is held each time using a new link).

#### Missed evaluation control measures

The student's rating will largely be formed based on the results of his work in practical (seminar) classes. Each missed practical session (regardless of the reasons for the absence) lowers the final rating of the student in the discipline. There is no specific number of missed practical classes, which will require the student to independently study the relevant topics (fulfilling tasks) and additional communication on this matter with the teacher. At the same time, a student who missed practical classes may receive a low rating, which will not allow such a student to be admitted to the credit. In this case, topics from missed seminar classes must be studied, and practical tasks must be completed by the student.

Work-up of missed seminar classes takes place in the non-attestation period ( **during the period of 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 , GoogleMeet ) or the student sends completed assignments to the teacher for verification. Missed lectures are not made up.

#### Violation of deadlines and incentive points

No. z/p	Incentive points	Penalty points
1	Participation in a conference with publication of theses (5 points) or publication of a scientific article in a professional publication (10 points)	Works that are submitted in violation of deadlines or performed in violation of the academic integrity policy are not graded (0 points)
2	Completion of an online course (5 points)	

*According to the Regulation on the system of evaluation of educational 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 Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute". More details: <https://kpi.ua/code>.

## Extracurricular activities

Participation in conferences and the work of a problem group is expected within the scope of the study of the academic discipline.

## 10. 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), MKR

**Calendar control:** conducted twice a semester as a monitoring of the current state of meeting the syllabus requirements.

**Semester control:** assessment.

**Conditions for admission to semester control:** absence of debts for students in the discipline; at least one positive attestation during the calendar control.

Students who scored **0-49 points during the semester** are not allowed to be counted.

Students who have scored **50-59 points during the semester** are required to pass the credit.

Students who scored a rating of **60 points or more during the semester** receive an "automatic" rating.

## Evaluation and control measures

**rating** in the discipline consists of points received for: answers, solving tasks and supplementing the answers of other students in the process of discussion at seminar classes.

The student will receive **the highest rating** if he takes an active part in the seminar classes, mostly provides complete and reasoned answers, presents them logically, and expresses his own position on the debated issues.

Inaccuracies, incompleteness, mistakes in the answers cause **a decrease in the student's rating**.

**The teacher evaluates the student's work in each practical lesson**, which is displayed in the personal office of the electronic campus.

The student can appeal the teacher's assessment by submitting a corresponding complaint to the teacher no later than the next day after the student has been informed of the teacher's assessment. The complaint will be processed according to the procedures established by the university.

## Evaluation system

No. z.p. _	Assessment control measure	%	Weight score	Number	In total
1.	Test control	25	2-5	5	25
2.	Modular control work	15	0-15	1	15
3.	Speeches at seminar classes	27	1-3	9	27
4.	Solving situational exercises (cases)	24	1-3	8	24
5.	Abstract	10	3-9	1	9
	In total				100

**Test control:** answering 10 questions of the test, the student receives: 5 points, "excellent" (0-1 error); 4 points, "good" (2-3 mistakes); 3 points, "satisfactory" (4-5 mistakes); 2 points, "not satisfactory" (6 or more errors).

**The modular control work** can be in the form of a test task (maximum score: 15, the number of points depends on the number of correct answers to the task); as an option - with the help of the current legislation of Ukraine, students either solve 3 problems or answer 3 theoretical questions (0 - 5 points for each problem, the maximum score for all problems is 15 points): 0 points, "not satisfactory" (the answer is not contains a reference to the relevant normative legal act and has gross errors (there is no logic in the answer to the task) or there is no answer to the task) ; 1 point, "satisfactory" ( solving the problem with gross errors or solving the problem without justification ) ; 3 points, "good" (the answer to the problem has minor inaccuracies, but it does not significantly affect the logic of the answer) ; 5 points, "excellent" (the student completed the task completely correctly, the task has a justified answer with reference to the current legislation of Ukraine).

**Presentations at seminar classes or solving problems (cases) performed to consolidate the material at the seminar class:** active participation in the class, providing a full and reasoned, logically presented and interesting report, answer; expressing one's own position on debatable issues or completely correctly solving tasks with appropriate justification in combination with appropriate additions to the answers of other students - 3 points ("excellent");

active participation in the lesson, providing correct answers or correctly solving tasks with minor inaccuracies, violations of the logic of the answer or justification when solving the task or successfully complementing the interlocutor's answer - 2 points ("good") ; giving answers with significant numerical errors or solving a problem with gross errors, solving a problem without justification - 1 point ("satisfactory") ;

the student gave the correct answer to the question (or correctly solved the problem), but did not actively participate in the lesson - 1 point ("excellent").

**Checking homework assignments, correctness of their completion (situational exercises (tasks), cases):** 3 points, "excellent" (with the help of current legislation, the student correctly completed the case tasks with appropriate justification of his answer); 2 points, "good" (when solving the case problem, the student made a slight violation of the logic of solving the exercise); 1 point, "satisfactory" (the student solved the case with numerous gross errors, or the answer does not contain references to the normative legal act, or the task does not contain a reasoned answer).

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

<i>Scores</i>	<i>Rating</i>
100-95	Excellent
94-85	Very good
84-75	Good
74-65	Satisfactorily
64-60	Sufficient
Less than 60	Fail
Admission conditions not met	Not allowed

#### **11. Additional information on the discipline (educational component)**

**While working at the lecture, the student should take notes on the main concepts, signs, classifications, definitions, and algorithms that the teacher will talk about.** If the student listens carefully, records the relevant material, then reads this text, applies it when solving a task or preparing for a practical lesson. If, after that, the student presents his justified position (opinion), critically evaluate the positions (opinions) of other students, ask questions to the teacher and students - the amount of educational material he has learned and the depth of his understanding will increase many times.

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

seminar class, even a well-prepared student should not remain a passive observer, but actively participate in the discussion of the issue.

### **Distance Learning**

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

### **The working program of the academic discipline ( syllabus ):**

**Designed by** Professor S.I. Bevs , art. teacher A.M. Kuharchuk, teacher M.V. Kulyash

**Adopted** by the Department of Information, Economic and Administrative Law (protocol No. 7 dated 14.01.2022)

**Approved** by the Methodical Council of the university (protocol No. 3 dated January 27, 2022).

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

**1 . A form of 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.** 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 striking 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. In your opinion, should the people of the primitive society be condemned for the use of blood revenge, and later - the rules of talion ? Is it necessary to introduce the rule of talion into modern legislation? Justify your point of view.

**Task (case) No. 3.** 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. 4.** 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. 5.** The buyer, while in the store, 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. 6.** 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 with 3 years of experience and a third-class driver works with him. 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 #7 (tests):**

**1. When did the ideas of sustainable development arise?**

- a) at the beginning of the 11th century;
- b) after the end of the First World War;
- c) at the end of the 20th century;
- d) all answers are incorrect.

**2. What is the relevance of sustainable development?**

- a) sustainable development is an alternative to the current unbalanced development;
- b) sustainable development concerns all spheres of human life;
- c) sustainable development concerns all people;
- d) all answers are correct.

**3. What does the term "sustainable development of society" mean?**

- a) stability of economic growth;
- b) increasing the level of material well-being of the population;
- c) balance of economic, ecological and social components of development;
- d) sustainable development of the socio-economic base of society.

**4. What does the term "globalization" mean?**

- a) development of international relations between all countries of the world;
- b) consequences of global warming;
- c) the effort of the USA to place itself above all the countries of the world;
- d) strengthening of interconnection between all countries of the world;
- e) all answers are incorrect.

**5. What does the term "sociosphere" mean?**

- a) sphere of existence of society;
- b) sphere of personal life of people;
- c) communication of people in the production sphere;
- d) all answers are incorrect.

**Task No. 8 (tests):**

**1. What does the term "human development" mean?**

- a) sustainable development of society;
- b) development of human potential;
- c) lifelong education;
- d) all answers are incorrect.

**2. What does the concept of "absolute poverty" mean?**

- a) lack of opportunity for the family to receive any income;
- b) inability of the family to meet primary needs at the expense of current income;
- c) inability of the family to live at a certain average level of prosperity;

- d) residence of the family below the poverty line established by the authorities;  
e) all answers are incorrect.

**3. How does the development of education affect people's health and life expectancy?**

- a) improves health and increases life expectancy;  
b) worsens health and reduces life expectancy;  
c) has no effect;  
d) all answers are incorrect.

**4. Whose interest is the national interest?**

- a) the state;  
b) ruling elite;  
c) citizens in general;  
d) all answers are incorrect.

**5. What is the essence of the main contradiction between different social strata?**

- a) unfair distribution of the total product produced;  
b) different religious and ideological preferences; c) different program settings of political parties;  
d) all answers are incorrect.

**6. What means of overcoming conflicts of interest are the most effective?**

- a) coordination of interests, compromises;  
b) struggle, competition;  
c) paternalism;  
d) all answers are incorrect.

**Appendix No. 2**

Essay topics

<b>Topic 1.</b> International legal acts in the field of human rights protection
<b>Topic 2.</b> Ideas about the relationship between man and the state in the teachings of ancient philosophers (Solon, Plato, Aristotle, Cicero, etc.)
<b>Topic 3.</b> The idea of natural law: history and modernity.
<b>Topic 4.</b> Ideas of human and citizen rights in the teachings of Renaissance and Enlightenment philosophers (N. Machiavelli, S. Montesquieu, J. Locke, J. J. Rousseau, Voltaire and others)
<b>Topic 5.</b> Human rights in P. Orlyk's Constitution of 1710
<b>Topic 6.</b> Age discrimination ( ageism and youngism ) in the labor market: problems and ways to overcome them
<b>Topic 7.</b> Human right to life: content and problems of legal provision in Ukraine.
<b>Topic 8.</b> Women's rights and gender equality in Ukraine and the countries of the European Union.
<b>Topic 9.</b> Human labor rights in Ukraine: content and means of legal protection
<b>Topic 10.</b> The right to freedom of expression under national and international legislation
<b>Topic 11.</b> Human rights in the field of environmental protection in Ukraine: state and problems of protection.
<b>Topic 12.</b> Children's rights in Ukraine: normative regulation and the status of their observance.
<b>Topic 13.</b> Human right to privacy ( private life ) and " public interest ": relation of concepts
<b>Topic 14.</b> The right to personal and family life
<b>Topic 15.</b> The right to individuality . The right to free choice and change in appearance

<b>Topic 16.</b> Concept of legal secrecy . Kinds of secrets that ensure the private life of a person
<b>Topic 17.</b> 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)
<b>Topic 18.</b> The right to the secret of correspondence , correspondence , telephone conversations
<b>Topic 19.</b> The system of human rights in the field of health care
<b>Topic 20.</b> The right to be left alone or the right " to be forgotten"
<b>Topic 21.</b> Judicial protection of the right to respect to private life
<b>Topic 22.</b> Rights and freedoms of persons with disabilities: international standards and legislation of Ukraine
<b>Topic 23.</b> The rights of prisoners in Ukraine: normative regulation and the status of their observance
<b>Topic 24.</b> Legal status of the consumer under the legislation of Ukraine
<b>Topic 25.</b> The right to education in Ukraine: history and modernity
<b>Topic 26.</b> Forms of implementation of the constitutional right to housing in Ukraine
<b>Topic 27.</b> Human rights movement in Ukraine
<b>Topic 28.</b> The modern concept of human rights and approaches to understanding the mechanisms of human rights protection
<b>Topic 29.</b> Judicial system of protection of constitutional rights and freedoms in Ukraine
<b>Topic 30.</b> The role of international non-governmental organizations in the protection of human rights