

Law

Name of educational program	Law
Qualification to be awarded:	Bachelor of Law
Program volume in credits:	240
Language of instruction:	Georgian
Prerequisite for admission to the program:	A person with a certificate of complete general education issued in Georgia or a document equivalent to it, based on the results of the unified national exams, has the right to study at the undergraduate educational program of law. In addition, in order to continue studying at the undergraduate educational program in law, the third mandatory-elective subject for the entrant is defined as an exam in mathematics, history or civic education without passing the unified national exams. Enrollment of entrants in the undergraduate educational program in law is carried out in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of Georgia. Enrollment in the educational program of law or transfer enrollment from an authorized higher educational institution of a foreign country is carried out based on the decision of the Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia.
The purpose of the educational program:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●To give a student in-depth knowledge of the essence of law, system, basic principles, main features of the national legal system, legal systems, historical sources of Georgian law, sources and main institutions of Roman law, ethical principles of the activity of a lawyer (judge, lawyer, prosecutor, notary), moral aspects of legal professions as well as the main theories, principles and features of regulation in the fields of public, private, criminal and international law, including the causes of legal disputes, their main characteristics and ways to resolve them by legal means; ● To develop the ability to recognize complex and unforeseen problems in the field of public, private, criminal and international law, to develop appropriate ways of solving them using the latest legal methods, as well as to justify one's own positions/conclusions in oral and written form about legal problems and ways of solving them using legal terminology; ●To develop the ability to develop legal documents, including civil and administrative agreements, procedural and legal acts, as well as research and practical projects in the field of public, private, criminal and international law in accordance with predetermined guidelines;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To develop the ability to analyze the norms, sources, methods of public, private, criminal and international law, assess the factual circumstances of the case, implement specific legal actions and solve other legal tasks; ● To develop the strategy and tactics of legal dispute resolution, the ability to develop ways of legal dispute resolution, as well as the ability to justify one's own positions taking into account the legal means of dispute resolution and ethical norms; ● To develop the ability to act within the framework of ethical and professional behavior norms of a lawyer, as well as to act in accordance with the basic principles of individual and team work in the relevant legal proceedings and taking legal values into account; ● To develop the necessary information, including sources of national and international law, legislative changes, judicial practice, the ability to find, distinguish, and constantly update one's own knowledge.
Learning outcomes	<p>Knowledge and understanding</p> <p>1. Describes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The essence of law, the system, basic principles, functions of law, methods and stages of legal regulation, methods of interpretation, types of legal norms, basic features of the Georgian legal system, principles and institutions; <p>Defines the elements of legal relationship, the stages of legal norms, legal systems, historical sources of Georgian law, branches and institutions of ancient Georgian law, as well as sources and main institutions of Roman law;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The basic principles of state organization, the peculiarities of the national model, the issues of separation and mutual relations between the state government and local self-government, basic human rights and freedoms, the peculiarities of the national human rights protection mechanism, the basic principles of administrative law, the constitutional foundations of public administration, the principles of public administration, the forms of organizational arrangement of public administration, types of administrative proceedings and forms of activity of administrative bodies; determines the causes of constitutional and administrative disputes, the main features, the ways of solving them by legal means, the principles of constitutional proceedings, the stages, the peculiarities of the consideration of the case in the Constitutional Court, the main principles of the administrative proceedings, the stages, the peculiarities of the consideration of the administrative case in the court; ● The system of private law, the goals and objectives of civil law, the general concepts and principles of civil law, the sources of civil law, the system of general law,

		<p>principles, contractual and legally binding relations, the goals of family and inheritance law, tasks, features of family and hereditary legal relations, sources of labor law, principles of labor relations, national mechanisms for protection of labor rights, causes of civil disputes, features of civil proceedings, the corporate law system and sources, the main institutions of Georgian corporate law, organizational-legal forms of entrepreneurial activities and their characteristic signs;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●The essence of the crime, its types, the punishment system; determines the features of criminal responsibility, as well as the basic principles of criminal proceedings, stages and features of criminal proceedings in court; ●International public law system, basic principles, institutions; determines the mechanisms of international legal responsibilities, the issues of the relationship between international and national law, the main principles of the law of the European Union, the system, sources, the functions of the main institutions of the European Union; ● Ethical principles of professional activity of a lawyer (judge, lawyer, prosecutor, notary).
	<p>Ability / skill</p>	<p>2. Identifies complex and unforeseen problems in the field of public, private, criminal and international law and develops appropriate ways to solve them using the latest legal methods;</p> <p>3. Using legal terminology, he/she substantiates his/her own positions/conclusions about legal problems and ways of solving them, both- orally and in writing;</p> <p>4.Develops drafts of legal documents, including civil and administrative agreements, legal acts, procedural documents, individual and normative administrative acts;</p> <p>5. Develops research or practical projects, in accordance with predetermined guidelines</p> <p>6.Critically analyzes the norms, sources, methods of public, private, criminal and international law, evaluates the factual circumstances of the case, implements specific legal actions and resolves other legal tasks; Searches and selects necessary information</p>

		<p>using modern information technologies, including sources of national and international law, legislative changes, judicial practice, scientific news.</p> <p>7. Develops strategy and tactics for legal dispute/case resolution, ways of legal dispute/case resolution, justifies own positions, taking into account legal means of dispute/case resolution and ethical norms.</p>
	<p>Responsibility and autonomy</p>	<p>8. Recognizes the need for the lawyer's ethical standards, acts within the framework of the lawyer's ethical and professional behavior norms, adheres to the basic principles of individual and team work, participates in the relevant legal proceedings taking into account human rights, legal values, social and democratic values;</p> <p>9. Demonstrates the ability to constantly update his knowledge, following the principle of "lifelong learning".</p>
<p>Student knowledge assessment system</p>	<p>Mastering the educational component provided by the undergraduate educational program of law assumes the active participation of students in the teaching process and is based on the principle of continuous evaluation of acquired knowledge.</p> <p>During the implementation of the undergraduate educational program of law, the evaluation of the level of achievement of the student's learning results is produced in accordance with the evaluation system approved by the order of the Minister of Education and Science of Georgia dated January 5, 2007 N3 "On the procedure for calculating credits of higher education programs".</p> <p>Assessment of the level of achievement of the student's learning outcome in the study component of the Bachelor of Law educational program includes intermediate (single or multiple) and final assessment, the sum of which represents the final assessment (100 points).</p> <p>Intermediate and final assessment (assessment components) includes assessment methods, i.e. the means/means used to assess the achievement of learning outcomes (oral/written exam/survey, project, test, essay, demonstration, presentation, discussion, practical/theoretical assignment, Working in a working group, participating in a discussion, solving a case study, participating in a simulated process, etc.). The measuring unit of the evaluation method is the evaluation criterion, which determines the level of achievement of learning outcomes.</p>	

For each component of the evaluation, a quantitative indicator (expressed in percentages or points) is determined from the total evaluation score (100 points) in the final evaluation, which is reflected in the syllabus of a specific study course and is communicated to the student at the beginning of the study semester

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A minimum competency threshold is defined in each assessment component. The specific share of the minimum competence limit of the final assessment should not exceed 60% of the final assessment. During the implementation of the undergraduate educational program of law, the minimum competence limit of the student's midterm and final assessment is reflected in the syllabus of a specific study course and is communicated to the student at the beginning of the study semester.

Credit will not be awarded using only one component of the assessment (interim or final assessment). The student is awarded credit if he/she exceeds the minimum competence thresholds defined in each evaluation component and receives one of the positive evaluations.

The evaluation of the learning outcomes of the learning components of the educational program is completed in the same semester in which it was carried out.

The evaluation system allows:

Five types of positive evaluation:

- 1) (A) Excellent – 91 – 100 point;
- 2) (B) Very good – 81-90 point;
- 3) (C) Good – 71-80 point;
- 4) (D) Satisfactory – 61-70 point;
- 5) (E) Acceptable – 51-60 point

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Two types of negative evaluation:

	<p>(FX) failed – 41-50 points, which means that the student needs more work to pass and is allowed to take one additional exam with independent work;</p> <p>(F) Failed – 40 points or less, which means that the work done by the student is not sufficient and he/she has to retake the course/subject.</p> <p>In case of acceptance of FX in the study component of the educational program, an additional exam is scheduled at least 5 days after the announcement of the results of the final exam. The number of points obtained in the final assessment is not added to the grade received by the student in the additional exam. The grade obtained on the additional exam is the final grade and is reflected in the final grade of the educational program's educational component.</p>
Field of employment	<p>A graduate of the undergraduate educational program in law will have the opportunity to work in any position that requires an academic degree of a bachelor of law and does not require passing the state certification exam and/or additional prerequisites provided by the legislation of Georgia.</p> <p>A graduate of the undergraduate educational program in law can be employed to carry out legal activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In legislative and executive authorities; ● In judicial bodies; ● In law enforcement and other controlling bodies; ● In public institutions, including legal entities under public law; ● in legal entities of private law; ● In non-entrepreneurial (non-commercial) legal entities, including international and rights protection organizations; <p>A graduate of the undergraduate educational program in law can carry out advocacy, notary or arbitration activities, according to the rules established by the current legislation.</p> <p>A graduate of the undergraduate educational program in law is entitled to continue his studies in the higher educational institutions of Georgia or other countries in the master's program in the direction of law, which is focused on the training of a specialist and researcher at the next level.</p>

A graduate student can also continue his studies at a master's program of any direction, if the prerequisite for admission to this program is not limited to a bachelor's academic degree in another specialty.

#	Study course / module / practice / research component	Status	Number of credits	Distribution of credits for training according to courses and semesters								Distribiton of hours					Number of contact hours per week	
				I A.Y		II A.Y		III A.Y		IV A.Y		Contact hours						
				I semester	II semester	III semester	IV semester	V semester	VI semester	VII semester	VIII semester	Lecture/consultation	Seminar/group work/practical work	Midterm exam (s)	Final exam	Total of contact hours		Independent work
I	General compulsory training courses		10															
1.	Computer skills	Mandatory	5	5							15	13	2	2	32	93	125	2
2.	Written and oral communication skills	Mandatory	5	5							26	7	2	2	37	88	125	2.5
II	Major specialty component																	
2.1	Mandatory component of the specialty		165															
2.1.1	English language component		10															

1.	Sectoral English Language - Law (B1)	Mandatory	5	5		5					30	28	2	2	62	63	125	4
2.	Sectoral English Language - Law (B2)	Mandatory	5		5	5					27	31	2	2	62	63	125	4
2.1.2	Basic training courses		15															
1.	Introduction to law	Mandatory	5	5							26	7	2	2	37	88	125	2.5
2.	History of Georgian law	Mandatory	5	5							26	7	2	2	37	88	125	2.5
3.	Foundations of Roman Law	Mandatory	5		5						14	14	2	2	32	93	125	2
2.1.3	Public Law Module		45															
1.	Introduction to constitutional law	Mandatory	5	5							26	7	2	2	37	88	125	2.5
2.	Constitutional law of Georgia	Mandatory	5		5						26	7	2	2	37	88	125	2.5
3.	Basic human rights and freedoms	Mandatory	5		5						26	7	2	2	37	88	125	2.5
4.	Administrative Law (Public Administration)	Mandatory	5		5						26	7	2	2	37	88	125	2.5
5.	Administrative law (administrative proceedings)	Mandatory	5		5						26	7	2	2	37	88	125	2.5
6.	International public law	Mandatory	5		5						26	7	2	2	37	88	125	2.5
7.	EU law	Mandatory	5				5				26	7	2	2	37	88	125	2,5
8.	Constitutional justice	Mandatory	5					5			26	7	2	2	37	88	125	2,5
9.	Administrative procedural law	Mandatory	5						5		26	7	2	2	37	88	125	2,5
2.1.4	Private Law Module		50															
1.	Introduction to Civil Law	სავალდებულო	5		5						26	7	2	2	37	88	125	2,5
2.	Property law	Mandatory	5		5						26	7	2	2	37	88	125	2,5
3.	General part of obligation law	Mandatory	5		5						26	7	2	2	37	88	125	2,5
4.	Contract law	Mandatory	5			5					26	7	2	2	37	88	125	2,5

5.	Legal obligation relations	Mandatory	5				5				26	7	2	2	37	88	125	2,5
6.	Civil procedural law (general part)	Mandatory	5				5				26	7	2	2	37	88	125	2,5
7.	Family and inheritance law	Mandatory	5				5				26	7	2	2	37	88	125	2,5
8.	Labour Law	Mandatory	5				5				26	7	2	2	37	88	125	2,5
9.	Civil Procedure Law (private part)	Mandatory	5					5			26	7	2	2	37	88	125	2,5
10.	Corporate Law	Mandatory	5					5			26	7	2	2	37	88	125	2,5
2.1.5	Criminal Law Module		25															
1.	Criminal law (general part)	Mandatory	5	5							26	7	2	2	37	88	125	2,5
2.	Private part of criminal law (crimes against people and humanity)	Mandatory	5		5						26	7	2	2	37	88	125	2,5
3.	Private part of criminal law (other types of crime)	Mandatory	5			5					26	7	2	2	37	88	125	2,5
4.	Criminal procedural law (general part)	Mandatory	5				5				26	7	2	2	37	88	125	2,5
5.	Criminal procedural law (private part)	Mandatory	5					5			26	7	2	2	37	88	125	2,5
2.1.6	Knowledge and skills strengthening component		20															
1.	Ethics of legal professions	Mandatory	5						5		25	16	2	2	45	80	125	3
2.	Practicum/ internship in public law	Mandatory	5						5		14	28	2	2	46	79	125	3
3.	Practicum/ internship in private law	Mandatory	5						5		14	27	2	2	45	80	125	3
4.	Practice/ internship in criminal law	Mandatory	5						5		15	27	2	2	46	79	125	3

2.2.	Optional component of the specialty		45															
2.2.1	Basic training courses																	
1.	History of the law of foreign countries	Optional	5				5			13	15	2	2	32	93	125	2	
2.	Law methods	Optional	5				5			13	15	2	2	32	93	125	2	
3.	Foundations of the philosophy of law	Optional	5				5			26	7	2	2	37	88	125	2,5	
2.2.2	Public Law Module																	
1.	Electoral law	Optional	5				5			14	14	2	2	32	88	125	2	
2.	Administrative law	Optional	5				5			14	14	2	2	32	93	125	2	
3.	Legislative technique	Optional	5				5			15	13	2	2	32	93	125	2	
4.	Tax law	Optional	5						5	26	7	2	2	37	88	125	2,5	
5.	Enforcement law	Optional	5						5	26	7	2	2	37	88	125	2,5	
6.	Education law	Optional	5				5			26	7	2	2	37	88	125	2,5	
7.	Local self-government law	Optional	5				5			14	14	2	2	32	93	125	2	
8.	Personal data protection law	Optional	5						5	26	7	2	2	37	88	125	2,5	
10.	Methodology of case resolution in public law	Optional	5				5			13	15	2	2	32	93	125	2	
11.	Constitutional law of foreign countries	Optional	5				5			14	14	2	2	32	93	125	2	
12.	Media Law	Optional	5				5			26	7	2	2	37	88	125	2,5	
2.2.2	International Law Module																	
1.	Diplomatic and consular law	Optional	5				5			26	7	2	2	37	88	125	2,5	
2.	International air law	Optional	5				5			14	14	2	2	32	93	125	2	

3.	Law of international organizations and transnational corporations	Optional	5						5	26	7	2	2	37	88	125	2,5
4.	International criminal law	Optional	5						5	26	7	2	2	37	88	125	2,5
5.	The international law of human rights protection		5						5	26	7	2	2	37	88	125	2,5
2.2.3	Private Law Module																
1.	Insolvency Law	Optional	5						5	14	14	2	2	32	93	125	2
2.	International private law	Optional	5						5	26	7	2	2	37	88	125	2,5
3.	Intellectual property law	Optional	5						5	26	7	2	2	37	88	125	2,5
4.	Banking law	Optional	5						5	15	13	2	2	32	93	125	2
5.	Insurance law	Optional	5						5	14	14	2	2	32	93	125	2
6.	Notarial law	Optional	5						5	26	7	2	2	37	88	125	2,5
7.	Methodology of case resolution in civil law	Optional	5						5	10	18	2	2	32	93	125	2
8.	Alternative means of dispute resolution	Optional	5						5	14	14	2	2	32	93	125	2
9.	Investment law	Optional	5						5	13	15	2	2	32	93	125	2
2.2.4	Criminal Law Module																
1.	Proportion of punishment	Optional	5						5	14	14	2	2	32	93	125	2
2.	Criminology	Optional	5						5	26	7	2	2	37	88	125	2,5
3.	Penal law	Optional	5						5	14	14	2	2	32	93	125	2
4.	Qualification of the action as a crime	Optional	5						5	26	7	2	2	37	88	125	2,5

5.	Criminology (crime solving method)	Optional	5							5	27	6	2	2	37	88	125	2,5	
6.	Juvenile Justice	Optional	5							5	14	14	2	2	32	93	125	2	
7.	Methodology of solving the case in criminal law	Optional	5							5	10	18	2	2	32	93	125	2	
8.	The art of protection	Optional	5							5	14	14	2	2	32	93	125	2	
2.2.5	Knowledge and skills strengthening component																		
1.	Bachelor thesis	Optional	10												30	220	250		
2.	Clinic of practical law	Optional	10												121	129	250		
III	Free component	Optional	20	20															
Total:			240	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30								