

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
WEST UKRAINIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
LAW FACULTY**



Approved
T.ac. Dean of Faculty of Law
Nadia MOSKALYUK
«2023»



Approved
A. vice-rector for scientific and pedagogical work
Viktor OSTROVERKHOV
«2023»

**Work program
discipline
«Comparative constitutional law»**

Higher education degree - bachelor
Field of knowledge - 29 International relations
Specialty - 293 International law
Educational and professional program – «International law»

Department of Theory and History of State and Law

Form of study	Study year	Semester	Lectures	Practical classes	Individual work	Training, CPIT	Student -self study	Total	Exam/ Credit
Full-time	1	2	30	30	4	8	48	120	Exam

31.08.2023
[Signature]

Тернопіль – ЗУНУ, 2023

The work program was developed on the basis of the educational and professional program for Bachelor's field of knowledge 29 International relations, specialty 293 International law (approved by the Academic Council of WUNU, Protocol No 10 from 23.06.2023).

The working program was compiled by the Doctor of Law, Associate Professor, Professor of the Department of Theory and History of the State and Law Tetiana DRAKOHRUST.

The work program was considered and approved at the meeting of the Department of Theory and History of State and Law, Protocol No. 1 dated 30.08.2023.

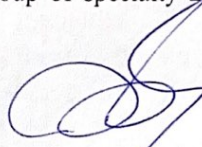
A. Head of Department



Natalia CHUDYK

Considered and approved by the Support group of specialty 293 International law, Protocol No. 1 dated August 31, 2023.

Head of the SGS



Yaryna ZHUKORSKA

Guarantor of EP



Liudmyla SAVANETS

**The structure of the work program of discipline
“Comparative Constitutional Law”**

1. Description of discipline

Discipline "Comparative Constitutional Law"	Branch of knowledge, specialty, degree of higher education	Characteristic of the discipline
Number of ECTS credits – 4	Field of knowledge – 29 International relations	Regulatory discipline of the cycle of professional training Language - English
Number of scoring modules – 4	Specialty – 293 International law	Year of preparation – 1 Semester – 2
The number of content modules – 2	Educational and Professional Program - International Law	Lectures – 30 hours. Practical lessons – 30 hours.
Total hours – 120	Higher education degree – bachelor	Student self-study – 48 hours CPIT, Training – 8 hours Individual work – 4 hours
Weeks hours : – 8 hours, auditorium – 4		Type of final control – exam

2. The purpose and objectives of the discipline "Comparative Constitutional Law"

2.1. The purpose of the discipline

In today's world, the development of relations between states promotes integration and law processes, aimed at both the best use for the growth of their law, the results of the international division of labor, scientific, technological and managerial advances. This complex, multi-faceted, contradictory relations between the state regulate only through negotiations based on the principles of international law, comparative law etc.

2.2. The task of studying the course

Students have in learning deeply and comprehensively with the knowledge of the history of **Comparative Constitutional Law** and their institutions as well as the role of principles and norms of constitutional law in regulating the complex, contradictory legislative system.

2.3. Name and description of competencies

SC 1. Ability to critically understand the theories, principles, methods and concepts of international law, European law, comparative law, to take into account the temporal

factor and to predict the main directions of development of legal systems.

SC 2. Ability to form judgments in the field of international, European, national law, comparative jurisprudence, taking into account social, scientific and ethical aspects.

SC 5. Ability to analyze the content of national legal norms, institutions and branches of law in a comparative legal context.

2.4. Prerequisites for the study of discipline.

List of disciplines to be studied before: Law Deontology, Theory and History of State and Law, Roman Law, Theory and History of State and Law of Foreign Countries, History of International Law.

2.5. Learning outcomes

LO 5. To carry out a comparative analysis of legal systems, evaluate and argue their shortcomings and advantages, find and interpret relevant foreign legislation, provide advice on its content and application practice, assess and minimize the risks of legally significant actions, taking into account the multiplicity of legal systems and jurisdictions.

LO 8. Draft international treaties and related documents (ratification acts, explanatory notes, etc.) in Ukrainian and foreign languages, prepare procedural documents, texts of bills, explanatory notes, comparative tables, other supporting documents for bills, conduct diplomatic and business correspondence.

LO 9. To foresee the broad public consequences of the conclusion of international agreements, other diplomatic or international legal actions, adoption of domestic legal acts, to identify relevant risks and prevent threats, including in cooperation with specialists from other fields.

LO 15. Formulate conclusions, develop recommendations, justify one's own vision of ways to solve problems in the field of law-making, law interpretation and law enforcement.

LO 16. To know modern scientific achievements in the field of international and national law, to have skills in research work, to interpret the results of scientific research and to take them into account in practical professional activities.

3. Program of educational discipline "Comparative Constitutional Law"

Content Module 1.

Theme 1. Comparative constitutional law: uses, purposes, challenges.

Comparative constitutional law as a branch of law. Terminology. Object of regulation of comparative constitutional law. Place of constitutional law in the system of rights of foreign countries. System of comparative constitutional Law. Features of the norm of constitutional law. Institutions of comparative constitutional law. Constitutional-legal relations and subjects of these relations in foreign countries.

Sources of comparative constitutional law.

Comparative constitutional law as legal science. Development of knowledge about constitutional law. Main directions and schools in modern science of comparative constitutional law.

Theme 2. Constitution: the main provisions. Types of constitutions.

Concept and meaning of the constitution. The constitution is actual and the constitution is legal. The structure of the constitution. The meaning of the

constitution.

The essence of the constitution and its content. Properties of the Constitution. Constitution as a political document. Constitution as an ideological document. Social and legal (legal) content of the constitution.

Drafting, Adoption and Amendment of the Constitution. Drafting a constitution. A nationwide discussion of the draft constitution. Adoption of the constitution. Adoption of the constitution by the constituent assembly. Adoption of the constitution by the parliament. Adoption of the constitution by referendum. Chartered constitutions. The procedure for amending and amending the constitution.

Types of constitutions. Classification of constitutions on social and legal grounds, in form of expression, procedure of adoption, ways of making changes, time of action. Trends in the development of foreign constitutions. General characteristics of the four stages of development of world constitutionalism.

Institute for Constitutional Control in Constitutional Law. Concept and meaning of constitutional control. Bodies exercising constitutional control. Specialized bodies of constitutional control. Types of constitutional control. Procedure for resolving disputes regarding the constitutionality of legislative and other normative legal acts.

Theme 3. Constitutional status of a person and a citizen.

Legal systems of foreign countries and legal status of a person. Rights and duties of a person and a citizen. Human rights and citizen rights: notions, common features and differences. Responsibilities of a person and duties of a citizen. Basic provisions of international law on the legal status of a person. Classification of human rights and freedoms.

Institute of Citizenship in Constitutional Law. Physical persons: basic provisions of legal status. The notion of citizenship. Citizens, foreigners, stateless persons, with dual citizenship. Citizens and subjects. Ways of acquiring (by birth and naturalization) and loss (departure and deprivation) of citizenship. Extradition.

Theme 4. Democracy.

Concept and principles of electoral law. Concept and the date of the election. Principles of Electoral Law. Active and passive suffrage. Equal suffrage. Direct and indirect democracy.

Legal regulation of the preparation and conduct of elections. Appointment of elections. Nomination and registration of candidates. Constituencies and polling stations. Election bodies. Voter Lists. Reelection agitation.

Voting and definition of election results. Concept and types of voting. Abstention and compulsory voting. Measures to increase the electoral activity of the population.

Types of electoral systems. Majority electoral system and its varieties. Proportional electoral system. Basic and additional rules for the distribution of mandates under a proportional system. Mixed Election Systems.

Election control.

Voting for the recall of the elected representative.

Referendum: concepts and types. Referendum Initiative. Referendum formula and voting organization. Types of referendum and its legal consequences. Formulation of the results of the referendum.

Theme 5. Legislative power.

The notion of legislative power. Concept, types and structure of parliament. Classification of parliaments by their structure. The upper and lower chambers of parliament. Formation of the Houses of Parliament. Termination of the powers of the parliament. Dissolution of the Parliament: legal grounds, order and legal consequences.

Legal status of a member of parliament. Rights and privileges of members of parliament. Professional parliamentarians. Free and imperative mandate. Deputy immunity and indemnity. Obligations of the deputy. The responsibility of the deputies.

The internal organization of the parliament and its chambers. Internal organs of parliament. Chairman of the Parliament (speaker). Party factions Committees and commissions. Parliament's apparatus: concept, composition, main functions.

Parliamentary authority. Classification of parliaments by their powers. The main powers of parliaments. Parliamentary control over executive power. A vote of no confidence in the government. Parliamentary Investigations. Impeachment.

The procedure for parliamentary work. Sessions and sessions of the Parliament. Regular and extraordinary sessions. Quorum.

Legislative process. Stages of the legislative process. Legislative initiative. Stages of discussion of the bill. Enactment. Promulgation and promulgation of the law. Entry into force by law.

Special parliamentary procedures. Submission of nominations and granting of consent for the appointment of individual officials. Delegating legislative powers to the executive. Removal from the post of president and other officials. Ratification of international treaties and agreements.

Non-parliamentary forms of legislative power.

Theme 6. Executive power.

Concept of executive power. Executive and regulatory activities. Features of implementation of executive power in individual states.

President. Concepts and types of head of state. Monarch: concepts and views. Legal status of the monarch.

Presidency: concepts and views. President. The order of the election of the president. Powers and responsibilities of the president. The responsibility of the president. Vice President

Government. Concept, composition and structure of government. Government formation. Types of Governments. Government authority. Responsibility of the Government and its members. Ministries and departments. State apparatus. Government officials. Army and security forces. Police.

Theme 7. Judicial power.

The concept of the judiciary. Appointment of the judiciary. Problems in the work of the judiciary.

Judiciary and judicial systems. The composition of the judiciary. Formation of courts. Status of judges. Types of judicial bodies. Pre-trial investigation bodies. Courts of General Jurisdiction. Special Courts Muslim Courts The courts of customary law. Constitutional Courts Church courts

Models of judicial systems. Anglo-Saxon model. European continental model.

Socialist model. Muslim model.

Judicial systems. Unified system of general courts. System of federal courts. Courts of first instance, appellate courts, cassation courts.

Judicial self-government.

The exercise of judicial power. General constitutional principles of court activity. Special principles of court activity in the criminal process.

Bodies and officials contributing to the exercise of judicial power. Prosecutors, investigators, lawyers, bailiffs, notaries.

Content module 2.

Theme 8. Fundamentals of US Constitutional Law.

US Constitution. Adoption and structure of the Constitution. The main features of the US Constitution. Changing the Constitution. Amendments to the US Constitution. Constitutional control.

Fundamentals of the legal status of a person. The concept of human rights. Bill of Rights.

Legal regulation of public associations. US political parties. Unions of Entrepreneurs and Trade Unions. Mass-media.

Legal regulation of institutes of direct democracy. Elections in the US Revocation of elected deputies.

Legislature. Legislative power in the system of power distribution. System of checks and balances.

The concept, structure and procedure for the formation of the US Congress. Powers of the Congress and the procedure for its activities.

Executive power in the US. President, Vice President and Ministers. Election of President and Vice President. Powers of the President of the United States. Responsibility of the President. Cabinet of the President, ministries and departments.

Judiciary in the United States. Judicial systems. US Supreme Court, Appeal Courts and District Courts. Federal courts State Courts

American federalism. States as subjects of the US federation.

Local government and government in the United States. Counties, cities, Towns and Township. Special districts.

Theme 9. Fundamentals of Constitutional Law of Great Britain.

The Constitution of Great Britain. The structure of the constitution. Sources of the British constitution: statutes, court precedents, constitutional customs, doctrinal sources. Contents of the constitution. Change the constitution.

Fundamentals of the legal status of a person. Guarantees of the main (constitutional) socio-economic rights of citizens. Political and personal rights.

Legal regulation of public associations. Political parties in Great Britain. Confederation of British Industry. British congress trade unions.

Legal regulation of institutes of direct democracy. Election. Active and passive electoral law.

Legislature. Parliament: concept and structure. House of Commons. The House of Lords. Legislative process. Parliamentary authority.

Executive. Monarch: legal status. Government of Great Britain. Prime Minister, cabinet, "internal cabinet".

Judiciary. UK Judicial System. Assistant judges in the counties. Magistrates

County Courts. Crown Court, High Court, Court of Appeal as part of the Supreme Court of Great Britain. Appeals Committee of the House of Lords. Appointment of judges in Great Britain.

Local government and self-government. Great Britain as a complex unitary state with political and administrative autonomy. Features of local government in Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales. Counties, counties, come, communities. Council and general meeting. State control over the activities of local government and self-government.

Theme 10. Fundamentals of Constitutional law of France.

The constitution of France. Structure of the Constitution. General characteristics of the 1958 Constitution of France. The main features of the Constitution. Changing the Constitution. Constitutional control.

Fundamentals of the legal status of a person. Socio-economic and political rights of a person. Duties of French citizens. Protection of constitutional rights and freedoms.

Legal regulation of the activities of public associations. Political parties: concept and legal status. Unions of Entrepreneurs and Trade Unions.

Legal regulation of institutes of direct democracy. Elections in France. Passive and active suffrage. Election systems. Referendum.

Legislature. Parliament: concept and structure. The powers of the Parliament. Legislative process. Control and judicial powers of the Parliament.

Executive. Duality of executive power. President of the republic, his role and powers regarding executive power. Government of France. Structure and competence of government.

Supreme Audit Institutions in France. Constitutional Council. State Council Accounting Chamber.

Judiciary. The system of courts in France: public courts, courts of general jurisdiction, special courts, administrative courts, jury trials.

Local government and self-government. Administrative-territorial structure. Communal (council) council. General (departmental) council. Regional Council Regional prefect, suprefect.

Theme 11. Fundamentals of Constitutional Law of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Germany as a European state: geopolitical position.

Constitution of Germany: preparation and adoption. The main features of the constitution of Germany. Changes and additions to the constitution. Constitutional control. Federal constitutional court Constitutional courts of land.

Fundamentals of the legal status of a person. Political rights and freedoms. Socio-economic and socio-cultural rights. Duties of citizens of Germany.

Legal regulation of public associations. Constitutional legislation of the Federal Republic of Germany on political parties. Polarization of political parties in Germany. Federal Union of German Industry. The unification of German trade unions.

Legal regulation of institutes of direct democracy. Elections in Germany. Active and passive electoral law. Organization of elections. Referendum, people's poll, people's initiative.

Legislature. Concept and structure of parliament. Bundestag Bundesrat

Executive. Federal President of the Federal Republic of Germany. Federal government Federal Chancellor

Judiciary in Germany. The structure of the judicial system. Federal Constitutional Court and Constitutional Courts of Land. General, administrative, labor, financial and social courts. Prosecutor's Office.

German federalism. Earth, Landtag, Land Governments.

Local government and self-government. The constitution of land. District councils and municipal councils.

4. The structure of the record-credit courses " Comparative Constitutional Law"

№	Themes	Number of hours					
		Lectures	Practical lesson	Student self-study	IW	CPIT Trainings	Control measures
Content Module 1							
1	Theme 1. Comparative constitutional law: uses, purposes, challenges.	4	4	5	2		tests
2	Theme 2. Constitution: the main provisions. constitutions.	4	4	5			tests
3	Theme 3. Constitutional status of a person and a citizen.	2	2	5			tests
4	Theme 4. Democracy.	4	4	5			tests
5	Theme 5. Legislative power.	4	4	5			tests
6	Theme 6. Executive power.	2	2	5			tests
7	Theme 7. Judicial power.	2	2	2			cases
Content Module 2							
8	Theme 8. Fundamentals of US Constitutional Law.	2	2	2	2		survey
9	Theme 9. Fundamentals of Constitutional Law of Great Britain.	2	2	2		4	survey
10	Theme 10. Fundamentals of constitutional law of France.	2	2	4			tests
11	Theme 11. Fundamentals of Constitutional Law	2	2	8			tests

	of the Federal Republic of Germany.						
	Total	30	30	48	4	8	

5. Topics of practical classes.

General methodological recommendations for seminars

Higher school teaches students the basics of individual branches of science, as well as independent acquisition of knowledge. One of the forms of independent work of students is a seminar.

The seminar is a form of a classroom where a teacher organizes a discussion around predefined topics. Preparing for the seminar session and acting on it, the student acquires skills to substantiate and formulate his thoughts, improves the skills of public speaking, conducts discussions, reveals his knowledge, scientific position and learns to defend it. Preparation for a seminar session includes:

1) awareness of the task for each of them, ascertaining the logical sequence of issues identified in the topic;

2) review lecture notes of the training courses that relate to the theme presented at the seminar. The lectures outline the latest achievements of the relevant field of legal science and legislation, provide a critical review of domestic and foreign literature;

3) the study of the recommended literature (the list of recommended sources may not be exhaustive, therefore, it is necessary to demonstrate autonomy in search of new sources).

Speech at the seminar should be clear, cover the content of the question in the main directions. It is allowed to use their records for accurate quoting of primary sources. Workshop participants:

- 1) listen carefully to the performance;
- 2) if necessary, ask questions; note mistakes, controversial statements;
- 3) make the necessary amendments, refinements;
- 4) further develop the essence of the problem.

The seminar ends with the final word of the teacher, in which: the work of the group is summed up, observations are made about the coverage of the content of the problem, which was put to the seminar, evaluated by the students prepared abstracts, their speeches, activity in the discussion, the ability to formulate and defend their position, etc.

Content module 1.

1. Comparative constitutional law: uses, purposes, challenges.

The aim of seminar is to analyze some questions below.

Question for discussion:

1. Comparative constitutional law:
2. The system of comparative constitutional law.
3. Subjects of comparative constitutional law:
4. Sources of Comparative constitutional law:
5. Constitutional-legal relations in foreign countries.

Literature: 1,2,3.

2. Constitution: main provisions. Types of constitutions.

The aim of seminar is to analyze some questions below.

Question for discussion:

1. Concept and meaning of the constitution:
 - 1.1. Definition of the constitution.
 - 1.2. Social functions of the constitution.
 - 1.3. Objects of constitutional regulation.
 - 1.4. The act of the constitution.
2. Form and structure of the constitution:
3. Classification of constitutions:
 - 3.1. Temporary and permanent constitutions.
 - 3.2. Classification by content and nature of constitutions (classification by time of action).
 - 3.3. Other classifications.
4. Procedure for adoption and amendment of constitutions.
Literature: 1,2, 5.

3. Constitutional status of a person and a citizen.

The aim of seminar is to analyze some questions below.

Question for discussion:

1. General concepts of the legal status of a person and a citizen in foreign countries:
 1. Institute of Citizenship in the Constitutional Law of Foreign Countries:
 - 1.1. The notion of citizenship.
 - 1.2. Acquiring citizenship.
 - 1.3. Termination of citizenship.
 2. Foreigners, stateless persons, persons with dual citizenship, their constitutional and legal status in foreign countries.
 3. Personal rights, freedoms and responsibilities:
 4. Political rights, freedoms and responsibilities:
 5. Economic, social and cultural rights, freedoms and responsibilities:
- Literature: 1,2,8.

4. Democracy.

The aim of seminar is to analyze some questions below.

Question for discussion:

1. Understanding and essence of the elections:
 1. Principles of Election Law:
 2. Election process:
 3. Election systems:
 4. Referendum in foreign countries:
 5. Legal consequences of the referendum.
- Literature: 1,2,6-9.

5. Legislative power.

The aim of seminar is to analyze some questions below.

Question for discussion:

1. Concept, social functions and powers of the parliament:
2. The structure of the parliament and the organization of its chambers:

3. Parliamentary Status:
4. Procedure of the Parliament: sessions and general parliamentary procedures:
5. Legislative process.
6. Other special parliamentary procedures:
 - 6.1. Election and appointment procedures.

Literature: 1,2, 5-9.

6. Executive power.

The aim of seminar is to analyze some questions below.

Question for discussion:

1. Executive power:
 - 1.1. Concept of executive power.
 - 1.2. Features of implementation of executive power in individual states.
2. Head of State:
 - 2.1. The concept and place of the head of state in the system of power.
 - 2.2. The legal form of the head of state.
 - 2.3. The powers of the head of state.
 - 2.4. Monarch: features of the status.
 - 2.5. President: the order of election and replacement, privileges, responsibility.
 - 2.6. Subsidiary bodies and institutions under the head of state.
3. Government:
 - 3.1. Concept.
 - 3.2. Competence.
 - 3.3. Formation and composition.
 - 3.4. Head of Government

Literature: 1,2, 3-6.

7. Judicial power.

The aim of seminar is to analyze some questions below.

Question for discussion:

1. General characteristics of the judiciary in foreign countries:

Concept and social function.

The structure of the judiciary.

The status of judges, prosecutors, investigators.

Supreme bodies of judicial self-government.
2. Constitutional and legal principles of organization and activity of judicial systems:
 - 2.1. Principles of organization.
 - 2.2. Principles of activity.
 - 2.3. The system of courts of general jurisdiction.
 - 2.4. Administrative Justice.
3. Constitutional justice:

Literature: 1,2, 5-8.

Content module 2.

8. Fundamentals of US Constitutional Law.

The aim of seminar is to analyze some questions below.

Question for discussion:

1. Acceptance, structure and main features of the US Constitution. Amendments to the US Constitution.
2. Constitutional and legal regulation of public associations in the United States.
3. Legal regulation of institutes of direct democracy in the USA.
4. Legislative and executive power in the United States.
5. US judiciary.
6. American federalism.

Literature: 1,2, 12.

9. Principles of Constitutional Law of the United Kingdom.

The aim of seminar is to analyze some questions below.

Question for discussion:

1. The Constitution of the United Kingdom: concept, structure and sources.
2. Basics of the constitutional and legal status of a person in the UK.
3. Legislative power in Great Britain.
4. Executive power in Great Britain.
5. UK Judiciary: General Description.
6. Features of local government in the UK.

Literature: 1,2, 5.

10. Fundamentals of constitutional law of France.

The aim of seminar is to analyze some questions below.

Question for discussion:

1. French Constitution of 1958: general characteristics.
2. Fundamentals of the legal status of a person. Legal regulation of the associations of citizens in France.
3. Legislative and executive power in France. Duality of executive power.
4. System of Courts of France: General Characteristics.

Literature: 1,2,8,9.

11. Fundamentals of the constitutional law of Germany.

The aim of seminar is to analyze some questions below.

Question for discussion:

1. The Constitution of Germany: the main features.
2. Fundamentals of the legal status of a person in the Federal Republic of Germany.
3. Constitutional legislation of the Federal Republic of Germany on political parties.
4. Features of the implementation of legislative power.

Literature: 1,2, 7-9.

6. Complex practical individual tasks

Integrated practical individual tasks (CPIT) is a kind of individual non-auditing work of a student, which students perform independently under the direction of a teacher. As a rule, individual tasks are performed individually by each student. The form of controlling the student's individual work is to test the fulfillment of the theoretical and practical task in the form of solving the problem.

The goal of the CPIT. Self-studying of the program material, systematization, deepening, generalization, consolidation and practical application of student's knowledge of the training course and development of skills of independent work with the current legislation.

Requirements for CPIT:

The CPIT is performed in the form of written work, which consists in fulfilling the theoretical and practical tasks in the form of solving the problem.

When working individually, students must demonstrate the ability to correctly apply theoretical material in practice. Implementation of the CPIT is one form of verification of students' knowledge, which facilitates the consolidation and in-depth learning of the subject.

The work should also include the theoretical and practical basis for the implementation of an individual task, that is, a list of legal documents that were used when drafting a document with reference to specific norms should be compiled. Also, photocopies of the main scientific publications on the theme of CPIT should be attached to the work.

The CPIT is one of the test modules, therefore it is evaluated and affects the overall (final) assessment.

Completed CPIT is submitted in printed and electronic versions to a teacher who reads a lecture course and passes an examination on this discipline no later than 2 weeks prior to the day of the exam.

1. Comparative constitutional law.
2. Sources of comparative constitutional law.
3. The concept, essence and meaning of the constitution.
4. Types of constitutions. The constitution is actual and the constitution is legal.
5. The structure and content of the constitution.
6. Properties of the constitution.
7. Constitution as a political document and ideological document.
8. Trends in the development of foreign constitutions.
9. General characteristics of the four stages of development of world constitutionalism.
10. Concept and meaning of constitutional control. Bodies exercising constitutional control.
11. Legal systems of foreign countries and the legal status of a person.
12. Rights and duties of a person and a citizen.
13. Responsibilities of a person and duties of a citizen.
14. Institute of citizenship in the constitutional law of foreign countries.
15. Ways of gaining and loss of citizenship in foreign countries.
16. Legal consolidation of the concept of a political party. Characteristic

features of a political party.

17. Control over the activities of political parties.

18. Classification of associations of citizens.

19. State power as institute of constitutional law.

20. Distribution of power. The emergence, essence and development of the theory of power distribution.

21. Unity of state power. Three aspects of the unity of state power.

8. Training on discipline

The state educational standard of higher professional education for the first time provides for the allocation of the curricula of high schools of time allocated to independent (outside the classroom) work of students. As a rule, the maximum amount of student workload, including all types of his classroom and non-classroom teaching, should not exceed 54 hours per week.

The main thing in the proper organization of independent work is its planning, which in principle is already given by the curricula of universities, thematic plans and the sequence of study of legal disciplines.

Independent work begins before the student comes to the lecture. Many are very actively using the "advanced reading system", that is, pre-reading the lecture material contained in the textbooks, laying the groundwork for a deeper perception of the lecture.

Individual work of students can take place in a different sequence. For example, at first the student closely acquaints himself with one literary source and summarizes it or writes an annotation. In this way, he learns to study scientific literature. The next step may be the acquaintance of the student with other works of this theme and writing an analytical literary review. In this case, the skills of working with directories, the skills of logical thinking and the ordering of judgments and their clear presentation are formed.

The results of this student's work in the form of a speech or defense of the abstract should be addressed to the audience at seminars.

Independent work is an integral part of the educational process, aimed at comprehensively mastering students with compulsory educational material. Self-directed work should be understood as the study of students' individual Themes or issues of the course, which were not covered for one reason or another in the lecture course, nor were given for consideration in seminars. Student independent study of the material provided for by the program of the course is carried out under the direction of the teacher by:

- Definition of questions submitted for independent study;
- consultations, the time of which is determined by the corresponding document of the cathedral;
- Individual testing of students' knowledge acquired independently.

For a more successful mastery of knowledge, it is necessary to select the appropriate circle of literature, preferably the educational-manual nature, which would give clear answers to the questions posed by the subjects studied on their own. It is advisable to avoid literature that is hypothetical. Having worked out the training material (through reading, memorizing, summarizing, quoting, etc.) and consulting with the teacher, students must make a general idea of the corresponding problems. Only after that, in order to master the material more deeply, you can begin to work

out a special literature: monographs, articles, etc.

During the second stage of independent study of the material it is expedient to use computer technology, which allows more efficiently and promptly to work out a wide range of literature, to systematize it accordingly. For the same purpose, technical means of training should be used (display of charts, tables, use of documents and sound recording materials, photo materials, etc.). All this in the complex is important for developing the skills of effective independent professional work, the inclination to creative analytical and synthetic activity, the ability to give an independent assessment of certain state-legal phenomena, facts, patterns, mechanisms in their interconnection.

As a whole, mastering the skills of independent work allows students to make independent conclusions about legal and social problems, to operate knowledge gained, to orient in the special literature, and also using the acquired knowledge in practice, to approach the decision of legal problems creatively.

Each stage of independent work of the student is estimated by a differentiated score, taking into account the following indicators: a) the completeness of disclosure of the content of the Theme; b) originality of judgments (based on theoretical or research materials); c) the novelty of the actual material; d) depth of analysis; e) organic combination of theoretical and factual material; e) Student autonomy in the performance of work; g) its practical significance.

The teacher's control over the independent work of the student is not enough. It is important for students to learn self-control, to do the following: - to throw away the material that does not directly relate to the Theme; - to reject the repetition; - delete words and phrases without which meaning remains clear (for example, in the phrase "deselect all repeats" you can remove all); - long sentences split into shorter ones to facilitate understanding; - clarify the correct use of terms (refer to dictionaries); clarify the correctness of spelling and punctuation - check the quotation and correctness of the links; check the numbering of pages, tables, drawings.

Topics:

1. Human Rights and Citizen's Rights: Concepts, Common Features and Differences.
2. Responsibilities of a person and duties of a citizen.

9. Means of evaluation and methods of demonstrating learning outcomes

In the process of studying the discipline "Comparative Constitutional Law", evaluation tools and methods of demonstrating learning results are used: current survey; credit module survey; team projects; analytical reports, abstracts, essays; presentations of the results of completed tasks and research; rector's control work. The final form of control is an exam. When studying the academic discipline, the following teaching methods are used: lectures, seminar classes, individual classes, performing scientific works under the guidance of a teacher.

10. Criteria, forms of current and final control

The final score (on a 100-point scale) in the discipline "Comparative Constitutional Law" is defined as the weighted average, depending on the proportion of each component of the loan:

Credit module 1	Credit module 2	Credit module 3	Exam	Total
20	20	20	40	100%
Oral survey during classes (1-7 topics) - 5 points per topic - max. 35 points Modular control work - max. 65 points	Oral survey during classes (7-11 topics) - 5 points per topic - max. 25 points Modular control work - max. 75 points	Preparation of CPIT - max. 40 points. Protection of CPIT - max. 40 points Participation in trainings - max. 20 points	Theoretical questions (2 questions) - 30 points each, max. 60 points Case (1 case) - max. 40 points	

Grading scale:

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

11. Instruments, equipment and software the use of which is provided by the discipline:

№	Name	The topic number
1.	Electronic version of the lectures	1-11
2.	A laptop	1-11
3.	A projector	1-11
4.	Presentation at Power Point	1-11

List of recommended resources:

1. The Oxford Handbook of Comparative Constitutional Law by Michel Rosenfeld, András Sajó, 2022, URL: https://www.ebooks.com/en-ua/991948/the-oxford-handbook-of-comparative-constitutional-law/rosenfeld-michel-saj%C3%B3-andr%C3%A1s/?src=feed&gclid=Cj0KCQjwzozsBRCNARIsAEM9kBOYn78EWI4qyrm_4rZQbf-JCLW1nfrIzbYHeGR3Y3g1VoyBqINkSBEaAvS8EALw_wcB
2. Fontana, David „The Rise and Fall of Comparative Constitutional Law in the Postwar Era“, *Yale Journal of International Law*, 2021, 36: 1–53.
3. Law, David „Constitutions“, in Peter Cane and Herbert M. Kritzer (eds), *The Oxford Handbook of Empirical. Legal Research*, New York: Oxford University Press, 2020, pp. 376–98.
5. Judiciary: Functions, Importance and an Essential Quality of Judiciary. URL: <https://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/essay/law-essay/judiciary-functions-importance-and-an-essential-quality-of-judiciary/40352>.
6. Ran Hirschl, *Comparative Matters: The Renaissance of Comparative Constitutional Law* (OUP, 2018).
9. Kari Palonen, A comparison between three ideal types of parliamentary politics: representation, legislation and deliberation. URL: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/02606755.2018.1427325>.
10. Fontanelli F. and Martinico G., ‘Cooperative Anatagonists. The Italian Constitutional Court and the Preliminary Reference: Are We Dealing with a Turning Point?’ (2018) Eric Stein Working Paper 5, https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1299280, accessed 18 October 2021.
11. Florczak-Wątor Monika, ‘The Capture of the Polish Constitutional Tribunal and its Impact on the Rights and Freedoms of Individuals’ in Jürgen Mackert, Hannah Wolf and Bryan S. Turner (eds.), *The Condition of Democracy. Vol. 2: Contesting Citizenship* (Routledge 2021) 127–142.
12. Florczak-Wątor Monika, ‘The Polish Constitutional Tribunal and its Transformation’ (2020) *32 European Review of Public* 1, 461–47149.
13. Kawczyńska Monika, ‘The Court of Justice of the European Union as a Law-Maker: Enhancing Interpretation or Acting Ultra Vires?’ in Monika Florczak-Wątor (ed.), *Judicial Law-Making in European Constitutional Courts* (Routledge 2020) 203–220.50.
14. Lepsius Oliver, ‘The Standard-Setting Power’ in Matthias Jestaedt, Oliver Lepsius, Christoph Möllers and Christoph Schönberger (eds.), *The German Federal Constitutional Court: The Court without Limits* (Oxford University Press 2020). P. 70–130.
15. Soh C. Time for a Fourth Generation of Human Rights? The United Nations Research Institute for Social Development. 2018, URL: <http://www.unrisd.org/TechAndHumanRights-Soh-et-al>.
16. Francesca Biganmi, David Zaring (eds.), *Comparative Law and Regulation, Understanding the Global Regulatory Process*, Cheltenham: Edward Elgar 2018.