

Law School

Master's Education Programme - Law

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| Higher Academic Education Cycle: | Master (2nd Cycle) |
| Language: | Georgian |
| Type of study Programme: | Academic |
| Specialty: | Law |
| Awarded Qualification: | Master of Law |
| Duration: | 4 Semesters |
| Credit Value of the Study Programme: | 120 ECTS credits |

Precondition for Admission to the Master's Programme: Bachelor in Law or equivalent academic degree; Unified Master Exams; Exam in the Foreign Language (English B2) and in Specialty

Programme Coordinator: Professor G. Gogiashvili

The Purpose of the Master's Programme

The aim of Master's degree Programme is to prepare a bachelor for further level; providing a Master with deep and systematic knowledge in the fields of Private, Public or Criminal Law; developing necessary skills for practical activities; contributing to the essential skills for the independent scientific research; preparing a highly qualified and competitive professional relevant to the labour market requirements.

The Structure of Master's Programme

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| Master's Programme | 120 credits. Among them: |
| Obligatory components: | 70 credits: |
| Academic Writing for Lawyers | 10 credits |
| Practical Component | 30 Credits |
| Preparation and Defence of Master Thesis | 30 Credits |

Learning Outcomes

The sequential and high-quality implementation of Master’s Programme goals to ensure the achievement of the appropriate learning results of the relevant qualification at the second cycle (Master’s) of higher educational frame and the relevant level of knowledge for specialist of law study Programme:

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| <p>Knowledge and understanding</p> | <p><i>A graduate has:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The deep and systematic knowledge of law principles, institutions and practices in Law (in private, criminal or public directions), that enables the master to establish the different and new vision of the problems in the field of law and find solutions to the complex problems; ▪ The knowledge of the representation of facts from the point of judicial principles, the methods of selecting the general legal norm from the specific fact (The method of explanation, presumption, fiction); ▪ The ability to recognize the fundamental principles in private, criminal or public law, define the relevant subject areas, understand the deepest essence and the importance of the individual institutions; ▪ The ability to understand the important judicial ideas, guidelines that are oriented on solving the problems in judicial sphere. |
| <p>Applied knowledge</p> | <p><i>A graduate is able:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To conduct the complex assessment of research and practical problems using the latest methods and approaches and develop the original ways to solve the problem; ▪ To use a profound and systemic knowledge of principles, institutions and norms of private, criminal or public direction for solving the complex research and practical problems; ▪ To conduct the assessment of the current state of development of private, criminal or public law institutions based on the comparative analysis and in line with dynamic development of public relations; To develop the further ways to improve their prediction, explanation and justification by using the latest methods and approaches; ▪ To conduct the complex and multilateral assessment of the theoretical or practical nature of the issues of private, criminal or public law, to use the methods or teleological explanations for the correct interpretation of the legal statute and to |

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| | develop its original vision and to verify the results. |
| Making judgements | <p><i>A graduate is able:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To conduct the critical analysis of complicated and incomplete information and draw the relevant conclusions for the field of law (private, criminal or public direction); ▪ To conduct the general analysis of modern legislative regulations, innovations, contemporary conceptual approaches and relevant conclusions of Georgian and other countries' legal systems; ▪ To take into account the court practice and scientific approaches analysis of changes and make the appropriate conclusions; ▪ To do the innovative synthesis of information obtained from the analysis of the normative base, scientific publications and judicial practice innovations and develop the forecasts for further development of law institutions and draw the argumentative conclusions; ▪ To determine the causes of problems arising in the process of law-making or law enforcement, as well as during the research process in the field of law (private, public or criminal direction) and the draw the argumentative conclusions about the elaboration and implementation of the measures to be taken to eliminate those problems. |
| Communication skills | <p><i>A graduate is able:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To establish the business communication with academic and professional society, in the Georgian and Foreign languages, in written and verbal forms; ▪ To draw up the legal content documents, prepare various presentations, conduct the discussions with interested persons in the Georgian and English Languages; ▪ To communicate with working group members, including interdisciplinary, - to identify goals and objectives of work, describe expected results, if necessary - conduct trainings, evaluate the completed work, conduct appropriate measures and resolve conflict situations through communication; |
| Learning Skills | <p><i>A graduate is able:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To independently synthesize the acquired theoretical knowledge and practical experience; ▪ To conduct the generalized analysis of scientific researches and adopted court decisions in the field of law (private, criminal or public); ▪ To independently use the innovative approaches and advanced experiences introduced in the field of law, using the latest data and information; ▪ To understand the peculiarities of the learning process and to plan their own |

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| | <p>studies independently;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To do the independent work for continues improvement of acquired competences and knowledge, conduct own learning process independently; ▪ To define the continuing learning needs, objectively, for further cycle (doctoral); |
| Values | <p><i>A graduate has:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The respect the ethical and judicial norms; ▪ The professional and personal sense of responsibility; ▪ The aspiration of fair balancing the interests of the parties and, therefore, the analysis of existing legal values; ▪ The ability for the adequate assessment of the importance of integrity during the dispute settlement and taking into consideration the ethics of professional work; |

Students' Knowledge Assessment System

The students' learning performance is assessed with 100-point (maximum 100 points) system and includes two types of assessment – midterm exam and final exam (maximum 40 points). The minimum grade of the midterm exam of the study course/component is 21 points. The minimum grade of the final exam is 50% of maximum points of final exam. It is not allowed to give credit with the use of only one form (midterm or final assessment). The final assessment (points) of the study course/component is the sum of the points of midterm and final exams.

The grading system allows:

Five types of positive assessment:

- (A) Excellent - 91-100 points of maximum grade;
- (B) Very good - 81-90 points of maximum grade;
- (C) Good - 71-80 points of maximum grade;
- (D) Satisfactory - 61-70 points of maximum grade;
- (E) Sufficient - 51-60 points of maximum grade.

Two types of negative assessment:

- (FX) Insufficient – 41-50 points means that a student needs more work to pass and is given the right to pass an additional exam with independent work;
- (F) Fail – 40 points or less means that the work carried out by a student is not enough and he/she has to learn the subject from the beginning.

In case of receiving FX in the study program component, the additional exam is appointed in no less than 5 days from the announcement of the final exam. In case of receiving F (fail), a student re-studies the course and passes the exam. This obligation does not apply to Master's thesis.

In case of receiving FX for the scientific-research component of Master's degree study program, a Master student is given the right to present a scientific-research component during the next semester, and in case of receiving F, a Master student loses the right to present the same scientific-research component.

The assessment components, methods and criteria are reflected in the syllabus of study courses. The information about the assessment system and components is available for students.

Practice: The mentioned study component is assessed with a Master student's practice report prepared and presented for the defence towards the Commission in consideration with the description of practice's supervisor and mentor. The practice report is assessed with the 100-point system based on the Master students' performance assessment system defined with the legislation. The maximum grade system is 100 points, and the minimum grade is 51 points. The practice report assessment is multiple and multi-component. The assessment is conducted by the practice's supervisor/mentor (minimum 21 points, maximum – 60 points) and the Commission (minimum 20 points, maximum – 40 points). The assessment criteria of practice report by a practice's supervisor/mentor and the assessment criteria of presentation by the Commission are given in the syllabus of Practice and are available for the Master's students.

Research Component-Master's Thesis: The Master's thesis is assessed at one time (final assessment) with maximum 100 points. The assessment rule and conditions of Master's thesis are given in the Regulation of Thesis Preparation and Defence and are available for students of Master's degree.