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| **Faculty of Business, Law ans Social Sciences** |

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| **Approved****Rector prof. G. Gavtadze****Academic Board Protocol №1****September 15, 2017** | **Approved****Dean Associated prof. Akaki Bakuradze****Faculty Board Protocol №1****September 15, 2017** |

**Bachelor Program**

**„Law”**

**Kutaisi, 2017**

**Curriculum**

**Study Schedule 2017-2018**

**Program title:** Law

**Degree Awarded:** Bachelor of Law

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| **Program Title**  | Law  |
| **Degree Awarded**  | Bachelor of Law  |
| **Faculty**  | Faculty of Business, Law and Social Sciences  |
| **Program coordinators**  | Mamuka Shengelia, Academic Doctor of Law, Professor E-mail: Mamuka.shengelia@atsu.edu.geTel: 577 28 28 53 |
| **Duration of the Program (semesters, number of hours)** | 4 academic years; 240 ECTS. |
| **Language of the Program**  | Georgian  |
| **Program development nd renewal date of issue;**  | Accreditation: 16.09.2011; Decision №17.Development and update: Department of Law 19.05.2011, №5; 29.08.2011, №1; 29.02.2012, №7; 11.05.2012, №8; 15.04.2016, №5; 30.06.2017, №8 Protocols / extensions;Faculty Board 31.05.2011, №17; 25.05.2012, №13; 15.02.2013, №6; 05.05.2015, №7; 5.09.2017, №1 Extensions of the protocols;Academic Council 31.08.2011, №1 (11/12); 5.09.2012,№4 (12/13); 29.05.2013, №99 (12/13); 28.05.2015, №68 (14/15); 15.09.2017, №1 (17/18) Decisions. |
| **Program Prerequisites**  |
| The right to take the Bachelor Degree of Law Program includes the results of unified national exams. Foreign citizens can also become students of Law educational Program according to the rule set by Georgian legislation without passing unified national exams, and for students of different faculties, or students of higher educational centers of Bachelor Program on the basis of mobility corresponding to the laws of this country.  |
| **Aims of the Program**  |
| * Provide society with humanism, democracy, Georgian and world cultural values;
* Appropriate consideration of legal issues and their importance, studying legal innovations in main Branches of law and ability of using them in practice;
* Study principles of Juridical Sciences on the basis of legislative disciplines and develop them on practical studies. On the basis of all, forming and developing skills necessary for complex vision and objective evaluation of juridical processes; realizing public values.
* Study political, public, philosophic and economic values of law in order to support personal development, recognize scientific principles, develop in an academic and intellectual way.
* Create competitive environment for graduates not only for the next educational level, but also for employment market. On the basis of clearly determined profile of the Program and academic regulations, employ at labour market at any kind of occupations, where Bachelors do not need to have academic Degree of Master of Law and have full right to continue studying at Master Programs in order to have academic Degree. Additional preconditions might be considered to occupy particular occupations.
* Bachelor Educational Program of Law is the opportunity to master the profession for lawyers employed at private or public sector.
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| **Learning Results (General and Branch competencies)** |
| **Knowledge and Recognition**  | **General Competencies**Has extensive knowledge of the area, which includes a critical analysis of theories and principles, understanding of complex issues, the historical development of the national justice system and the current period according to the time and space categories. Determines the legal fields and institutions of the national law system, linking them with their basic legal systems and law-based families; Knows the material and procedural institutes relevant to the separate fields of the national law; Defines and evaluates fundamental principles, concepts, values and values of law sciences, necessary sources for historical, theoretical and practical issues; Recognizes philosophical and psychological peculiarities of legal theories, formulating and evaluating them.**Branch Competencies**Has a wide range of basic peculiarities, principles and institutions of the national justice system, and public, private, criminal or international law - in-depth knowledge. Aware's the essence of the law and the importance of the fundamental principles of law for the legal system formation.The graduate knows the methods of explanation; State arrangement and local self-government issues; Basic human rights and freedoms; Basic Principles of International Public Law; Contractual and lawful liability relations; Property law; The essence and principles of administrative law; The essence, the nature of the offense and the peculiarities of criminal liability; Civil, administrative and criminal proceedings; Historical sources of Georgian law.Analyzes historical development and present course of national law system according to the categories of time and space; determines juridical branches and institutes included in national law system and relates them to basic legislative systems and juridical families; is able to formulate materialistic and processive institutes appropriate to separate branches of national justice system; determines and estimates fundamental principles, conceptions and values of juridical science; Analyzes and uses relations among branches of justice science and among adjacent sciences; analyzes philosophic and psychological specifications of legislative theories, formulates and estimates them; explains basic principles of law and resources related to historical, theoretical and practical issues. **After completion of the program, the graduate within the framework of the Private Law module knows**:The concept of civil law, sources and significance, separation of private and public law, the physical capabilities of the natural person, the capacities, the scope of delicacy, the legal entity and it’s peculiarities; The notion of the transaction and its individual faces; Conditions of domination of physical and juridical entities on the subject, equity-legal, obligation, family and hereditary, labor law institutes; Civil law principles and norms demonstration; Legislation in the field of notary and main directions for the development of notary law; Intellectual property law, the basic principles and institutions; International private law, function of conservative norms, consular issues of diligence, persons in international private law, matters of dealing, family and hereditary law in international private law; Bankruptcy regulatory norms, legislative instruments and case studies; Regulatory norms and major institutions of insurance legal relations; Acquiring relevant evidence and qualified argumentation of the position by the lawyer; The scope of the ethics of the professional activity of the lawyer; The peculiarity of the lawyer's business relationships. **After completion of the program, the graduate within the framework of the Public Law module knows**:Peculiarities of the Electoral System and Election Process of Georgia, Election Legislation of Georgia and Development Trends; Sources of constitutional law of foreign countries, established constitutional order, forms of realization of direct and representative democracy, mechanisms of separation of state government and local self-government and interrelation; Principal institutions of tax law and peculiarities of regulatory norms; Peculiarities of enforcement of the judicial decision by the court, postponing, termination or suspension of enforcement; Acquiring relevant evidence and qualified argumentation of the position by the lawyer; The scope of the ethics of the professional activity of the lawyer; The peculiarity of the lawyer's business relationships. **After completion of the program, the graduate within the framework of the Criminal Law module knows**:Criminal principles, scope of criminal law, stages of crime, goals and types of sentencing; The essence and significance of the qualification of the offense; Criminal norms regulating crime against human and humanity; Rights and obligations of participants of criminal proceedings, procedural deadlines, investigative and judicial practice as theoretical and practical peculiarities; Criminological aspects of crime, methods of opening offenses; The admissibility of evidence, evidence gathering, testing, measurement and presentation; Issues of international criminal theory and practice; Acquiring relevant evidence and qualified argumentation of the position by the lawyer in order to ensure the effective decision making of the criminal case; The scope of the ethics of the professional activity of the lawyer; Recognizes the peculiarities of the lawyer's business relationships. **After completion of the program, the graduate within the framework of the Law Basics module knows**:The notion and types of the rule of law; Definition and Ratio of Law; Structure of the norm of justice; Legislative process; Hierarchy of normative acts; Law departments and institutes; Old Georgian constitutional, criminal, civil or procedural law institutions. |
| **Skill to use knowledge in practice**  | **General Competencies**Has the ability of problem solution, in accordance with predetermined instructions, by using some ordinary and distinctive methods?**Branch Competencies**Has the ability to identify, interpret and use normative bases for identification of legal problems and their solution; Is able to draw up legal content documents (normative act project, contract, complaint, suit, etc.), evaluate the interaction between the objectives and results, elaborate separate components of the legal documents and solve the practical nature of the tasks in accordance with preliminarily defined instructions.**After completion of the program, the graduate within the framework of the Private Law module is able to**:Search and select proprietary, contractual, family inheritance and other private legal provision regulations and validate their use in practice. Participate in review process of general courts and protect own or others’ interests; Preparate relevant legal documents (treaties, suits, etc.).**After completion of the program, the graduate within the framework of the Public Law module is able to**:Identify problems related to constitutional, including basic human rights and freedoms and other public governing relations; Search, explain and adapt normative grounds for their solution adequately used in practical activities; Prepare Constitutional-legal (Normative act project) Administrative Procedural (Complaint, suit, claim, etc.) and other documentation; Find relevant administrative-legal norms regulating legal relations and adequately utilize the problems; Assess legal problems related to public law, separate types of public servants from each other.**After completion of the program, the graduate within the framework of the Criminal Law module is able to**:Select and implicate criminal norms; Classificate crime qualifying signs and use them to solve problems raised in practice; Determine the composition of the crime and its elements while revealing grounds of criminal liability; Use Technique of Criminalistics in Practice; Determine circumstances excluding legitimacy and fault; Determine and assess the rule of application of punishment and conditional sentence. |
| **Skill to make conclusions**  | **General Competencies**Has skills of collecting the characteristic features of the field; formatting concise expressions; formulating new ideas based on the selection of new concept and self-advancement; formulating appropriate and substantiated conclusions based on the data and / or situation analysis and abstract thinking using standard and some distinct methods.**Branch Competencies**Has skills of developing the solution of the thesis and the justification of the selected approach on the basis of the multilateral vision and analysis of the legal problem; of justifying critical conclusions about legal issues; summarizing extracted information and developing appropriate conclusions.**After completion of the program, the graduate within the framework of the Private Law module is able to**:Arrange information concerning Property, liability, family-hereditary, Civil Procedure, other private law relations and by critical analysis formulate new vision; Compare civil legal norms, provisions and concrete judgments; Make conclusions on the issues of ethics of lawyer professions.**After completion of the program, the graduate within the framework of the Public Law module is able to**:Separate the important facts based on the analysis of constitutional and general administrative, administrative-procedural, civil and other public relations; Discussing the results of specific court decisions; Develop adequate and substantiated conclusions based on international legal conventional norms; Deliver legal conclusions on ethics issues of lawyer professions.**After completion of the program, the graduate within the framework of the Criminal Law module is able to**:Reveal existing problems concerned with Composition of the action, the subjective and objective aspects of the crime, exonerating circumstances, imposing the punishment of crime and juvenile criminal liability; Analyze and make issuing legal conclusions; Analyze of investigative actions and specific decision on a particular criminal case; Justificate the reason for revising the sentence due to the newly revealed circumstances and the use of jury trial in cases of individual categories; Make adequate and reasonable conclusions on ethics issues of lawyer professions. |
| **Communication skills**  | **General Competencies**Has skills of gathering information in the native or foreign language and delivering it with legal terminology by using modern information and communication technologies; Adapting to new situations.**Branch Competencies[[1]](#footnote-1)**Is able to communicate with verbal (oral) and written form, using verbal terminology and modern communication technologies in the field of private, public and criminal institutes; Suggest reasonably clear idea while court proceedings and various stages of public discussions; Work in group and individually; Discuss professional topics and debate with colleagues; Find new professional material and make a presentation. |
| **Learning skills**  | **General Competencies**Has skills of consistently and multilaterally evaluating of own learning process and determining further learning needs, checking current news in the field of law.**Branch Competencies**Has the ability to learn about legislative amendments, judicial practices, scientific innovation, and continuously renewal of knowledge; Generalize the legislative amendments and court practices related to private, public and criminal norms; Evaluate own knowledge and determine the need for further learning; Finding sources of information, consistently and multilaterally evaluation; Continuously checking the news on the field of law using electronic technologies in the learning process. |
| **Values**  | **General Competencies**Participates in the formation of values and strives to establish them. Within professional ethics is committed to protect values of relationships.**Branch Competencies**Knows the scope of the lawyer's ethics. Is designed to facilitate the exercise of individual rights and the act of justice, human rights, social and democratic values. Is able to respect the argumentative position of the opponent; Understand professional values and liabilities; protect ethical standards; Use strategy of elaboration of professional ethical norms in the process of developing individual legal decisions or oral communication. |
| **Teaching Methods**  |
| Learning process includes: 1. **Socrate Method**: involves big groups of students in discussions to develop skill of critical thinking; develops skill of critical view at his/her own or other people’s arguments; calls students without any preliminary notice for daily study; unexpectedness effect of participating in active discussion of issues.
2. **Discussion/debates** is one of the common methods of interactive teaching. The process of discussion sharply increases activeness and quality of students’ involvement. This process does not only include questions asked by the professor. This method develops skill to assert and maintain students’ ideas and arguments. Students have opportunity to express received knowledge actively and intensively invlolve in teaching process, make prepared presentations.
3. **Cooperative Learning** – strategy of learning in which each member of a group has to learn by him/herself, but help his/her groupmate learn particular subject better. Each member of a group works on problematic issue, until everyone has full understanding of it.
4. **Collaborative method** – includes dividing students in groups and giving them learning tasks. Group members work out the issue individually and share it with other members of a group. Redistributing of functions among group members can take place in the process of collaborative work according to the aimed issue. This strategy provides maximum involvement of all students in learning process.
5. **Problem based learning (PBL**) uses any problem to receive knowledge and is used for initial level of integration process.
6. **Heuristic method** – is based on gradual solving of aimed issue. This process is carried out by demonstrating learning facts independently and showing relations/connections between them.
7. **Case study** – a teacher analyzes particular cases together with students and they discuss and study the issue in details.
8. **Brainstorming method** supports developing creative attitude towards a problem, which involves: cause a problem in teaching process in order to determine and solve it in creative way, write down remarks of other students without critics, select the ideas mostly appropriate to the debated issue, determine criteria of evaluation to define ideas in accordance with the aim of research, estimate selected ideas preliminarily determined criteria; present the idea of high evaluation as the best opportunity for solving the problem. Using this method is very effective in groups consisting many students and includes the following steps:
* Determine a problem in a creative way;
* Write down discussed ideas around the issue from listeners without critics;
* Determine evaluation criteria in order to establish the correspondence of the idea to the aim of the research;
* Appreciate selected ideas with preliminarily determined criteria;
* Select ideas with the method of expelling, which mostly corresponds with raised question;
* Manifest the idea of the highest evaluation as the best way of solving the raised problem.
1. **Role and situational plays –** plays, carried out according to preliminarily worked out scenario, give opportunity to students to see the problem from different views. It helps them form alternative points of view. As a discussion, these kinds of plays let students form the skill to express their own positions independently.
2. **Demonstrative method** includes presenting information visually and helps the lecturer make the material easily perceivable. The material can be transferred to the students in electric-technical or visual ways. Demonstration of teaching material can be presented by students and lectures.
3. **Inductive method** helps lectures get students active and make particular facts turn into general idea and express specific issues generally.
4. **Deductive method** defines such forms of any kind of transmitting knowledge, that represents logical process of discovering new knowledge on the basis of general knowledge, it means that the process goes from general to specific.
5. **Method of analysis** helps us divide learning material into parts. It simplifies detailed highlight of specific issues.
6. **Method of synthesis** means grouping separate issues to compose the whole. This method supports developing skill to see the problem as a whole.
7. **Verbal or oral method** includes to give students lecture material verbally, which means to use methods of questions and answers, interactive work, and methods of explaining theoretical regulations on the basis of practical situational models.
8. By using **writing methods** students make reviews and thesis, write essays and speeches.
9. **Laboratorial method** includes the following: make experiments, watch video materials etc.
10. **Practical methods** unite and comprise all forms of learning, which forms student’s practical skills.
11. **Explanation method** is based on discussion around the given issue. A teacher makes particular example while transmitting the material and its detailed analysis takes place within the given topic.
12. **Action oriented learning** requires active involvement of a teacher and a student in learning process, in which practical interpretation of theoretical material has special importance.
13. **E-learning** involves teaching by Internet and multimedia means. It includes all components of the teaching process (goals, content, methods, means, etc.), which are realized by specific means. There are three types of E-learning**:**
* Attended when the teaching process takes place within the contact hours of the teacher and students, and the training material is transmitted through the electronic course;
* Distance learning involves conducting the study process without the physical attendance of the professor. The training course is conducted in electronic format.
1. **Hybrid (attended/ remote)** -The main part of the study is carried out remotely, and a small amount is implemented within the contact hours.
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| **Program structure**  |
| **University compulsory courses - 20 ECTS credits;****Basic compulsory juridical modules - 105 ECTS credits;****Elective modules of specialization - 60 ECTS credits;****Individual profile courses -30 ECTS credits;****Elective courses - 25 ECTS credits;****Total – 240 ECTS credits;****See Study Schedule in attachment 1!** |
| **Criteria and evaluation system of knowledge of a student** |
| **At ATSU evaluation system is divided into following components:** Assessment system of educational program component includes (100 points), the specific share includes 60 points (which itself includes: a student’s active learning process during each semester – 30 points and mid-term exam – 30 points), final exam – 40 points.A student is evaluated as the following:A student’s activity during each semester (comprises different components of evaluation) – **30 points;** **Mid-term exam – 30 points;** **Final exam – 40 points.** The student has the right to take the final exam, if his/her minimum competency is **18 points.** **Evaluation system includes:**1. **Five forms of positive assessment:**

A) (A) Excellent – 91% and more from maximum evaluation;B) (B) very good – 81-90% from maximum evaluation; C) (C) good – 71-80% from maximum evaluation; D) (D) satisfactory – 61-70% from maximum evaluation; E) (E) sufficient – 51-60 % from maximum evaluation. **b) Two forms of negative assessment:** **FX) (Administrative Fail in course for grade/could not pass) A** student gets 41-50% from maximum evaluation which means, that s/he is required to work more for passing the exam, and that s/he is entitled to take a makeup exam only once through personal study;**(F) (Academic Fail) –** A student gets 40% and less from maximum evaluation, which means that the work done by him/her is not sufficient and s/he has to retake the course**.** According to educational component of educational program, in case of adoption of FX, a makeup exam will be appointed no less than 5 calendar days after the conclusion of the final exam results.* The number of minimum points received from the makeup final exam is 15 points.
* The number of minimum points received from the makeup final exam, is not added to the final assessment received by the student.
* Points received from makeup exam is a final assessment and is added to the final evaluation of the learning component of the educational program.
* According to the assessment 0-50 points received from the makeup final exam, in the final evaluation of the educational component, the student will be evaluated the F-0 score.

***Remark:*** Midterm and final (makeup) exams take place in exam center of ATSU.***Normative bases***: Decree N3, January 5, 2007 of Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia.Akaki Tsereteli State University, Decree N1 (17/18) of September 15, 2017.  |
| **Employment opportunities**  |
| At any occupation, where Bachelors do not need to have academic degree of Master of Law. Graduates of Bachelor Educational Program, have full right to continue learning at Master Programs. Graduates will have opportunity to work at: public institutions, civil/public organizations, private sector, governmental and non-governmental structures. In order to have specific occupations, additional preconditions might be considered.  |
| **Supportive resources**  |
| 1 - professors; 13 – associated professors; 14 – doctoral students; 28 – invited specialists.  |
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 **Attachment 1**

**Study Schedule 2017-2018**

**Program Title: Law**

**Degree Awarded:** Bachelor of Law

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| № | Course  | Course code | Cr.  | Number of hours  | l/lab/pr. | Semester | Preconditions |
| total | contact | Ind.  | I | II | III | IV | V | VI | VII | VIII |
| Local | Midterm and final exams |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 1 | **University compulsory courses**  |
| I.1 | Foreign language I  | **4** HEB0390,0870,113,0520 | 5 | 125 | 60 | 3 | 62 | 0/0/4 | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| I.2 | Foreign language II  | **4**HEB0530,0890,1140,0530 | 5 | 125 | 60 | 3 | 62 | 0/0/4 |  | X |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.1. |
| I.3 | Foreign language III  | **4**HEB1540,1050,11500590 | 5 | 125 | 60 | 3 | 62 | 0/0/4 |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  | 1.2 |
| I.4 | Foreign language IV  | **4**HEB0550,1160,0920,0600 | 5 | 125 | 60 | 3 | 62 | 0/0/4 |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |  | 1.3 |
| **Total**  |  | **20** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **2** | **Basic compulsory juridical modules**  |
| **2.1** | **Private law**  |
| 2.1.1 | Introduction in civil Law  | 3SLB0610 | 5 | 125 | 45 | 3 | 77 | 2/0/1 | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Without preconditions |
| 2.1.2 | Material Law  | 3SLB0450 | 5 | 125 | 45 | 3 | 77 | 2/0/1 |  | X |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.1.1 |
| 2.1.3 | General part of obligatory Law  | 3SLB0130 | 5 | 125 | 45 | 3 | 77 | 2/0/1 |  | X |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.1.1 |
| 2.1.4 | Treaty Law  | 3SLB0140 | 5 | 125 | 45 | 3 | 77 | 2/0/1 |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  | 2.1.3 |
| 2.1.5 | Legal obligatory relations  | 2SLB0570 | 5 | 125 | 30 | 3 | 92 | 1/0/1 |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  | 2.1.3 |
| 2.1.6 | Family and hereditary Law  | 3SLB0460 | 5 | 125 | 45 | 3 | 77 | 2/0/1 |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |  | 2.1.1 |
| 2.1.7 | Process of civil law  | 3SLB0420 | 5 | 125 | 45 | 3 | 77 | 2/0/1 |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |  | 2.1.1 |
| 2.1.8 | Corporational law  | 3SLB0410 | 5 | 125 | 45 | 3 | 77 | 2/0/1 |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  | Without preconditions  |
| 2.1.9 | Law of labour  | 2SLB0620 | 5 | 125 | 30 | 3 | 92 | 1/0/1 |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  | Without preconditions |
|  **total** |  | **45** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2.2 | **Public law**  |
| 2.2.1 | Constitutional (State organizing) Law  | 3SLB0180 | 5 | 125 | 45 | 3 | 77 | 2/0/1 | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Without preconditions |
| 2.2.2 | Basic Human rights and freedom  | 3SLB0020 | 5 | 125 | 45 | 3 | 77 | 2/0/1 |  | X |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.2.1 |
| 2.2.3 | General Administrative Law  | 3SLB0150 | 5 | 125 | 45 | 3 | 77 | 2/01 |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  | Without preconditions |
| 2.2.4 | International public law  | 3SLB0330 | 5 | 125 | 45 | 3 | 77 | 2/01 |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |  | Without preconditions |
| 2.2.5 | Municipal Law  | 3SLB0030 | **5** | 125 | 45 | 3 | 77 | 2/01 |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  | 2.2.1 |
| 2.2.6 | Process of administrative law  | 3SLB0060 | 5 | 125 | 45 | 3 | 77 | 2/0/1 |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  | 2.2.3 |
|  **Total**  |  | **30** |  |  |  |
| **2.3** | **Criminal law**  |
| 2.3.1 | General part of criminal law  | 3SLB0530 | 5 | 125 | 45 | 3 | 77 | 2/0/1 |  | X |  |  |  |  |  |  | Without preconditions |
| 2.3.2 | Private part of criminal law I (crimes against a person) |  3SLB0220 | **5** | 125 | 45 | 3 | 77 | 2/0/1 |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  | 2.3.1 |
| 2.3.3 | Private part of criminal law II (other kinds of crime) | 3SLB0540 | **5** | 125 | 45 | 3 | 77 | 2/0/1 |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |  | 2.3.1 |
| 2.3.4 | Criminal law process  | 3SLB0560 | **5** | 125 | 45 | 3 | 77 | 2/0/1 |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  | 2.3.1 |
|  **Total**  |  | **20** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **2.4** | **Principles of Law**  |
| 2.4.1 | Introduction in Jurispudence  | 3SLB0600 | 5 | 125 | 45 | 3 | 77 | 2/0/1 | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Without preconditions |
| 2.4.2 | History of Georgian Law  | 3SLB0590 | 5 | 125 | 45 | 3 | 77 | 2/01 | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Without preconditions |
|  **Total**  |  | **10** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **3** | **Elective modules**  |
| **3.1** | **Private Law**  |
| 3.1.1 | Insurance Law  | 2SLB0091 | 5 | 125 | 30 | 3 | 92 | 0/0/2 |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  | 2.1.4 |
| 3.1.2 | Methodics of composing a treaty  | 3SLB0581 | 5 | 125 | 30 | 3 | 77 | 15/0/30 |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  | Without preconditions |
| 3.13 | Banking law  | 2SLB0291 | 5 | 125 | 30 | 3 | 92 | 0/0/2 |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  | Without preconditions |
| 3.1.4 | Bankruptcy Law  | 2SLB0070 | 5 | 125 | 30 | 3 | 92 | 0/0/2 |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  | Without preconditions |
| 3.1.5 | Notarial Law  | 2SLB0430 | 5 | 125 | 30 | 3 | 92 | 0/0/2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  | Without preconditions |
| 3.1.6 | Discussing public cases in the first instancy court  | 2SLB0711 | 5 | 125 | 30 | 3 | 92 | 0/0/2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  | 2.1.7 |
| 3.1.7 | Ortography of Law  | 2SLB0550 | 5 | 125 | 30 | 3 | 92 | 0/0/2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  | Without preconditions |
| 3.1.8 | Law of intellectual property  | 3SLB0271 | 5 | 125 | 45 | 3 | 77 | 2/0/1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  | 2.1.1 |
| 3.1.9 | Solving private arguments in upper instancy court  | 2SLB0171 | 5 | 125 | 30 | 3 | 92 | 0/0/2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | 2.1.7 |
| 3.1.10 | Juridical skills  | 3SLB2121 | 5 | 125 | 45 | 3 | 77 | 0/0/3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | 2.3.4 |
| 3.1.11 | Advocacy skills  | 3SLB0101 | 5 | 125 | 45 | 3 | 77 | 0/0/3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | Without preconditions |
| 3.1.12 | Law ethics  | 3SLB0380 | 5 | 125 | 45 | 3 | 77 | 0/0/3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | Without preconditions |
|  **Total**  |  | 60 |  |  |  |  |  |
| **3.2** | **Public Law**  |
| 3.2.1 | Parliament law  | 3SLB0170 | 5 | 125 | 45 | 3 | 77 | 2/0/1 |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  | 2.2.1 |
| 3.2.2 | International humanitarian law  | 2SLB0361 | 5 | 125 | 30 | 3 | 92 | 1/0/1 |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  | 2.2.4 |
| 3.2.3 | Financial Law  | 2SLB0321 | 5 | 125 | 30 | 3 | 92 | 1/0/1 |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  | 2.2.1 |
| 3.2.4 | Election Law  | 3SLB0280 | 5 | 125 | 45 | 3 | 77 | 1/0/2 |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  | Without preconditions |
| 3.2.5 | Law of officials  | 2SLB0722 | 5 | 125 | 30 | 3 | 92 | 1/0/1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  | Without preconditions |
| 3.2.6 | Execution Law  | 2SLB0480 | 5 | 125 | 30 | 3 | 92 |  0/0/2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  | Without preconditions |
| 3.2.7 | Ortography of Law  | 2SLB0550 | 5 | 125 | 30 | 3 | 92 | 0/0/2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  | Without preconditions |
| 3.2.8 | Ecological law  | 3SLB0120 | 5 | 125 | 30 | 3 | 92 | 2/0/1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  | 2.2.1 |
| 3.2.9 | Constitutional law of foreign countries  | 3SLB0390 | 5 | 125 | 45 | 3 | 77 | 2/0/1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | Without preconditions |
| 3.2.10 | Juridical skills  | 3SLB2121 | 5 | 125 | 45 | 3 | 77 | 0/0/3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | Without preconditions |
| 3.2.11 | Advocacy skills  | 3SLB0101 | 5 | 125 | 45 | 3 | 77 | 0/0/3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | Without preconditions |
| 3.2.12 | Law ethics  | 3SLB0380 | 5 | 125 | 45 | 3 | 77 | 0/0/3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | Without preconditions |
|  **Total:**  |  | 60 |  |  |  |  |  |
| **3.3** | **Criminal Law (60 credits)** |
| 3.3.1 | Criminology  | **2**SLB0200 | 5 | 125 | 30 | 3 | 92 | 1/0/1 |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  | Without preconditions |
| 3.3.2 | Qualify the action as crime  | **2**SLB0110 | 5 | 125 | 30 | 3 | 92 | 0/0/2 |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  | 2.3.1 |
| 3.3.3 | Criminalistics | **3**SLB0190 | 5 | 125 | 45 | 3 | 77 | 2/1/0 |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  | Without preconditions |
| 3.3.4 | Modern doctrine of crime  | **2**SLB0040 | 5 | 125 | 30 | 3 | 92 | 1/0/1 |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  | Without preconditions |
| 3.3.5 | Investigation and court principles  | **3**SLB0361 | 5 | 125 | 30 | 3 | 92 | 0/0/2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  | 2.3.4 |
| 3.3.6 | Assertive law  | **2**SLB0470 | 5 | 125 | 30 | 3 | 92 | 0/0/2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  | 2.3.4 |
| 3.3.7 | Ortography of law  | **2**SLB0550 | 5 |  125 | 30 | 3 | 92 | 0/0/2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  | Without preconditions |
| 3.3.8 | Execution law  | **3**SLB0470 | 5 | 125 | 45 | 3 | 77 | 2/0/1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  | Without preconditions |
| 3.3.9 | Processing criminal law in upper instancy court  | **2**SLB0100 | 5 | 125 | 30 | 3 | 92 | 0/0/2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | 2.3.4 |
| 3.3.10 | Juridical skills  | **3**SLB2121 | 5 | 125 | 45 | 3 | 77 | 0/0/3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | 2.3.4 |
| 3.3.11 | Advocacy skills  | **3**SLB0101 | 5 | 125 | 45 | 3 | 77 | 0/0/3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | Without preconditions |
| 3.3.12 | Law ethics  | **3**SLB0380 | 5 | 125 | 45 | 3 | 77 | 0/0/3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | Without preconditions  |
|  **Total**  |  | 60 |  |  |  |  |  |
| **4** | **Elective courses \*\*** |
| **4.1** | **Elective course - 1** |
| 4.1.1 | Law history of foreign countries  | **3**SLB0401 | **5** | 125 | 45 | 3 | 77 | 2/0/1 | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Without preconditions |
| 4.1.2 | Latin language  | **3**HAB0311 | **5** | 125 | 45 | 3 | 77 | 0/0/3 | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Without preconditions |
| 4.1.3 | Polytology  | **3**SWB0241 | 5 | 125 | 45 | 3 | 77 | 2/0/1 | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Without preconditions |
| **4.2.** | **Elective course - 2** |
| 4.2.1 | Private law of Rome  | SLB0261 | 5 | 125 | 30 | 3 | 92 | 1/0/1 |  | X |  |  |  |  |  |  | Without preconditions |
| 4.2.2 | Logics  | SFB0151 | 5 | 125 | 30 | 3 | 92 | 1/0/1 |  | X |  |  |  |  |  |  | Without preconditions |
| 4.2.3 | Second foreign language  |  | 5 | 125 | 60 | 3 | 62 | 0/0/4 |  | X |  |  |  |  |  |  | Without preconditions |
| **4.3** | **Elective course - 3** |
| 4.3.1 | Introduction on law philosophy  | SLB0701 | 5 | 125 | 45 | 3 | 77 | 2/0/1 |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  | Without preconditions |
| 4.3.2 | History of Georgia  | SHB0081 | 5 | 125 | 45 | 3 | 77 | 2/0/1 |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  | Without preconditions |
| 4.3.3 | Juridical psychology  | SFB0121 | 5 | 125 | 30 | 3 | 92 | 1/0/1 |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  | Without preconditions |
| 4.3.4 | Second foreign language  |  | 5 | 125 | 60 | 3 | 62 | 0/0/4 |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  | Without preconditions |
| **4.4** | **Elective course - 4** |
| 4.4.1 | Law of providing demands  | 2SLB0241 | 5 | 125 | 30 | 3 | 92 | 1/0/1 |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |  | Without preconditions |
| 4.4.2 | International private law  | 2SLB0311 | 5 | 125 | 30 | 3 | 92 | 1/0/1 |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |  | Without preconditions |
| 4.4.3 | Second foreign language  |  | 5 | 125 | 60 | 3 | 62 | 0/0/4 |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |  | Without preconditions |
| **4.5** | **Elective course - 5** |
| 4.5.1 | International criminal law  | 3SLB0011 | 5 | 125 | 60 | 3 | 62 | 0/0/4 |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  | Without preconditions |
| 4.5.2 | Fiscal law  | 3SLB0300 | 5 | 125 | 45 | 3 | 77 | 2/0/1 |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  | Without preconditions |
| 4.5.3 | International law of Human rights  | 3SLB0011 | 5 | 125 | 30 | 3 | 92 | 1/0/1 |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  | Without preconditions |
|  **Total:**  |  | **80** | **2000** | **660** | **48** | **1262** | **16/0/25** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  **University compulsory courses**  | **20** | **5** | **5** | **5** | **5** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Basic compulsory Juridical Modules**  | **Private law**  | **45** | **5** | **10** | **10** | **10** | **10** |  |  |  |  |
| **Public law**  | **30** | **5** | **5** | **5** | **5** | **10** |  |  |  |  |
| **Criminal law**  | **20** |  | **5** | **5** | **5** | **5** |  |  |  |  |
| **Principles of law**  | **10** | **10** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Courses of Specialization modules**  | **Private law**  | **60** |  |  |  |  |  | **20** | **20** | **20** |  |
| **Public law**  | **60** |  |  |  |  |  | **20** | **20** | **20** |  |
| **Criminal law**  | **60** |  |  |  |  |  | **20** | **20** | **20** |  |
| **Courses of individual profile \*\*\*** | **30** |  |  |  |  |  | **10** | **10** | **10** |  |
| **Elective courses**  | **25** | **5** | **5** | **5** | **5** | **5** |  |  |  |  |
| **Total**  | **240** | **30** | **30** | **30** | **30** | **30** | **30** | **30** | **30** |  |

**\* a student chooses only one specialization module in the sixth semester and continues studying with chosen course in VII and VIII semesters.**

**\*\* a student chooses only one course from elective courses in I, II, III, IV, V semesters.**

**\*\*\* except for specialization module courses elected in VI and VII semesters, (20 credits in one semester), a student forms individual profile by concentrating different specialization modules on the basis of his/her free choice, with compulsory 10 credits in these semesters. (Total 30 credits), and 5 credits in VIII semester.**

**Remark: on the basis of electing students in VI, VII and VIII semesters, practical component (with additional 10 credits) of juridical clinical education will be carried out at the juridical clinic cooperation of American Lawyers Association and of Law department founded with the assistance; it will also be carried out at the clinic of alternative solving ways of juridical arguments.**

**Competency schedule 2017-2018**

**Program title:** Law

**Degree Awarded:** Bachelor of Law

**Attachment 2**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **№** | **Course**  | **Competencies**  |
| **Knowledge and Recognition**  | **Skill to use knowledge in practice**  | **Skill to make conclusions**  | **Communication skills**  | **Learning skills**  | **Values**  |
|  |
| I.1 | Foreign language I | x | x |  | x |  |  |
| I.2 | Foreign language II | x | x |  | x |  |  |
| I.3 | Foreign language III | x | x |  | x |  |  |
| I.4 | Foreign language IV | x | x |  | x |  |  |
| I.5 | Introduction in civil law  | x | x | x | x | x |  |
| I.6 | Material law  | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| I.7 | General part of obligatory law  | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| I.8 | Treaty law  | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| 1.9 | Legislative obligatory relationships  | x | x | x | x | x |  |
| 1.10 | Family and hereditary law  | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| 1.11 | Civil law process  | x | x | x | x  | x | x |
| 1.12 | Corporational law  | x | x | x | x | x |  |
| 1.13 | Law of labour  | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| 1.14 | Constitutional law (State organizing) | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| 1.15 | Basic Human rights and freedom  | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| 1.16 | General administrative law  | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| 1.17 | International civil law  | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| 1.18 | Municipal law  | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| 1.19 | Administrational law process  | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| 1.20 | General part of criminal law  | x | x | x | x | x |  |
| 1.21 | Private part of criminal law I (crimes against a person) | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| 1.22 | Private part of criminal law II (other kinds of crime) | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| 1.23 | Criminal law process  | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| 1.24 | Introduction in Jurispudence  | x | x | x | x | x |  |
| 1.25 | History of Georgian Law  | x |  | x | x |  |  |
| 1.26 | Insurance law  | x | x | x | x | x |  |
| 1.27 | Methodics to make a treaty  | x | x | x | x | x |  |
| 1.28 | Banking law  | x | x | x | x | x |  |
| 1.29 | Bankruptcy law  | x | x | x | x | x |  |
| 1.30 | Notarial law  | x | x |  | x | x | x |
| 1.31 | Discussing public cases in the first instancy court  | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| 1.32 | Ortography of law  | x | x | x | x | x |  |
| 1.33 | Law of intellectual property  | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| 1.34 | Solving private arguments in upper instancy court  | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| 1.35 | Juridical skills  | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| 1.36 | Advocacy skills  | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| 1.37 | Law ethics  | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| 1.38 | Parliament law  | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| 1.39 | International humanitarian law  | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| 1.40 | Election law  | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| 1.41 | Financial law  | x | x | x | x | x |  |
| 1.42 | Law of officials  | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| 1.43 | Execution law  | x | x | x | x | x |  |
| 1.44 | Ecological law  | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| 1.45 | Constitutional law of foreign countries  | x | x | x | x | x |  |
| 1.46 | Criminology  | x | x | x | x | x |  |
| 1.47 | Qualify the action as crime  | x | x | x |  | x |  |
| 1.48 | Criminalistics | x | x | x |  | x |  |
| 1.49 | Modern doctrine about crime  | x | x | x |   | x |  |
| 1.50 | Investigation and court principles  | x | x | x |  | x |  |
| 1.51 | Assertive law  | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| 1.52 | Execution law  | x | x |  |  | x | x |
| 1.53 | Law making process in upper instancy court  | x | x | x | x | x |  |
| 1.54 | Law history of foreign countries  | x |  | x | x | x |  |
| 1.55 | Latin language  | x |  |  | x | x |  |
| 1.56 | Polytology  | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| 1.57 | Private law of Rome  | x |  | x | x | x |  |
| 1.58 | Logics  | x | x | x | x | x |  |
| 1.59 | Second foreign language (English) | x | x |  | x |  |  |
| 1.60 | Introduction in law philosophy  | x |  | x |  |  | x |
| 1.61 | History of Georgia  | x | x | x | x | x |  |
| 1.62 | Juridical psychology  | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| 1.63 | Second foreign language (English) | x | x |  | x |  |  |
| 1.64 | Law of providing demands  | x | x | x | x | x |  |
| 1.65 | International private law  | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| 1.66 | Second foreign language (English) | x | x |  | x |  |  |
| 1.67 | International criminal law  | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| 1.68 | Fiscal law  | x | x | x | x | x |  |
| 1.69 | International law of human rights  | x | x | x | x | x | x |

1. The results achieved through the development of the field competences of bachelor program as communication, learning skills and values, are adjusted to each module (private, public, criminal law) and are not individually defined. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)