

INTEREU^{LAW}EAS^T

European and International Law Master Programme Development in Eastern Europe

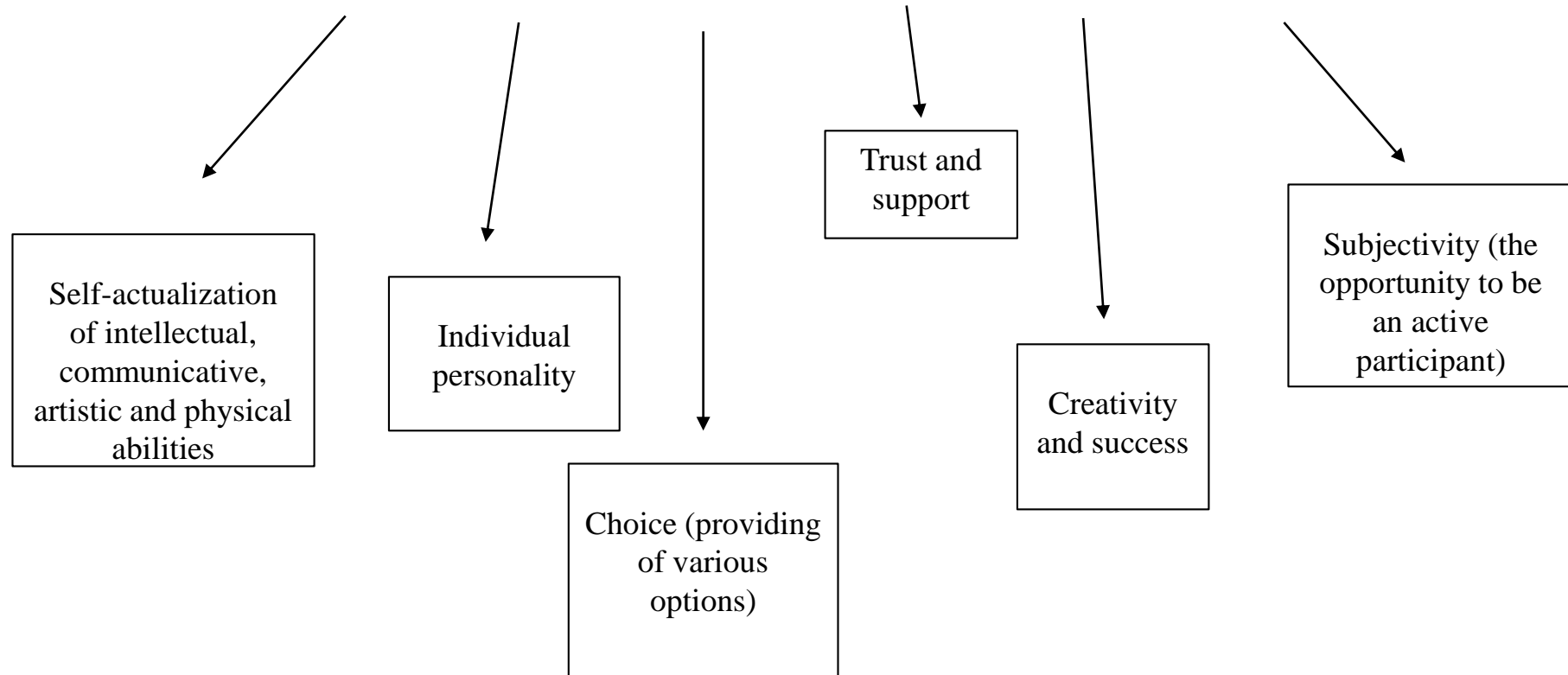


Co-funded by the
Tempus Programme
of the European Union



THE TEACHING APPROACHES TO LEGAL STUDIES
AND PROBLEM BASED ON THE SOLUTION OF
SPECIFIC, PRACTICAL PROBLEM SITUATIONS AND
INDIVIDUAL LEARNING AND ALSO PRACTICAL
TEACHING TOOLS

PRINCIPLES OF
STUDENT-CENTERED LEARNING



METHODS OF LEGAL TEACHING

```
graph TD; A[METHODS OF LEGAL TEACHING] --> B[Explanatory and illustrative method]; A --> C[Reproductive method]; A --> D[The method of presentation of the problem]; A --> E[Partial search (heuristic) method]; A --> F[Research method];
```

Explanatory and illustrative method is the method of information imparting in different ways to students as well as perception, awareness and fixing it in the memory

Reproductive method is method of organization of students' activities for repeated reproduction of information which they get and illustrated ways of activity

The method of presentation of the problem is the method of problem statement, solving of this problem, demonstration of ways in which this problem can be solved and demonstration of models of scientific knowledge of legal phenomena

Partial search (heuristic) method is oriented on the implementation of individual steps in order to find an answer to a question or problem task

Research method aims to provide a creative application of knowledge, acquirement of the scientific knowledge methods and to develop an interest in the subject

INSTRUCTIONAL TECHNIQUES

```
graph TD; A[INSTRUCTIONAL TECHNIQUES] --> B[Logical understanding of legal phenomena]; A --> C[Explanation]; A --> D[Specification]; A --> E[Versatile evaluation]; A --> F[Disclosure trends];
```

Logical understanding of legal phenomena

involves facts systematization during the material presentation and explaining of the essence entrenched in the current legislation of legal rules through the study of the history of formation of legal concepts, etc.

Explanation

involves the revealing of a legal rule main point as well as illustrating of it with numerous examples for a more durable memorizing

Specification

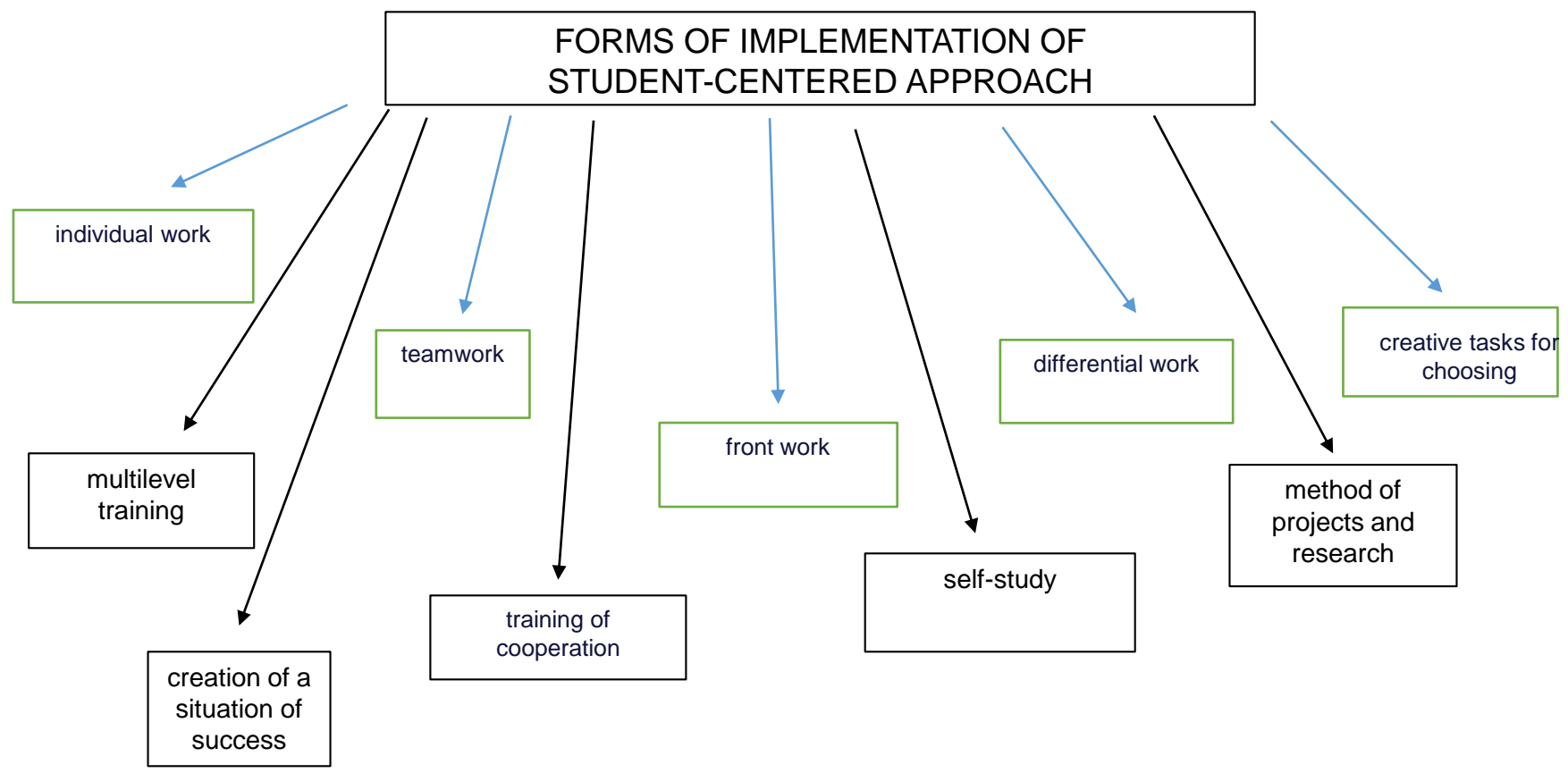
is the essence of a particular legal phenomenon through the study of its individual component parts

Versatile evaluation

is a high scientific level of materials presentation, the study of different approaches for understanding of the legal phenomenon, comparing of researches positions, highlighting of their positive and negative aspects, etc.

Disclosure trends

is the use of historical analysis techniques for a particular legal phenomenon in order to identify its development trends



Types of cases:

CASES

Cases, which train analysis and evaluation

cases, which teach solving problems and decision-making

cases, which illustrate the problem, the solution or the concept as a whole

Illustrative case is
the situation, the main purpose of which is to teach students the algorithm of right decision making in the certain situation

Learning situations with the ascertained problem are cases which describe the problem in a specific period of time with clearly identified issues. The main purpose of such case is to diagnosis the situation and makes decision on these problems

Learning situations without ascertained problem are cases which are described much more complicated situation where the problem is not clearly identified. It is presented in the form of statistics, assessments of public opinion, government, etc. The main purpose of this case is independently identify the problem, specify alternative ways of solving and analyzes all available resources

Applied exercises describe specific current situation and student must find the way how it can be solved. The main point of this case is to seek solutions to problems

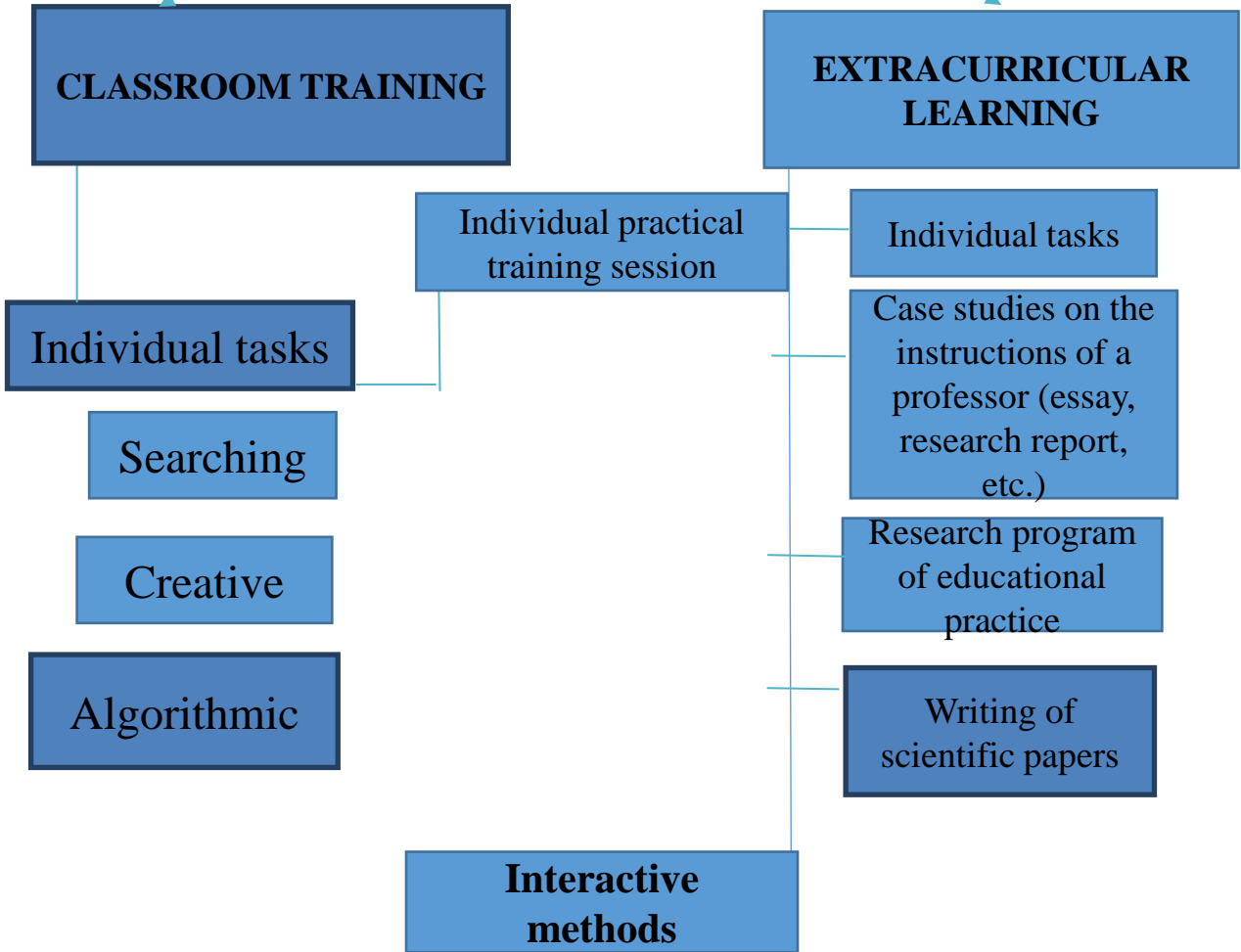
INDIVIDUAL FORM OF LAW TEACHING

This form of teaching can be used for solving of different didactic tasks. There are mastering and consolidation of a new knowledge; forming and consolidation of a new skills; mastering a research methods, synthesis and revision of passed materials; control; student should fulfill a task without any help

HIGHS: It provides an active studying process of each student; Each student can work with his/her own rate; It is possible to use differentiated approach; It provides opportunity to fill gaps in knowledge; It provides opportunity to activate a work of each person; it provides opportunity for a self-management and a selfcontrol, which play roles of a base for a self-education
LOWS: It restricts communication between students and opportunity for participation in collective achievements.

SPECIFICS: It can be used as a form of training at the front, and in the group; Two groups of individual form of training are: individual (students' activity for common task fulfill is individual in a single rate during the all period of work) and individualized (student fulfills his/her own, specific, individual tasks which can help to realize individual, differentiated approach in a training process; Students are appropriated to use for knowledge fastening and skills improving (knowledge verification of legal terms, legal problems solving, and tests)

INDIVIDUAL TEACHING METHODS is a set of active methods that reflect the shape of the interaction of students and teachers in the learning process for the implementation of practical research tasks, individual workshops in the form of training and tasks



*Thank you for
attention!*