

Kharkiv University

Department of Criminal-Law disciplines and Administrative Law

**METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
PERFORMING INDEPENDENT WORK ON THE COURSE
"LEGAL DEONTOLOGY"**

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Methodical recommendations for independent work on the subject «Legal deontology» (for the students of all forms of education) / the authors: Abashnik V.O. – Doctor of Philosophy Sciences, Head of the Department of Humanities and Fundamental Law disciplines, Vice-Rector for Research of Kharkiv University; Krainyk H.S. – Ph.D in Law, Associate Professor of the Department of Criminal Law disciplines and Administrative Law of Kharkiv University. Kharkiv: Kharkiv University, 2021. 12 p.

TASKS AND CONTENT OF INDEPENDENT AND INDIVIDUAL WORK OF STUDENTS IN THE COURSE OF THEIR TRAINING

The student's independent work is "his independent activity - learning that the research and pedagogical worker plans together with the student, but the student performs it according to the tasks and under the methodical guidance and control of the research and pedagogical worker without his direct participation". The student's independent work is the main means of mastering the study material in the free time from compulsory education.

Therefore, the purpose of students' independent work is to acquire additional knowledge, test the acquired knowledge in practice, develop professional and research skills.

During the study of the discipline the following types of independent student learning are distinguished: listening to lectures, participation in seminars, practical and laboratory works; working off of topics of lectures and seminars; preparation of abstracts and term papers, writing a thesis; preparation for modular control and exams; work with literature and others.

Students can work independently on mastering educational material in a specific discipline in the library of a higher educational institution, classrooms, computer classes (laboratories), as well as at home.

After studying literary, scientific and journalistic sources (by reading, memorizing, taking notes, quoting, etc), as well as after consulting the teacher, students should form an idea of certain phenomena, problems and processes. After that, in order to deeper understanding of the material of the course, students can begin to study special scientific literature, monographs and carry out their own research.

The study time allotted for independent work of the student is regulated by the working curriculum and must be not less than 1/3 and not more than 2/3 of the total amount of study time of the student allocated for the study of a particular discipline. The student's independent work is ensured with a system of teaching aids provided

for the study of a particular discipline. The content of the student's independent work on a particular discipline is determined with the curriculum of the discipline, methodological materials, tasks and instructions of the teacher. Types of tasks for independent work of students depend on the features of the course or special course.

These can be:

- abstracting of scientific literature;
- search for scientific literature on a particular topic and its processing;
- solving situational and identified problems;
- writing essays, abstracts;
- performance of certain practical work;
- analysis and/or creation of situational exercises, tasks;
- elaboration of a certain material according to the educational literature and

creation of a structural (visual) scheme of the material that had read a student before etc.

Solving situational problems involve that the teacher selects (develops) problems or problem situations for certain sections of the course and offers to solve them to students and present them in writing. Depending on the complexity and scope of work on a specific task, one or more tasks are offered to each student or group of students (2-3 people). Students can report on the decision in a practical session in front of a general group of students. The decision must be in a writing form.

Essay (abstract). Preparation of an essay (abstract) on one of the issues of the program, which are separately formulated by the teacher in a special list of topics (on the student's choice) is an independent homework. The criterion for evaluating an essay is the following parameters: a clearly stated problem; justification of its relevance; a brief overview of literary sources and views of various (several) authors on the essence of the problem; logical sequence and argumentation of the essay content; presence of own (author's) position; connection of the content of the essay with modern Ukrainian realities (practical or theoretical); the presence of the

conclusion and references. Essays that are plagiarized or reprinted from textbooks or the Internet are not entered.

Performing certain practical work. According to the course or special course, students receive a practical task, complete it and submit a short written report (minimum 3 sentences) or the corresponding result of the work to the teacher. Analysis and / or creation of situational exercises. There are two variants for this type of independent work. In the first, the teacher develops (selects) situational exercises for certain sections of the course and asks students to solve them in writing. Depending on the complexity and scope of work, you can offer an analysis of the situational task separately for each student or group of students (2-3 people). The second variant involves students' independent selection of the problem situation they have to describe, motivate its choice and suggest solutions. Students can prepare the analysis of the situational exercise in a writing form and then defense it in front of a general group of students.

Independent processing of certain material on educational literature and creation of the structural (visual) scheme can be carried out after acquaintance with the literature defined by the teacher (section, paragraph, etc.) both in a handwritten form, and by means of office applications Word. Schemes and drawings created by students can be presented and discussed in a practical lesson or lecture.

Thus, the task of independent work is a necessary part of the educational and methodological complex of the discipline. Control over the performance of independent work is carried out in accordance with the requirements and criteria described in the educational and methodological complex of the discipline. Forms of control over independent work can be an oral interview at the seminar, a colloquium, a test of a written work (self-research, individual, creative tasks, essays), exam questions (if questions or topics for independent work were not included in the seminar) etc. To facilitate students' independent study of the material, the teacher provides guidance by: identifying issues to be studied independently; conducting consultations, the time of which is determined by the relevant documents

of the department; individual testing of students' knowledge acquired independently, etc.

An important component of independent student training is the so-called "individual work", which is manifested in the performance of individual tasks and individual scientific (including educational and research) research.

Individual tasks (projects, preparation of results of own researches for performance at conference, participation in Olympiads, work with cases etc) promote more deep studying by the student of a theoretical material, formation of abilities to use knowledge for the decision of the corresponding practical problems. Types of individual tasks in certain disciplines are determined by the working curriculum of the discipline. Individual tasks are performed by students independently with the provision of the necessary advice on separate issues by the teacher. Cases of performance of complex subjects (project) by several students are allowed.

Individual research task (IRT) - a type of individual task of educational, educational-research or project nature, performed on the basis of independent study of part of the program material or its systematization and generalization, for practical application. IRT is a completed theoretical or practical work, may cover one, several topics, is performed independently and is assessed as a share of the course, taking into account the overall assessment for the course. The share of IRTs in the overall assessment of the discipline, depending on the complexity and content of the task, can range from 10 % to 25 %. IRT contains an element of exploratory, partially research work and is a factor in attracting students to research activities, which can be continued as a result of course, diploma, master's work, preparation of scientific reports, writing scientific articles and more. It should be noted that the individual work of the student can be carried out in the classroom under the guidance of the teacher, when the student can receive methodological assistance in performing certain types of independent work during pre-agreed consultations.

Individual training is a form of teaching organization under the guidance of a teacher, which aims to deepen, generalize and consolidate the knowledge that

students acquire in the learning process, as well as to reveal individual creative abilities, including research work.

Individual classes are held on a separate schedule, taking into account the individual curriculum of the student. Also, individual classes are held in case of student lagging behind, inability to master a particular topic or program material.

Independent work is an active activity of the student organized by the teacher, aimed at fulfilling the set didactic goal. In essence, independent work is an active mental activity of the student associated with the implementation of the educational task.

The presence of the task and the target setting for its implementation are considered characteristic features of independent work. During independent work, students have the opportunity to deepen of their individual abilities. They study, summarize literary sources, re-read if necessary, refer to the relevant reference books and dictionaries. All this contributes to better understanding of the educational material, produces in students a purposefulness in acquiring knowledge, independence of thinking. Independent work has an educational impact on students, contributing to the formation and development of the necessary moral qualities.

Tasks (questions) for independent work of students

1. The concept and subject of legal deontology.
2. The concept and functions of legal deontology.
3. Methods of legal deontology.
4. Types of psychological compatibility.
5. The concept of moral culture of a lawyer.
6. Signs of decency of a lawyer as a principle of ethical culture.
7. Conflicts in legal practice.
8. Appearance and manners of a lawyer.
9. Conflict resolution styles.
10. Standards of uniforms in separate spheres of legal practice.

11. The role of political culture of a lawyer.
12. The main attitudes to the subject for the formation of political culture.
13. Aesthetic characteristics of legal documents.
14. Standards of the independent legal profession of the International Law Association.
15. Modern requirements for the state of legal practice.
16. Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement officials.
17. Specific features of the legal profession.
18. International principles on the independence of the judiciary.
19. The level of normative culture of a lawyer depending on the understanding of law.
20. International minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners.
21. Legal status of a judge in Ukraine, according to the current legislation.
22. The main provisions of the role of lawyers in Ukraine.
23. Legal status of the prosecutor in Ukraine.
24. Basic principles of ethical culture of a lawyer.
25. Lawyer, his place among other legal specialities in Ukraine.
26. Legal adviser, his place among other legal specialties in Ukraine.
27. Notary and his powers under current legislation of Ukraine.
28. Miscalculations and errors in legal practice. Ways to eliminate them.
29. Legal practice, its relationship with legal education, legal science.
30. Legal regime of certification of lawyers in Ukraine.
31. The practical significance of the language culture of a lawyer.
32. Professional deformation of a lawyer and legal nihilism.
33. Competence of a lawyer and elements of its composition.
34. The concept and functions of legal ethics.
35. The concept of moral culture of a lawyer.
36. The concept of political culture of a lawyer.
37. The concept of aesthetical culture of a lawyer.
38. Fundamentals of ethical culture of a lawyer.

39. The value of business etiquette.

40. The concept, structure and content of aesthetical culture of a lawyer.

Written assignments.

As part of the course "Legal Deontology" students need to write essays on one of the following topics:

1. The subject of legal deontology.

2. Historical origins of legal deontology and its basic principles.

3. The structure of legal deontology.

4. The concept and functions of legal deontology.

5. Methods of legal deontology.

6. The concept of moral culture of a lawyer.

7. Signs of decency of a lawyer as a principle of ethical culture.

8. Conflicts in legal practice.

9. Appearance and manners of a lawyer.

10. Lawyer, his place among other legal specialities in Ukraine.

11. Legal adviser, his place among other legal specialities in Ukraine.

12. Peculiarities of the nature of the activity of the investigator of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine.

13. The concept of legal deontology and its basic principles.

14. Notary and his proxies under the current legislation of Ukraine.

15. Fundamentals of personnel policy in the field of law.

16. Legal practice, its relationship with legal education, legal science.

17. The profession of a lawyer, as one of the most promising in terms of building the rule of law.

18. Legal form of activity. Types under the legislation of Ukraine.

19. Requirements for a law graduate.

20. The official nature of the results of the legal form of activity.

21. The subject and content of legal psychology.

22. The concept of procedural activity.
23. The practical significance of language culture.
24. Errors in legal practice and ways to eliminate them.
25. The value of business etiquette.
26. Professional deformation of a lawyer and legal nihilism.
27. Activity, its significance for personal development.
28. Competence of a lawyer and elements of its composition.
29. Active-dynamic properties of the person.
30. Legal regime of certification of lawyers.
31. The concept of psychological compatibility.
32. The concept and functions of legal ethics.
33. Types of psychological compatibility.
34. The concept of moral culture of a lawyer.
35. Types of communicative behavior.
36. Signs of decency of a lawyer as a principle of ethical culture.
37. The concept and functions of legal ethics.
38. The subjective side of the behavior.
39. The concept of moral culture of a lawyer.
40. The main functions of the ethical culture of a lawyer.
41. Signs of decency of a lawyer as a principle of ethical culture.
42. Professional duty. Its structure.
43. The concept, structure and content of aesthetic culture of a lawyer.

Recommended literature:

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4. Європейський кодекс поліцейської етики : прийнятий як додатковий регулятивний документ Ради Європи з питань організації та функціонування підрозділів поліції 19 вересня 2001 р. / Міжнародно-правові стандарти поведінки працівників правоохоронних органів при підтриманні правопорядку. Київ, 2002. С. 62–125. (European Code of Police Ethics: adopted as an additional regulatory document of the Council of Europe on the organization and functioning of police units from the 19 of September, 2001 / International legal standards of law enforcement officers in maintaining law and order. Kyiv, 2002. P. 62–125).
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 7. Пендюра М. М. Уніфікація норм поліцейської деонтології. С. 101-104. (Pendyura M.M. Unification of norms of the police deontology. Pp. 101-104. Access mode: http://elar.naiu.kiev.ua/bitstream/123456789/14665/1/%D0%9A%D0%B0%D1%84%D0%B5%D0%B4%D1%80%D0%B0%20%D1%82%D0%B5%D0%BE%D1%80%D1%96%D1%8F%20%D0%B4%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B6%D0%B0%D0%B2%D0%B8%20%D1%82%D0%B0%20%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%B2%D0%B0%202802.06.2016%29_p101-104.pdf)
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