Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine  
V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University  
Department of Constitutional and Municipal Law

"APPROVED" by  
Vice-President for Research and Education  
Panteleimonov A.V.  
«___» ___________________ 2020

Work program of the discipline

Constitutional law of Ukraine

level of academic degree: first (bachelor degree level)  
subject area: 29 International Relations  
special field: 293 International Law  
program of study: International Law  
type of discipline: compulsory discipline  
faculty: School of Law

2020/2021 academic year
The program is recommended for approval by the Academic Council of School of Law
Protocol dd. August 31, 2020, No. 11

THE PROGRAM DEVELOPERS: Serohin V.O., Professor of the Department of Constitutional and Municipal Law, Doctor of Law, Gradova Y. V., Associate Professor of the Department of Constitutional and Municipal Law, Candidate of Law

The program was approved at the meeting of the Department of Constitutional and Municipal Law
Protocol dd. August 31, 2020, No. 11

Head of Department
Constitutional and Municipal law ___________________________ M.M.Voronov

The program is agreed with the guarantor of the educational professional program International Law

The guarantor of the educational professional program _____________E.B. Titov

The program is approved by the Methodological Committee of School of Law
 Protocol dd. "31" of August 2020, No 11

Head of the Scientific and Methodological Commission
of School of Law _________________________________ I.A. Pakhomova
INTRODUCTION

The curriculum program "Constitutional Law of Ukraine" is compiled in accordance with the educational-professional program of preparation of bachelors of specialty 293 International Law

1. Description of the discipline

1.1. Purpose of teaching discipline

The purpose of teaching the discipline is to train specialists with a wide range of knowledge on the basics of theory and practice of constitutional and legal regulation of social relations, possessing the practical skills necessary for their professional activity to solve specific problems in the field of constitutional law; able to independently and competently orient themselves in modern constitutional-legal relations, to take well-balanced, constitutionally grounded decisions within the framework of their professional competence.

1.2. The main tasks of studying the discipline

The main tasks of studying the discipline is the formation of such professional competencies:

- the ability to participate in the development of legal acts in accordance with the profile of their professional activities (PC-1);
- the ability to make decisions and to carry out legal actions in full compliance with the law (PC-4);
- ability to apply normative legal acts, to implement the rules of material and procedural law in professional activities (PC-5);
- ability to respect the honor and dignity of the individual, to observe and protect the rights and freedoms of man and citizen (PC-8);
- the ability to interpret various legal acts, to provide qualified legal advice and advice in specific types of legal activities (PC-13)

At undergraduate level studies, students must achieve learning outcomes that are divided into

- knowledge of the subject area;
- cognitive competence;
- practical legal skills;
- general skills and abilities (taking into account the features of the subject area).

Knowledge from the subject area includes:

- concept of constitutional law as a science and discipline;
- concept of constitutional law as a branch of law, its subject, method, system and source;
- legal characteristic of the constitution of Ukraine;
- principles of constitutional order;
- constitutional and legal status of a person;
- constitutional and legal foundations of forms of direct democracy;
- constitutional and legal status of bodies of state power;
- the territorial unit of Ukraine;
- Constitutional principles of local self-government in Ukraine.

Cognitive competence of a lawyer-bachelor include:

- knowledge and understanding of the most important facts, concepts, principles and theories of constitutional law;
- ability to apply this knowledge to solve practical problems;
- competence in interpreting and generalizing the normative content of the discipline;
- ability to correctly apply the constitutional and legal norms;
- Competence in writing and oral presentation of scientific and practical material and argumentation.

Practical skills include:
- skills of independent work with normative-legal acts;
- skills of solving legal situations in the field of creation and functioning of institutes of constitutional law;
- ability to analyze the norms of national legislation and international law, properly document the results;
- ability to process and interpret legal norms.

**General skills and abilities:**
- awareness of the social significance of the future profession, the possession of a sufficient level of professional legal awareness (ZK-1);
- ability to perform his professional duties in good faith, observance of the principles of ethics of the lawyer, desire for self-development, improvement of his qualification and skills (ZK-2);
- possession of a culture of thinking, the ability to generalize, analyze, perceive information, setting goals and choosing ways to achieve it (ZK-3);
- ability to logically, reasonably and clearly build oral and written language (ZK -4);
- possession of a culture of behavior, readiness to cooperate with colleagues, work in a team (ZK-5);
- ability to use the basic provisions and methods of social, humanitarian and economic sciences in solving social and professional tasks, analysis of socially significant problems and processes (ZK-7);
- possession of the necessary skills of professional communication in a foreign language (ZK -10).

**1.3. Amount of credits**  
5

**1.4. Total hours**  
150

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**1.6. Planned learning outcomes**  
According to the requirements of the educational-professional program, students must achieve the following learning outcomes:

- **Within the framework of forming the competence of PC-1:**
know: subject, method and system of constitutional law of Ukraine; subjective and objective composition of constitutional-legal relations; types of sources of constitutional law of Ukraine; basic rules of legislative (norm-making) technology; main trends and trends of constitutional and legal regulation of social relations;

be able: to provide the legal qualification of constitutional-legal relations and determine their belonging to the main institutions of constitutional law of Ukraine; to analyze legal situations on the subject of their constitutional and legal settlement; identify gaps in constitutional and legal regulation and determine the main ways of overcoming them; draw up drafts of constitutional and legal acts;

have the skills: to develop draft normative constitutional and legal acts; to prove their reasonableness and expediency; to participate in the work of the working and expert groups on the development of constitutional and legal acts.

- within the framework of the competence of the PC-4:

know: the rules of the current constitutional legislation; rules for the interpretation of the law with a view to its proper application; judicial practice, including acts of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine and the European Court of Human Rights; the constitutional and legal status of a person, civil society institutions and public authorities in Ukraine; constitutional forms of direct democracy in Ukraine; the constitutional form of the Ukrainian state;

be able to: analyze the legal situation, properly qualify it and determine the constitutional requirements that must be applied, as well as choose the legal forms and methods of response depending on the actual circumstances;

have skills: substantiation and adoption of legal decisions that meet the requirements of constitutional legislation of Ukraine.

- within the framework of forming the competence of PC-5:

to know: the essence and content of the basic concepts, categories and institutions of constitutional law; the specifics of the constitutional order of Ukraine; peculiarities of the constitutional and legal status of a person, public authorities and civil society institutions; content of constitutional legal relations;

be able to: correctly compile and execute legal documents; to provide constitutional and legal substantiation of decisions; find out the legal facts; analyze, interpret and correctly apply constitutional legal acts; make qualified conclusions and provide consultations on constitutional and legal issues; make decisions and conduct actions in strict conformity with the constitutional legislation of Ukraine;

to have skills: constitutional and legal qualification of events and phenomena occurring in society and the state; the application of constitutional and legal acts; analysis of legal facts and legal norms that are the subject of professional activity; skills of solving legal problems and application of legal norms based on the current Constitution and other sources of constitutional law of Ukraine.

- within the framework of forming the competence of PC-8:

know: the concept and elements of the constitutional and legal status of a person in Ukraine; peculiarities of the constitutional and legal status of certain categories of persons (citizens of Ukraine, foreigners, stateless persons, etc.); the content of constitutional-legal relations between a person, a civil society and a state;

be able to: build their professional activities and relationships with others on the basis of the rule of law and recognition of the highest social value of a person; to protect constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens on the basis, within the limits of authority and in the manner provided by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine;

have skills: human rights activities; drafting acts of response to violations of constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens;

- within the framework of forming the competence of PC-13:

know: evolution, current state and main tendencies of the development of constitutional law of Ukraine as the leading branch of the national legal system; content of the main sources
and institutes of constitutional law of Ukraine; main trends and trends of constitutional and legal regulation of social relations;

**be able to:** analyze the current legislation of Ukraine in terms of constitutional law theory and practice; to interpret constitutional and legal acts, to provide qualified legal conclusions and consultations on the constitutionality of certain decisions and acts in specific types of legal activity

**have skills:** interpretation of constitutional and legal acts; comparison of norms of certain normative legal acts with the requirements of the Constitution of Ukraine, formulation of conclusions regarding their compliance; substantiating its position in terms of constitutional law theory and practice.

2. Thematic plan of the discipline

Section 1. The general theory of constitutionalism. Constitutional and legal status of a person and institutions of civil society in Ukraine

**TOPIC 1. Constitutional law of Ukraine as the leading branch of the national system of law**

Concept of Constitutional Law of Ukraine as a branch of law. The place and role of constitutional law in the national system of law of Ukraine. Subject and method of constitutional-legal regulation in Ukraine. The concept of constitutional-legal relations, their features and types. Subjects and objects of constitutional-legal relations: concepts, features, types. The system of constitutional law of Ukraine. Concepts and types of institutes of constitutional law of Ukraine. Constitutional-legal norms. Sources of constitutional law of Ukraine as a branch of law.

**TOPIC 2. Constitutional law of Ukraine as a branch of legal science and educational discipline**

The subject of science is the constitutional law of Ukraine, its distinction from the same field of law. Tasks and functions of the science of constitutional law. Methodology of Constitutional and Legal Science. Sources of science of constitutional law. Development of the science of constitutional law of Ukraine in pre-revolutionary (until 1917), Soviet period (1917-1991) and at the present stage (after 1991). Actual questions of science of constitutional law of Ukraine at the present stage. Constitutional Law of Ukraine as an educational discipline, its subject, functions, connection with the same science.

**TOPIC 3. The Constitution of Ukraine as the Basic Law of Society and State**


**TOPIC 4. Principles of the constitutional order of Ukraine.**

Concept of the constitutional order, its features and conditions. The relationship between the constitutional order and the social order and state policy. The consolidation of the constitutional order in the Constitution and the current legislation of Ukraine. The economic system of Ukraine and its constitutional-legal regulation. Constitutional-legal principles of social policy of the state and their realization. Constitutional-legal foundations of spiritual and cultural relations. Concepts and signs of the principles of the constitutional order. The system and content of the principles that form the foundations of the constitutional order of Ukraine.

Concepts, types and functions of state symbols. Procedure of development and approval of state symbols of Ukraine. The consolidation of state symbols in the Constitution of Ukraine.
State symbols of Ukraine: State Coat of Arms, State Flag, State Anthem. Description of the state symbols of Ukraine and the order of their use. The duty to respect the state symbols of Ukraine. Liability for abuse over the state symbols of Ukraine.

**TOPIC 5. Constitutional-legal liability**


**TOPIC 6. Constitutional-legal status of citizens of Ukraine**


Concept and signs of citizenship. Principles of citizenship of Ukraine. Categories of persons belonging to the citizenship of Ukraine. Documents attesting to belonging to the citizenship of Ukraine. Acquisition and termination of citizenship of Ukraine. The system of bodies involved in the resolution of issues of Ukrainian citizenship, their competence. Procedures on Citizenship of Ukraine.

**TOPIC 7. Constitutional-legal status of foreigners and stateless persons in Ukraine**

The notions and categories of foreigners and stateless persons in Ukraine, the grounds for their stay in Ukraine. Principles of legal status of foreigners and stateless persons in Ukraine. Basic rights, freedoms and duties of foreigners and stateless persons in Ukraine. Responsibility of foreigners and stateless persons in Ukraine. Features of the legal status of refugees and those who need additional or temporary protection in Ukraine. The procedure for recognition as a refugee or himself, who needs additional protection. Loss, deprivation of refugee status and additional protection.

**TOPIC 8. Constitutional-legal status of public formations in Ukraine**

The right to unite as a political right of Ukrainian citizens. Concepts, features and types of public formations. Restrictions on the creation and operation of public formations. The procedure for the creation and termination of the activities of public formations. Membership in community formations. Constitutional and legal status of political parties, public associations and religious organizations in Ukraine. State control and supervision of activities of public organizations in Ukraine. Responsibility of public groups, their founders and participants.

**TOPIC 9. Constitutional-legal status of mass media in Ukraine**

The concept of information. Information policy in Ukraine. Types and areas of information. Sources. Information activities. Mode of access to information. The procedure for the creation and operation of mass media in Ukraine. The constitutional and legal status of the media in Ukraine. Legal status of the editor and journalist. Relations between the state and the media. The liability of the media.

Section 2. Constitutional forms of direct democracy in Ukraine. Constitutional and legal principles of the organization of public authority in Ukraine

**TOPIC 10. Constitutional-legal foundations of Referendums in Ukraine**

Concept and social role of the referendum. Signs and types of referendums in Ukraine. Constitutional-legal regulation of referendums in Ukraine. The subject of the referendum in Ukraine. The right to participate in referendums in Ukraine. The procedure for preparing and
holding a referendum, its main stages. Material and financial support of the referendum. Procedure for the formation and authority of commissions for the preparation and holding of a referendum. The procedure for voting in the referendum and determination of its results. Legal consequences of a referendum.

**TOPIC 11. Constitutional-legal foundations of elections in Ukraine**


**TOPIC 12. Constitutional-legal status of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and its bodies**


**TOPIC 13. Constitutional-legal status of the President of Ukraine**

Social purpose and political role of the head of state in the system of higher bodies of the state. President of Ukraine as the sole head of state. The order of replacement of the head of state. Symbols of the presidential power. The grounds and procedure for early termination of powers of the President of Ukraine. Functions and competence of the President of Ukraine. Guarantees of the activities of the President of Ukraine. System of subsidiary bodies under the President of Ukraine.

**TOPIC 14. Constitutional-legal status of executive bodies in Ukraine**

The procedure for the formation and structure of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. Relations between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the President of Ukraine, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, central and local executive authorities. Functions and competence of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. The procedure of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. Concepts and types of central executive bodies. Procedure for the establishment, reorganization and liquidation of central executive authorities. System, structure, functions and competence of central and local executive authorities.

**TOPIC 15. Constitutional-legal status of judicial authorities in Ukraine**


**TOPIC 16. Constitutional status of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine**
Concept of constitutional jurisdiction and Constitutional Control. Types of constitutional control in Ukraine. The Constitutional Court of Ukraine as the only body of constitutional jurisdiction. The procedure for the formation of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine. Functions and competence of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine. Constitutional proceedings, its forms and stages. Acts of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine. Constitutional-legal status of judges of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine.

**TOPIC 17. Constitutional-legal foundations of the territorial system in Ukraine**


**TOPIC 18. Constitutional-legal foundations of local self-government in Ukraine**


### 3. Structure of the discipline

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**Section 1. The general theory of constitutionalism. Constitutional and legal status of a person and institutions of civil society in Ukraine**

| Topic 1. Constitutional law of Ukraine as the leading branch of the national system of law | 8 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Topic 2. Constitutional law of Ukraine as a branch of legal science and educational discipline | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Topic 3. The Constitution of Ukraine as the Basic Law of society and state | 10 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 8 |
| Topic 4. Foundations of the constitutional order | 8 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 8 |
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| Topic 5. | 8 2 2 | 4 8 | 8 |
| Topic 6. | 10 2 2 | 6 10 | 10 |
| Topic 7. | 8 2 2 | 4 8 | 8 |
| Topic 8. | 8 2 2 | 4 8 | 8 |
| Topic 9. | 8 2 2 | 4 8 | 8 |

**Total in Section 1** | 74 | 16 | 16 | 42 | 74 | 2 | 2 | 70 |

**Section 2. Constitutional forms of direct democracy in Ukraine.**

**Constitutional and legal foundations of the organization of public authority in Ukraine**

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5. Tasks for independent work

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6. Individual tasks

**10 hours**

Individual tasks develop opportunities for independent work and contribute to more in-depth study of theoretical material, the formation of skills for using knowledge to solve appropriate practical tasks.

Individual tasks are the preparation of a theme or the presentation of a defined or chosen student with the help of a teacher. Terms of issue, execution and protection of individual tasks are determined by the curriculum.

An individual task is performed in the form of a presentation.

**For the presentation the student can get 5 points.**

**Rules for presentations**

Creation of presentations is one of the forms of research work, which is carried out during independent work with the obtaining of necessary consultations on the part of scientific and pedagogical worker.

The presentation is executed using the Microsoft Office PowerPoint program and should consist of at least 15 slides.
The material on the slide can be divided into main and secondary. The main one should be highlighted so that when displaying a slide, he carried the main semantic load: the size of the text or object, color, special effects, the order of appearance on the screen. Additional material is intended to emphasize the main idea of the slide.

Different types of objects are recommended for different font sizes. The title of the slide is better to write the font size 22-28, the subtitle and signature data in the diagrams - 20-24, text, captions and headings of the axes in the charts, information in the tables - 18-22.

Use bold or underlined font to highlight the title, keywords. For registration of secondary information and comments - italics. On all presentation slides, use the same name font.

For a good reception of the presentation from any distance in the hall, it is best to type the text in the font Arial, Bookman Old Style, Calibri, Tahoma, Times New Roman or Verdana.

1. On the first slide, the name of the MES, the name of the university, the department, the surname, the name and patronymic of the student and the topic of the presentation, the number of the training group should be indicated.
2. On the second slide, the presentation content is presented.
3. On other slides - filling the theme.
4. In the text on the slides, words that are not widely used (UN, EU, OSCE, etc.) are not allowed.
5. Slides should be theses. To provide a presentation of PowerPoint visibility and, if necessary, the colorfulness of some slides, you can place different diagrams, graphics, photographs, drawings, collages. Inserted photos or pictures should be of high quality and of a fairly large size, otherwise they will lose sharpness when stretching, which can only spoil the effect of the presentation. During the preparation of the presentation can be used audio.
6. The presentation should be prepared in the provided background (slide template). You should not make slides too colorful and color-coded. This harms the formation of unstable visual images.
7. Slides should either focus on something or visualize the material (the same tables, diagrams, drawings with designations, if any). Do not place multiple blocks of visual or textual information at one slide. This distracts, disperses attention, aggravates concentration.
8. The slide should be simple for perception - a little text on one slide.

Creating a presentation includes a series of steps:

1. Select a theme.
   Student independently chooses a topic from the list of topics of individual research tasks. It should be borne in mind that the student has the right to choose the topic of the presentation, which should be agreed with the teacher, in the scope of the curriculum of public associations in Ukraine.

2. Analysis of literature on this topic.
   Presentation is the accompaniment of a report or speech, therefore, it is first necessary to develop the concept of a speech, and then to take up the presentation of the presentation.
   In general, the presentation should be based on materials from the textbooks. Therefore, the creation of a presentation should precede the careful and in-depth study of literature related to this topic. First of all, it is useful to get acquainted with the scientific work (or the indicated chapters, paragraphs, parties) in general in order to obtain an initial general presentation about it, which can be expanded by reviewing the preface, the content and the conclusion of the work, if any. The main thing at this stage is to identify the core problems of the topic under study and make them the main points of the presentation plan.

3. Statement of the content of the topic with the help of slides.
   The presentation should be consistently considered all the questions of the plan. It is important to strive for the theoretical content of work to be linked to the analysis of practical and legal phenomena. The student must be able to demonstrate the practical significance of knowledge of principles, laws and categories.
When creating slides it is not necessary to use outdated sources, which may contain false views, inaccurate formulations and conclusions, outdated digital data. Consequently, the ability to highlight the main theoretical issues and to explain them on a particular material, using contemporary literature, are the basic requirements for preparing a presentation.

6.1. Presentation topics

- Constitutional Law of Ukraine as a science.
- Constitutional Law of Ukraine as a discipline.
- The essence, purpose and main directions of the implementation of constitutional reform in Ukraine.
- Constitutional and legal status of the main subjects of the political system of Ukraine.
- Ukraine as a social state.
- The constitutional principle of separation of powers in Ukraine.
- The problem of realization of socio-economic guarantees of human rights and citizen in Ukraine.
- Adoption of citizenship of Ukraine. Loss of Citizenship of Ukraine.
- The practice of referendums in Ukraine and their assessment.
- Legal status of referendum commissions.
- Constitutional and legal status of the Central Election Commission.
- International Election Standards.
- Constitutional and legal status of the Commissioner of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine for Human Rights.
- Constitutional and legal status of the Accounting Chamber.
- Legal status of the Administration of the President of Ukraine.
- Administrative reform in Ukraine.
- Constitutional and legal status of military-civilian administrations in Ukraine.
- Constitutional and legal status of judges of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine.
- Characteristics of judicial reform in Ukraine.
- American model of constitutional control.
- European model of constitutional control.
- Administrative and territorial reform in Ukraine.
- Features of local self-government in the city of Kiev.
- Municipal reform in Ukraine.
- Features of local self-government in Scandinavia.

7. Control methods

Control methods are methods of diagnostic activity that allow feedback in the learning process to obtain data on the success of learning, the effectiveness of the learning process. Control measures determine the compliance of the level of knowledge acquired by students with the requirements of the normative documents on higher education.

Self-control is intended for the self-evaluation by the higher education students of the quality of the learning material of the discipline (section, themes). For this purpose, in the training manuals for each topic (section), as well as in the methodological workings out for seminars, questions are foreseen for self-control.

The control of the cathedral is carried out with the purpose of assessing the level of preparation of students in the discipline at various stages of its study and is carried out in the form of entrance, current, secondary and semester control.
In the educational process, the following types of control of learning outcomes are used: input, current during the semester, control work, provided by the curriculum, individual tasks, coursework, final semester, deferred control.

**Incoming control** is conducted before studying a new course in order to determine the level of preparation of students from the disciplines that provide this course. Incoming control is carried out in the first class on the tasks corresponding to the programs of preliminary training. The results of the control are analyzed at the cathedral (intercultural) meetings and meetings of the methodical commissions together with the scientific and pedagogical workers who conduct classes with the provision of discipline. According to the results of the entrance control, measures are being developed to provide individual assistance to students, adjusting the educational process.

**Current control** is carried out on all types of classroom activities during the semester. Current control can be carried out in the form of oral questioning or written control at practical, seminars, lectures, in the form of a colloquium, student speeches when discussing issues at seminars, in the form of computer testing, etc. Specific forms of ongoing control and criteria for assessing the level of knowledge are determined by the curriculum. Student evaluation results should be communicated to students in a timely manner. The form of current control is the rector's control work. The results of the evaluation of the rector's control works can be counted as the results of the implementation of the control work provided for by the curriculum.

**The final semester control** in the discipline is a compulsory form for evaluating the student's learning outcomes. It is conducted in terms established by the schedule of the educational process, and in the amount of educational material determined by the program of academic discipline. Semester control is carried out in the form of a score or semester exam for a specific academic discipline. Students are admitted to semester control provided that they complete all types of work stipulated in the curriculum for the semester in this discipline.

**Semester exam** - a form of final control of a separate discipline for the semester, aimed at verifying the assimilation of theoretical and practical material. Exams are made on exam papers approved by the department. The teacher is obliged to familiarize students with the contents of the exam questions, a sample of the examination ticket at the beginning of the study of the discipline.

The maximum amount of points that a student can score when completing an exam on a discipline is 40.

Assessment of final control is displayed on a national scale as the sum of the points scored by a higher education student during the semester when the control measures provided for by the curriculum (practice) and the points scored during the semester exam (credit) are completed.

The maximum amount of points that a student can gain in studying a discipline is 100.

**Matters to be made for the preparation of intermediate and final control**

1. Concept, subject and system of constitutional law of Ukraine as a branch of law.
3. Constitutional-legal relations: concepts, features, types.
5. Subjects of constitutional-legal relations.
6. Objects of constitutional-legal relations.
7. Sources of constitutional law of Ukraine as a branch of law.
8. The Constitutional Law of Ukraine as a science and a discipline.
9. Concept of the Constitution as the Basic Law of the society and the state.
10. Legal properties of constitutions.
11. Classification of constitutions.
12. Functions of constitutions.
14. The procedure for adoption of the Constitution of Ukraine, making changes and additions to it.
15. Constitutional reform in Ukraine at the present stage.
16. Concept of the constitutional system and its relation to the social system.
17. Concepts and signs of the principles of the constitutional order of Ukraine.
18. The system of principles that form the basis of the constitutional order of Ukraine.
19. Constitutional principles of national and state sovereignty, their content and relations.
20. Ukraine as a democratic, legal, social state.
21. The constitutional principle of separation of powers: its content and implementation in Ukraine.
22. The constitutional principle of the highest social value of a person: its meaning and meaning.
23. The constitutional principle of political, economic and ideological pluralism.
24. Constitutional principles of the rule of law and legality: the concept and the relationship between them.
25. Constitutional and legal regulation of state symbols of Ukraine.
27. Constitutional and legal delinquency as the basis of "retrospective" constitutional and legal responsibility.
28. Concept and principles of citizenship in Ukraine. Categories of persons who are citizens of Ukraine.
29. Acquisition of citizenship of Ukraine.
30. Termination of citizenship of Ukraine.
31. Bodies involved in the resolution of issues of citizenship and their competence.
32. Concept of the constitutional and legal status of a person and its elements.
33. Constitutional principles of the legal status of a person in Ukraine.
34. Concepts, features and types of basic (constitutional) rights and freedoms of Ukrainian citizens.
35. Civil (personal) rights of Ukrainian citizens: notions and types.
36. Political rights of Ukrainian citizens: notions and types.
37. Economic and social rights of Ukrainian citizens: notions and types.
38. Cultural and environmental rights of Ukrainian citizens: notions and types.
40. Constitutional duties of Ukrainian citizens: notions, signs, types.
41. Constitutional and legal status of national minorities in Ukraine.
42. Constitutional and legal status of internally displaced persons in Ukraine.
43. Constitutional and legal status of foreigners and stateless persons in Ukraine.
44. Constitutional rights, freedoms and obligations of foreigners and stateless persons in Ukraine.
45. Constitutional and legal status of refugees and persons who need additional or temporary protection in Ukraine.
46. Constitutional and legal status of public associations in Ukraine.
47. Constitutional and legal status of political parties in Ukraine.
48. Constitutional and legal status of religious organizations in Ukraine.
49. Concepts and types of information and information activities.
50. Constitutional and legal status of mass media in Ukraine.
51. Concept, types and subject of referendums in Ukraine.
52. The procedure for preparing, holding a referendum, as well as determining its results.
53. Electoral law and electoral systems in Ukraine.
54. Constitutional principles of electoral law in Ukraine.
55. General characteristics of the electoral process in Ukraine.
56. Constitutional and legal status of subjects of the electoral process in Ukraine.
57. Constitutional and legal status of electoral commissions in Ukraine.
58. Procedure for the election of people's deputies of Ukraine.
59. The order of the election of the President of Ukraine.
60. Procedure for the election of deputies of local councils.
61. The procedure for the election of village, town, city mayors.
63. Constitutional and legal status of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.
64. Structure, functions and competence of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.
65. The procedure of work of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, its normative regulation.
66. Legislative process in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.
67. Constitutional and legal status of people's deputies of Ukraine.
68. Constitutional and legal status of committees and temporary committees of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.
69. Constitutional and legal status of deputy groups and factions in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.
71. Constitutional and legal status of the Accounting Chamber.
72. Constitutional and legal status of the President of Ukraine.
73. Functions and competence of the President of Ukraine.
74. Grounds and procedure for early termination of powers of the President of Ukraine.
75. System and legal status of subsidiary bodies under the President of Ukraine.
76. Constitutional and legal status of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.
77. Composition, structure and procedure of formation of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.
78. Functions and competence of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.
79. Constitutional and legal status of central executive authorities.
80. Constitutional and legal status of local executive bodies.
81. Constitutional and legal status of judicial authorities in Ukraine.
82. Constitutional Principles of Judiciary in Ukraine.
83. Constitutional and legal status of judges in Ukraine.
86. Constitutional principles of the organization and activities of the prosecutor's office in Ukraine.
87. The system and functions of the prosecutor's office in Ukraine.
88. Constitutional and legal status of prosecutors in Ukraine.
89. The Constitutional Court of Ukraine: composition, order of formation, structure.
90. Functions and competence of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine.
91. Constitutional and legal status of judges of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine.
92. Constitutional proceedings, its forms and stages.
93. Constitutional form of the state system of Ukraine.
94. Constitutional principles and the system of administrative-territorial structure of Ukraine.
95. Concept and system of local self-government in Ukraine.
97. Constitutional and legal status of local councils.
98. Constitutional and legal status of deputies of local councils.
100. Constitutional and legal status of executive bodies of local self-government.
8. Scheme of calculation of points
Full-time education. Example for the exam

The total number of points is 100.
The number of points for the exam is 40.
Number of points during the semester - 60:
Number of points for answers at seminars - 40:

Formula about
\[ \Sigma 1 \]
\[ \Sigma 40 = \ldots \times 8 \text{ (eight)} \]
\[ \Sigma 2 \]

Note:
\( \Sigma 40 \) - the sum of the maximum number of points
\( \Sigma 1 \) - the sum of the points received by the student for answers to practical (seminar) classes.
\( \Sigma 2 \) the number of practical (seminary) classes during the semester.
8 is the coefficient

Control work (one per semester) - 15 points.
Individual task (presentation) - 5 points.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current control</th>
<th>independent work</th>
<th>Total Settlement</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8-13, Individ., Control work</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \Sigma 40 )</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

T1, T2 ... T13 – topics.

External form of education
The total number of points is 100.
The number of points for the exam is 40.
Number of points during the semester - 60:
The number of points for answers to practical (seminars), individual tasks - \( \Sigma 30 \):
\[ \Sigma 25 = \Sigma 1 \times 2.5 \]

Note:
\( \Sigma 25 \) is the sum of the maximum number of points
\( \Sigma 1 \) - the sum of the points received by the student for answers to practical (seminar) classes.
Control work (one per semester) - 30 points.
Individual task (presentation) - 5 points.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current control</th>
<th>independent work</th>
<th>Total Settlement</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8-13, Individ., Control work</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \Sigma 25 )</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

T1, T2 ... T13 – topics.

For the successful scientific work (writing of scientific work, abstracts, participation in scientific conferences, participation in the work of a scientific circle, etc.) on the profile of this discipline, by the decision of the department in accordance with the criteria set by the curriculum program, can receive up to 10 additional (encouragement ) points.

Criteria for examining the exam
The exam is conducted in the form of written work, which consists of 40 test tasks on
topics envisaged by the work program within the framework of the questions submitted for the final control. Each correct answer to one test task is estimated at 1 point. The maximum number of points scored when compiling the semester exam is 40.

Criteria for evaluating control work
Control work is carried out in the form of written work, consisting of a full-time form of training from 15 test tasks. Each correct answer to one test task is estimated at 1 point. The maximum number of points scored when writing the test work is 15. Control work for the correspondence form of training consists of one open question on the topics provided by the work program in the issues of the current control and 15 test tasks. Each correct answer to one test task is evaluated in 1 point, the answer to an open question from 0 to 15 points. The maximum number of points scored when writing a test work is 30.

Criteria for evaluating oral answers.
The answer to the seminar is 1-5 points.
The current control is carried out, in particular, in the form of a survey and verification of the results of speeches at seminars and practical classes in a five-point scale of assessments.

5 points are put under the following conditions:
- the student actively works during all practical lessons;
- gives a complete, correct, consistent, coherent, substantiated statement of the issue, accompanied by correct examples and a reference to the current legislation;
- all that is taught should indicate a profound understanding and orientation in the phenomena and processes being studied;
- correct comprehensive answers to additional questions of the teacher.

4 points are put under the following conditions:
- the student actively works during the practical training;
- gives a correct, complete statement of the content of the textbook and the material provided by the teacher, but additional control questions that the teacher sets to clarify the depth of understanding and ability to navigate in phenomena and processes, responds only with some help from a teacher or colleagues;
- insufficiently comprehensive answers to additional questions of the teacher.

3 points are put under the following conditions:
- a student behaves passively in the classroom, responds only to the challenge of a teacher;
- in general, reveals the knowledge of the main study material under consideration, but during the answer makes mistakes and recognizes them only after the instruction of the teacher;
- Answers to the questions do not immediately, but only after some tension of memory, with what answers are fuzzy;
- not able to deduce the relationship with other problems of the discipline without the help of the teacher;

2 points are put under the following conditions:
- admits significant errors or completely misses the material and partially corrects these errors only after the instruction of the teacher;
- the student reveals the lack of knowledge of a significant part of the educational material, illogical and uncertainly teaches him, in the answer there are humps and breaks, can not explain the problem, although he understands it;
- the teaching material is not sufficiently connected and consistent.

1 point is put under the following conditions:
- the student assumes gross errors in the presentation of the material and does not correct these errors, even if they instruct them on the teacher;
- reveals a lack of understanding of the educational material and, as a result, a complete lack of skills in the analysis of phenomena, and in the further implementation of practical tasks.
Scale of evaluation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The amount of points for all types of training activities during the semester</th>
<th>Score on a national scale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>90-100</td>
<td>pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-89</td>
<td>pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-69</td>
<td>pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-49</td>
<td>fail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. Recommended literature

Basic literature

Legal acts:

15. Закон України «Про добровільне об’єднання територіальних громад» [Law of


Tutorials:
2. Конституції і конституційні акти України. Історія і сучасність. / упоряд. І.О. Кресіна, О.В. Батанов; відп. ред. Ю.С. Шемшуленко. 3-є вид. Київ: Юридична думка,


**Scientific literature:**


10. **Links to information resources on the Internet:**

2. Official Internet Representation of the President of Ukraine – http://www.president.gov.ua
3. The only web portal of the executive authorities of Ukraine – http://www.kmu.gov.ua