

Ilia State University
 School of Law
 Bachelor Program

Curriculum

Faculty/School Name	School of Law
Program Title	Law
Academic Degree/Qualification to be Awarded	Bachelor of Law
Program Duration/Scope (semester, number of credits)	240 ECTS credits 8 semesters (1 credit = 25 hours)
Language of Instruction	Georgian
Program Head/Heads	Davit maisuradze - Associate Professor Zaza Meishvili – Professor Ketevan eremadze - Professor
Program Development Date and Renewal	The program was developed in 2011 and updated in 2024 The program may be updated at the beginning of each academic semester to improve the teaching-learning process.
Prerequisites (requirements) for admission to the program	
Those who have passed three examinations have the right to study the bachelor's program: 1. Georgian Language and Literature; 2. Foreign Language; 3. History or Mathematics. Enrollment of foreign citizens is carried out by the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports of Georgia in accordance with the rules established by the legislation of Georgia.	
Program objectives	
The purpose of the Bachelor of Law program is: To prepare a competitive specialist in the field of law, who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) will have broad knowledge of the essence of law, basic principles, peculiarities of the national system, and the specifics of the main issues of public, criminal, private and international law. b) will be able to identify legal problems, evaluate them and determine the legal action necessary to solve the problem in accordance with predetermined guidelines; c) will be able to communicate with specialists and non-specialists in an appropriate verbal and written form, following the principles of academic integrity; d) will be able to act by respecting the rules of professional conduct of lawyers and basic human rights. 	
Learning Outcomes and Competencies (General and Field)	

After completing the bachelor program, the student:

1. Describes the essence of law, system, basic principles, legal systems, historical sources of Georgian law;
2. Describes the conceptual and value issues of human rights, the principles of limitation and the peculiarities of the national protection mechanism, the main principles of state organization and the peculiarities of the national model, the forms of activity of administrative bodies, the peculiarities of constitutional and administrative proceedings
3. Describes the system of private law, the most general concepts and principles of civil law, the national mechanisms for the protection of entrepreneurial freedom and the right to work, the peculiarities of civil proceedings;
4. Describes the principles of criminal law, the essence and types of crime, the punishment system, the stages and peculiarities of criminal proceedings;
5. Describes the system of international law, basic principles, institutions, mechanisms of international legal responsibilities, the relationship between international and national law;
6. Determines the causes of legal disputes, their main characteristics and ways to resolve them by legal means.
7. Identifies complex and unpredicted problems in the field of law and develops appropriate ways to solve them using standard and/or latest methods;
8. Analyzes legal norms, sources, methods in order to determine the factual circumstances of the case, evaluate them, substantiate positions in legal disputes, implement specific legal actions or solve other legal tasks;
9. Drafts legal documents, including civil and administrative agreements, legal acts, procedural documents, individual and normative administrative acts; develops practical projects, in accordance with predetermined guidelines;
10. Develops dispute resolution strategy and tactics, taking into account legal means of dispute resolution and ethical norms;
11. Discusses one's own ideas, existing legal problems and ways to solve them with specialists and non-specialists in verbal and written form, following the principles of academic integrity and using appropriate information and communication technologies;
12. Searches and selects necessary information, including sources of national and international law, legislative changes, judicial practice, scientific news, through electronic library systems and other databases and main legal information systems;
13. Recognizes the need for ethical standards of a lawyer, acts within the framework of ethical and professional behavior norms of a lawyer, respects human rights, participates in the process of relevant legal proceedings taking legal values into account
14. Conducts activities that focus on self development as well as the development of others following the basic principles of individual and team work;
15. Demonstrates the ability to constantly update his knowledge, following the principle of "lifelong learning".

For the map of competences, see Annex 1;

Program Structure

6 credits - Introduction to Contemporary Thinking 1

6 credits - Academic Work Techniques

24 credits – English Language

Main field of study

186 credits - law specialty (field) courses

126 credits - Mandatory courses of law specialty

6 credits - Introductory Course to Law

30 credits - Public Law block (mandatory)

54 credits - Private Law block (mandatory)

30 credits -Criminal Law Block (mandatory)

6 credits - International Law block (mandatory)

60 credits- Law elective courses (the student must choose at least 60 credits from the law elective courses, the student is not limited to take subjects from different blocks)

Public Law elective block

Private Law elective block

Criminal Law elective block

International Law elective block

Law elective block

18 credits - free component: elective courses - within the free component, the student can select any university course or courses offered by the faculty

The development of practical skills in the Bachelor of Law program is provided both by practical teaching of various study courses, as well as by offering practical educational courses (practical component). In order to develop practical skills, case studies, simulated processes, role-plays, simulations, drafting/analysis of legal documents, review and analysis of court decisions and other practical projects will be used.

For detailed list of courses see Annex 2.

For syllabus see Annex 3.

Teaching Methods

The following teaching methods are applied in the program:

- Interactive lectures and seminars;
- Discussions/debates
- Group work
- Problem-based learning (PBL)
- Cooperative Learning (cooperative)
- Case study
- Case solution
- Analysis and Synthesis
- Brain storming
- Role-playing and situational games (simulated process)
- Demonstration method
- method of practical work/project;

Staff (visiting lecturer/researcher/academic staff) may use one or more of the above methods or any other method depending on the specific learning task.

Note: The teaching methods used in the different components of the program are specified in the respective syllabuses.

Evaluation method

The grading system is based on a 100-point system.

The system allows five types of positive evaluation:

(A) Excellent – 91-100 points

(B) Very good – maximum 81-90 points

(C) Good – maximum 71-80 points

(D) Satisfactory – maximum 61-70 points

(E) Sufficient – maximum 51-60 points

Two types of negative evaluation:

(FX) Insufficient – maximum 41-50 points which means that the student needs to do more work to pass and is given the right to take an additional exam one time with an independent work;
(F) Failed – maximum 40 points and less, which means that the student's performance is not sufficient and he/she must study the subject once again.

Evaluation methods, components, minimum competence thresholds, evaluation criteria and their specifics are presented in the syllabus of the training courses.

In order to receive constructive feedback during the teaching process, students will be able to benefit from consulting meetings with lecturers, within the framework of consulting hours allocated for this purpose or on the basis of individual agreement.

Areas of employment

The holder of the bachelor of law degree can work in public, corporate, non-governmental and international organizations. In order for a person with a bachelor's degree in law to be able to work as a lawyer, prosecutor or notary, he/she must pass the state certification examinations for entering the specialty.

A graduate of an bachelor program will have the opportunity to work in any position that does not require an academic degree of Master of Laws. At the same time, the graduate of the bachelor's program is entitled to continue the studies at the master's level, which is focused on training of the next level specialist.

Supplementary terms /resources for learning

- Educational process management system "Argus";
- Turnitin" and "Moodle" programs;
- University library (including electronic bases);
- University computer centers;
- Lecture halls;
- School of Law clinics;
- Research centers of the School of Law;