MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE

VASYL STEFANYK PRIKARPATIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

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**THEORY OF THE STATE AND LAW**

**(methodical instructions for independent work of external students)**

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The methodological guidelines were developed on the basis of the curriculum of the Educational and Scientific Law Institute of the Precarpathian National University named after Vasyl Stefanyk and assigned to conduct independent work on the course "Theory of the State and Law".

These methodological guidelines contain recommendations for the preparation of each topic of the task course for independent work, scientific sources that will contribute to the in-depth study and mastering of the relevant topics.

Methodological guidelines for the discipline "Theory of the state and law" are intended for students who study it, masters, graduate students and university teachers.

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**Introduction**

The goal of students' independent work within the academic discipline "Theory of the State and Law" is to form students a holistic idea of the theory of the state and law as a fundamental legal science, its structure, subject; provision of the necessary knowledge in terms of legal categories, abilities and skills of their correct application; formation of abilities and skills in working with regulatory and legal documents, their competent classification, the ability to correctly use legal terms; formation of a scientific outlook; identification of problems arising during its application and ways to eliminate them.

Thus, the goal of the academic discipline is the analysis and study of principles and norms both in the field of domestic and international law.

The expansion of Ukraine's participation in international relations, primarily as a result of European and Euro-Atlantic integration directions, necessitates the study and implementation of modern international standards through the improvement of national mechanisms and the creation of favourable conditions for implementation, which requires a proper understanding of the main theoretical and legal structures.

The task of the academic discipline "Theory of the state and law" consists in a systematic and complex approach to the study of the essence and content of state-legal phenomena, as well as determining their role and place in the system of modern national and international relations.

The main tasks of independent work within the discipline "Theory of the State and Law" are:

1) mastering by students of the theoretical base within the framework of this educational discipline;

2) the ability to apply theoretical knowledge of this discipline in practice;

3) studying and mastering primary skills in the analysis of the system of sources of law;

4) research on the relationship between international, European and national law;

5) formation of students' understanding of institutional, substantive and functional aspects of law;

6) skills in the field of research of various legal families and modern systems (comparative research skills).

Based on the results of independent work, it is planned to achieve the following results:

In the process of study, it is planned to achieve the following results regarding the abilities and skills of students:

1) To carry out an analysis of social processes in the context of the analysed problem and to demonstrate one's own vision of ways to solve it.

2) Collect and integrated analysis of materials from various sources.

3) Give a brief conclusion regarding individual factual circumstances (data) with sufficient justification.

4) Use various information sources to fully and comprehensively establish certain circumstances.

5) Convey material on a certain issue to the respondent in an accessible and understandable manner.

6) Explain the nature of certain events and processes with an understanding of the professional and social context.

7) Freely use available information technologies and databases for professional activities.

8) Demonstrate the necessary knowledge and understanding of the essence and content of state-legal phenomena.

**Tasks for independent work of students**

**I semester**

Independent work of students involves keeping a dictionary with a complete definition of terms by the topics of classes (in Ukrainian and English).

**Topic 1. Theory of the state and law as a science and educational discipline**

**Terms:**

social sciences,

jurisprudence (legal science),

theory of the state and law (general theory of law and the state),

emergence of the theory of state and law,

the subject of the theory of the state and law,

the structure of the theory of state and law,

functions of the theory of the state and law,

methodology of legal science, methodology of the theory of state and law, methods of scientific research.

**Topic 2. Origin of the state**

**Terms:**

the emergence of the state,

reasons for the emergence of the state,

conditions for the emergence of the state,

theories (concepts) of the emergence of the state,

patriarchal theory of the emergence of the state,

theological theory of the emergence of the state,

contractual theory of the emergence of the state,

psychological theory of the emergence of the state,

theory of violence

socio-economic theory of the emergence of the state.

**Topic 3. Concept and essence of the state**

**Terms:**

the genesis of the state,

the genesis of the concept of "state",

state, political (state) power,

signs of the state,

state sovereignty,

popular sovereignty,

national sovereignty,

the social essence of the state,

social purpose of the state.

**Topic 4. Historical typology of states**

**Terms:**

typology of states,

formation approach,

civilizational approach,

slave state

feudal state

bourgeois state

socialist state,

modern state.

**Topic 5. Form of the state**

**Terms:**

form of state,

form of government,

monarchy,

republic,

form of government,

unitary state,

federation,

confederation,

empire,

union,

form of state regime,

democratic state regime,

totalitarian state regime,

authoritarian state regime,

form of state in Ukraine.

**Topic 6. Functions of the state**

**Terms:**

functions,

functions of social institutions,

functions of the state,

internal functions of the state,

political function,

economic function,

social function,

cultural function,

external functions of the state,

state defence function,

function of international cooperation,

forms of implementation of state functions,

legal forms of implementation of state functions,

organizational forms of implementation of state functions,

methods of performing state functions.

**Topic 7. Mechanism and apparatus of the state**

**Terms:**

mechanism of the state,

the structure of the state mechanism,

apparatus of the state,

the structure of the state apparatus,

state agency,

state body of legislative power,

state body of executive power,

state body of judicial power,

law enforcement agency,

local government.

**Topic 8. State and civil society**

**Terms:**

society,

civil society,

state,

structure of society,

structure of civil society,

the idea of civil society,

the concept of civil society,

factors of formation of civil society,

civil society in a democratic state,

civil society in a totalitarian state,

civil society in an authoritarian state.

**Topic 9. The state in the political system of society**

**Terms:**

society,

spheres of social life,

policy,

the relationship between law and politics,

the political system of society,

the structure of the political system of society,

types of political system of society,

functions of the political system of society,

the state as an element of the political system of society,

association of citizens,

political parties,

NGOs.

**Topic 10. State and person. Legal status of a person**

**Terms:**

human,

person,

individual,

citizen,

legal status of a person,

personal rights,

personal freedom,

responsibilities of a person,

guarantees of the legal status of a person,

interaction between the state and the individual.

**11. The rule of law**

**Terms:**

constitutional state,

the concept of the rule of law,

liberal model of the rule of law,

social model of the rule of law,

socialist model of the legal state,

welfare state

the relationship between the rule of law and the social state,

the relationship between the rule of law and civil society,

prospects for the development of the rule of law.

**Topic 12. Origin and historical development of law**

**Terms:**

right,

genesis of law

reasons for the emergence of the right,

conditions for the emergence of the right,

stages of law development,

original right

early common law,

theories (concepts) of the emergence of law.

**Topic 13. Genesis, concept, essence, value and general functionality of law**

**Terms:**

right,

legal understanding,

types of legal understanding,

theory of natural law,

legal positivism,

normativism,

sociological legal understanding,

psychological concept of law,

historical school of law,

Marxist theory of law,

integrative legal understanding,

essence of law

functions of law,

general social functions of law,

special (special legal) functions of law,

the interaction of law and the state,

the relationship between law and economics,

the relationship between law and politics.

**II semester**

**Topic 14. Law in the system of social norms**

**Terms:**

regulatory regulation,

technical standards,

social norms,

manners,

traditions,

religious norms,

moral standards,

political norms,

corporate norms,

norms of law.

**Topic 15. Legal norms**

**Terms:**

rule of law

classification of legal norms,

regulatory norms,

safety regulations,

norms of substantive law,

norms of procedural law,

hypothesis,

disposition,

sanction,

article of the normative legal act.

**Topic 16. Legal system**

**Terms:**

legal system

structure of law,

elements of the legal system,

field of law

subfield of law

institute of law,

legislation,

system of legislation.

**Topic 17. Sources (forms) of law. Normative and legal acts. The effect of normative legal acts in time, space and among persons**

**Terms:**

source (form) of law,

legal custom

legal precedent,

legal contract,

legal act,

legal doctrine,

legal ideas,

law,

subordinate legal act,

the effect of normative legal acts.

**Topic 18. Law-making and law-making activity**

**Terms:**

law making,

law making,

law-making activity,

types of law-making,

stages of law-making,

rulemaking,

legislative activity,

legislative technique,

rules of legislative technique,

subordinate legislation.

**Topic 19. Systematization of normative and legal acts**

**Terms:**

systematization of legislation,

incorporation,

codification,

consolidation,

code of laws

legislation accounting.

**Topic 20. Legal relations**

**Terms:**

legal relationship,

types of legal relations,

structure of legal relations,

subjects of legal relations,

capacity,

capacity,

tortious capacity,

objects of legal relations,

content of legal relations,

legal facts.

**Topic 21. Legal awareness and legal culture**

**Terms:**

legal awareness,

types of legal awareness,

public legal awareness,

collective legal awareness,

individual legal awareness,

legal ideology,

legal psychology,

legal culture,

legal education,

legal education,

deformation of legal awareness,

legal nihilism.

**Topic 22. Legal behavior**

**Terms:**

legal behaviour,

types of legal behaviour,

lawful conduct,

marginal behaviour,

conformist behaviour

normal behaviour

socially active (principled) behaviour,

illegal behaviour

offense,

composition of the offence,

crime,

offense.

**Topic 23. Legal responsibility**

**Terms:**

responsibility,

legal responsibility,

principles of legal responsibility,

functions of legal responsibility,

constitutional and legal responsibility,

administrative responsibility,

civil liability,

disciplinary responsibility,

financial responsibility,

criminal liability.

**Topic 24. Interpretation of legal norms**

**Terms:**

interpretation,

interpretation (interpretation) of legal norms,

types of interpretation of legal norms,

ways of interpreting legal norms,

an act of interpretation of a legal norm (interpretative legal act),

official interpretation of legal norms.

**Topic 25. Implementation of legal norms. Application of legal norms**

**Terms:**

realization,

implementation of legal norms,

forms of implementation of legal norms,

using,

implementation,

compliance (compliance),

application of legal norms,

law enforcement act,

gaps in law

analogy of law,

law analogy.

**Topic 26. Legality and law and order**

**Terms:**

legality,

principles of legality,

requirements of legality,

guarantees of legality,

law and order

principles of law and order,

law enforcement functions,

discipline,

state discipline.

**Topic 27. Legal regulation and legal influence**

**Terms:**

legal influence,

legal regulation,

the subject of legal regulation,

limits of legal regulation,

types of legal regulation,

methods of legal regulation,

types of legal regulation,

stages of legal regulation,

mechanism of legal regulation.

**Topic 28. Legal families and modern legal systems**

**Terms:**

comparative jurisprudence (legal comparative studies),

legal family

Legal System,

legal system

convergence of legal systems,

divergence of legal systems,

Romano-Germanic legal family,

Anglo-Saxon legal family,

legal family of religious law,

Jewish law

canon law,

Muslim law,

Hindu law,

legal family of traditional law.

**Tasks for home control works**

The home test option consists of four tasks.

The first task (descriptive question, which involves writing a detailed independent answer) is evaluated with a maximum of 12 points.

The second task (three closed-form test questions) is evaluated with a maximum of 3 points.

The third task (theoretical-analytical) is evaluated with a maximum of 8 points.

The fourth task (schematic) is evaluated with a maximum of 7 points.

The total maximum score is 30 points.

**I semester**

**Option 1**

Task 1. The concept, structure and stages of the mechanism of legal regulation.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. Which of the named features is characteristic of a dualistic monarchy?

a) absence of representative bodies

b) the formation of a government from representatives of the party that won the majority of seats in the parliament at the next election

c) the right of the monarch to issue laws and appoint officials

d) the monarch concentrates the executive power in his hands, and the legislative power belongs to the parliament

2. What key feature is the criterion for distinguishing between state bodies and other components of the state mechanism?

a) the presence of an organizational structure

b) creation of material or spiritual goods

c) the presence of authority

d) territorial scale of activity

3. Which of the above belongs to the signs of the rule of law?

a) state sovereignty

b) the principle of federalism

c) legal protection of a person

d) the principle of professionalism

Task 3. Using the example of two or three existing federations, analyze the circumstances of their formation and signs of construction on a territorial or national basis.

Task 4. Make a comparative table of the main provisions of the theory of violence, contractual and socio-economic theories of the emergence of the state.

**Option 2**

Task 1. Concepts, signs and classification of social norms.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. Which of the mentioned forms of implementation of state functions are organizational?

a) regulatory, economic, control and educational

b) law-making, administrative, law-enforcement and law-enforcement

c) administrative, law enforcement and organizational

d) legislative, managerial, control and organizational

2. What are the types of government bodies according to the scope of competence?

a) general and special

b) central and local

c) individual and collegial

d) primary and secondary

3. Which of the above belongs to the conceptual provisions of the rule of law?

a) political nature of power

b) sovereign nature of power

c) the basis of the legal state is civil society

d) high spirituality of society

Task 3. Analyse the functions of the state that have been preserved since the state was created and the functions that appeared in the 20th century.

Task 4. Compile a comparative table of the features of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes.

**Option 3**

Task 1. Principles of organization and activity of the modern state apparatus.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. Which of the named functions of the state is external?

a) creation of democratic conditions for the life of society

b) ensuring the country's sovereignty and defence capability

c) protection and protection of the state constitutional order, legality and law and order

d) development of the market economy, support of the national producer

2. What are the types of government bodies according to the nature and content of their activities?

a) permanent and temporary

b) primary and secondary

c) general and local

d) legislative, executive, judicial

3. Which of the above belongs to the signs of the rule of law?

a) effective activity of law enforcement agencies in ensuring law and order

b) ensuring a dignified human life in the field of material wealth and social protection in general

c) some separation of political forces, legal opportunities to defend the interests of certain sections of the population through representative bodies

d) liberalization of the economic sphere of society and ensuring the stability of the existing state system

Task 3. Analyse the main features of the confederation and determine their differences from military-political, economic and other unions.

Task 4. Compile a comparative table of features that distinguish the norms of law from the rules of behaviour in primitive society.

**Option 4**

Task 1. State body: concepts, signs, types. The difference between a state body and a local self-government body.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. Which of the named functions of the state is internal?

a) participation in the international provision and protection of human rights

b) defence of one's country against external attack

c) protection of the constitutional system, law and order and discipline, all forms of property, rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of a person and a citizen

d) participation in ensuring non-violent peace in all regions of the planet

2. Which of the following is not included in the structure of the state mechanism?

a) public organizations

b) armed forces

c) state institutions

d) state enterprises

3. Which of the above is considered one of the main features of the rule of law?

a) guaranteeing all people equal conditions for free development and development of each individual personality

b) providing all citizens with free housing

c) effective organization of control and supervision over the implementation of laws and the regime of legality

d) ensuring social harmony and peaceful resolution of conflicts by civilized means

Task 3. Identify the main ways and directions of formation of the legal culture of Ukrainian society.

Task 4. Make an extensive diagram of the varieties of state forms at the current stage of the development of society.

**Option 5**

Task 1. General laws of the emergence of the state. Peculiarities of the emergence of the state in different peoples of the world.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. Which of the mentioned forms of implementation of state functions are legal?

a) regulatory, economic, control and educational

b) administrative, law enforcement and organizational

c) law-making, management, law enforcement and law enforcement

d) legislative, managerial, control and organizational

2. What concept reflects the structurally organized team of civil servants and other employees who are endowed with the appropriate powers and necessary means to perform the tasks and implement the functions of the state?

a) state body

b) state apparatus

c) state mechanism

d) state institution

3. What types of subjective rights of a person are distinguished by subject composition?

a) active, passive

b) collective, individual

c) personal, political

d) collective, personal

Task 3. Determine the relationship between the principles of the rule of law and the rule of law.

Task 4. Make an extensive scheme of the methodology of the theory of the state and law.

**Option 6**

Task 1. Theories (concepts) of the emergence of the state.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. What concepts reflect the main directions of state activity that reveal its essence and purpose in society?

a) type of state

b) tasks of the state

c) state regime

d) functions of the state

2. Which of the following does not belong to the main features of a state body?

a) endowed with material means necessary for the exercise of powers

b) endowed with state-authority powers

c) performs economic functions

d) is an element of the state apparatus

3. What concept reflects the measure of a person's possible behaviour guaranteed by law?

a) subjective law

b) legal liability

c) legal obligation

d) legal behaviour

Task 3. What, in your opinion, are the reasons for the diversity of concepts and approaches to legal understanding?

Task 4. Draw a branched diagram of the structure of legal science.

**Option 7**

Task 1. Concepts, signs and types of state regime.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. Which of the following belongs to the special methods of the theory of the state and law?

a) historical method

b) formal-logical method

c) specifically sociological method

d) dialectical method

2. Which of the following does not belong to the main features of the state apparatus?

a) consists of bodies vested with state-authority powers

b) is a hierarchical system of bodies and institutions that perform tasks and functions of the state

c) functions as a hierarchical system of organs

d) uses means of management and coercion to secure power

3. What concept reflects the system of international and domestic legal means of ensuring the implementation, protection and protection of human rights?

a) legal liability

b) legal obligation

c) legal guarantees

d) subjective right

Task 3. Give specific examples of different types of legal consciousness deformations from the modern life of Ukrainian society.

Task 4. Compile a comparative table of the European and Asian ways of the emergence of the state.

**Option 8**

Task 1. The form of the state system: concepts, features, types.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. What concept reflects the field of special social knowledge, within the limits and with the help of which the theoretical-applied development of the state-legal reality is carried out?

a) theory of the state and law

b) legal science

c) social science

d) general theory of law

2. Which of the above is considered one of the main principles of the state apparatus of Ukraine?

a) the principle of federalism

b) the principle of combination of persuasion and coercion

c) the principle of electability of all state bodies

d) the principle of individuality in state decision-making

3. What is the central link of the concept of the rule of law?

a) the interests of the state

b) state power

c) a person, his rights and freedoms

d) public interests

Task 3. Give specific examples of moral norms, customary, religious, political, economic, corporate and socio-technical norms.

Task 4. Draw a branched graphic scheme for the classification of state functions.

**Option 9**

Task 1. Form of state government: concepts, signs, types.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. Which of the functions of the theory of state and law is expressed in the creation of a coherent picture of the state-legal reality?

a) worldview

b) methodological

c) epistemological

d) practical-applicable

2. What are the types of state bodies divided by their place in the state apparatus system?

a) local and local

b) primary and secondary

c) general and local

d) individual and collegial

3. What is one of the main directions of the formation of the rule of law in Ukraine?

a) ensuring social harmony and peaceful resolution of conflicts by civilized means

b) the need to legally bind the activities of the state and its bodies

c) ensuring a dignified human life in the field of material wealth and social protection in general

d) improvement of the country's national security and defence system

Task 3. Analyse and define the main aspects of the relationship between law and legal awareness.

Task 4. Draw a classification scheme of legal sciences.

**Option 10**

Task 1. Forms and methods of implementation of state functions.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. Which of the functions of the theory of the state and law is expressed in the formation of the conceptual apparatus and methodological tools for the system of legal sciences?

a) ontological

b) prognostic

c) methodological

d) heuristic

2. What concept reflects the system of state bodies that carry out its tasks and functions?

a) state mechanism

b) state institution

c) state institution

d) state apparatus

3. Which of the above belongs to the signs of the rule of law?

a) focus on the implementation of reforms in the conditions of the practical exercise of people's power

b) liberalization of the economic sphere of society

c) some separation of political forces, legal opportunities to defend the interests of certain sections of the population through representative bodies

d) mutual responsibility of the individual and the state

Task 3. Reveal the meaning of the principle of separation of state power and justify its role in the functioning of the state apparatus of the Ukrainian state.

Task 4. Compile a comparative table of features reflecting the differences between the concepts of "personal rights" and "personal freedom".

**Option 11**

Task 1. Concept, content and classification of state functions.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. Which of the functions of the theory of the state and law is expressed in the knowledge and explanation of state-legal phenomena?

a) ontological

b) epistemological

c) prognostic

d) methodological

2. Which of the following is one of the main characteristics of a state body?

a) is a hierarchical system of bodies and institutions that perform state functions

b) is an element of the state apparatus

c) performs economic functions

d) issues binding laws

3. What concept reflects the organization of political power of civil society, which, first of all, by legal means ensures equal opportunities for the existence and development of a person in all spheres of social life?

a) civil society

b) social state

c) rule of law

d) the state

Task 3. Write out the articles from the Constitution of Ukraine that contain norms that establish the basic principles of organization and activity of the state apparatus of Ukraine and analyse them.

Task 4. Draw a diagram of the system of legal guarantees of legality.

**Option 12**

Task 1. Internal and external functions of the state: general characteristics.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. What is the subject of the theory of the state and law?

a) study of society, state, law

b) separate parties of the state and law

c) certain state-legal phenomena

d) the most general regularities of the state and law and their essential properties

2. Which of the above is considered one of the main principles of the state apparatus of Ukraine?

a) the principle of collegiality in state decision-making

b) the principle of partisanship

c) the principle of national equality

d) the principle of electability of all state bodies

3. What type of human and citizen rights characterizes the possibility to engage in economic activity?

a) personal (civil)

b) economic

c) political

d) social

Task 3. To determine the main principles of the concept of the rule of law in the decisions of domestic and international judicial bodies.

Task 4. Make a comparative table of signs of unitary and federal states.

**Option 13**

Task 1. The current state and prospects for the development of the state apparatus of Ukraine.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. What is the object of the theory of the state and law?

a) society

b) political system

c) state legal validity

d) the most general regularities of the state and law and their essential properties

2. Which of the above is considered one of the main principles of the state apparatus of Ukraine?

a) the principle of collegiality in state decision-making

b) the principle of electability of all state bodies

c) the principle of democracy

d) the principle of individuality in state decision-making

3. In the writings of which thinkers are the conceptual provisions of the theory of the rule of law substantiated?

a) Aristotle, Plato

b) F. Aquinas, Cicero, Polybius

c) K. Marx, F. Engels, V. Lenin

d) I. Kant, H. Hegel

Task 3. Analyse the main areas of interaction between civil society and the state.

Task 4. Draw a detailed diagram of the structure of the mechanism of legal regulation.

**Option 14**

Task 1. Concepts, signs and types of basic human and citizen rights.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. Which method of the theory of the state and law belongs to the general scientific?

a) historical method

b) historical-legal method

c) formal-legal method

d) comparative legal method

2. What is the purpose of the state mechanism?

a) exercise of authority

b) implementation of management tasks

c) implementation of functions and tasks of the state

d) implementation of legislation

3. What concept reflects the subjective rights and legal obligations of a person enshrined in the relevant sources of law and guaranteed by the state?

a) objective law

b) legal relations

c) legal status of a person

d) legal order

Task 3. What, in your opinion, explains the preservation of the monarchical form of government by individual states today?

Task 4. Compile a comparative table of the characteristics of a state body and a local self-government body.

**Option 15**

Task 1. The concept, essence and signs of the rule of law.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. What is the significance of the theory of the state and law for historical and legal sciences?

a) enriches with specific historical facts of the development of state institutions and legal institutions

b) enriches with specific provisions of teachings, concepts and theories about the state and law

c) generates general philosophical ideas and categories

d) serves as a theoretical and methodological foundation, formulates and argues the conceptual apparatus and methodological tools

2. What is one of the main ways of the emergence of law?

a) evolution of primitive customs and traditions into legal norms

b) Solon's reforms

c) creation of religious and legal texts

d) creation of codified legal acts

3. In the writings of which thinkers, the conceptual provisions of the principle of separation of powers are substantiated?

a) Aristotle, Plato

b) Sh.L. Montesquieu, I. Kant, G. Hegel

c) J. Locke, Sh.L. Montesquieu

d) Cicero, Polybius, J. Locke

Task 3. Compare the content and forms of implementation of economic and political functions of ancient states and in the modern world.

Task 4. Make a comparative table of the features of dualistic and parliamentary monarchies.

**Option 16**

Task 1. Directions of formation of the legal state in Ukraine.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. What is the significance of the theory of the state and law for branch legal sciences?

a) enriches with specific historical facts of the development of state institutions and legal institutions

b) enriches with specific provisions of teachings, concepts and theories about the state and law

c) synthesizes and systematizes the conclusions of branch knowledge, integrating them within the limits of its own subject, promotes their mutual enrichment, forms a general picture of the state and legal reality

d) generates general philosophical ideas and categories

2. What concept interprets law as a system of natural, social and legal values ​​that are necessary for a person (person) for its existence and development in specific historical conditions?

a) sociological concept of law

b) psychological concept of law

c) the concept of natural law

d) normative concept of law

3. Which of the above-mentioned features is characteristic of a presidential republic?

a) the government is headed by the prime minister - a minister, and the president exercises only general management of the government

b) the president forms the government alone or under certain parliamentary control and manages it

c) candidates for the government are selected by the president, and the parliament appoints the government or the parliament only gives its consent to the appointment of members of the government or its head

d) the government is formed from representatives of parties with a majority in parliament

Task 3. Determine the relationship between the historical type of the state, the essence of the state and the form of the state (the form of government and the form of the system).

Task 4. Draw a branched diagram of the forms of implementation of state functions.

**Option 17**

Task 1. State and prospects of civil society development in Ukraine.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. What are the requirements of the dialectical method in the study of state-legal phenomena?

a) the state and the law are determined exclusively by the economic conditions of society

b) the state and law are studied without taking into account the specific historical conditions of their formation

c) the state and law are studied in an inextricable connection with the factors that condition them

d) the state and law are studied as completely independent, unrelated phenomena

2. What concept interprets law as a legal order, a mode of regulation of social relations?

a) integrative jurisprudence

b) normative concept of law

c) sociological concept of law

d) positivist concept of law

3. What concept reflects the measure of a person's required behaviour guaranteed by law?

a) subjective law

b) legal liability

c) legal obligation

d) legal behaviour

Task 3. Define the content, role and significance of the principle of separation of powers for the construction of a legal state.

Task 4. Make a comparative table of the features of absolute and constitutional monarchies.

**Option 18**

Task 1. The relationship between the state and civil society.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. Which of the mentioned features is characteristic of a democratic regime?

a) concentration of significant powers in the hands of the head of state or government

b) insignificant demarcation of political forces, legal opportunities to defend the interests of certain sections of the population through representative bodies

c) pluralism in the political, economic, ideological and spiritual spheres of people's life

d) some limitation of free identification and consideration of the interests of all population groups

2. Within what type of legal understanding is law interpreted as a system of legal norms established and provided by the state?

a) sociological concept of law

b) integrative jurisprudence

c) the concept of natural law

d) legal positivism

3. What type of human rights characterizes his natural, fundamental, inalienable rights, which are mostly negative rights?

a) personal (civil)

b) social

c) political

d) economic

Task 3. Analyze the form of the Ukrainian state according to the Constitution of Ukraine.

Task 4. In your opinion, what is the relationship between law and law?

**Option 19**

Task 1. History of the formation and development of the idea and concept of civil society.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. What are the characteristics of an authoritarian regime?

a) gross interference of the state in the personal life of a person and a citizen

b) exercise of state power on the basis of current law using democratic forms of people's representation

c) concentration of significant power in the hands of the head of state or government

d) guaranteeing the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of a person and a citizen

2. What concept reflects the stable interaction of people and their associations, based on various forms of ownership, democratic institutions, an effective system of social protection and equal legal opportunities for the existence and development of a person in all spheres of social life?

a) civil society

b) the state

c) rule of law

d) social state

3. What types of human rights are distinguished depending on the aspects of freedom included in the rights?

a) general and special

b) negative and positive

c) active and passive

d) collective and individual

Task 3. To determine the main legal features of the Ukrainian national legal consciousness and legal culture.

Task 4. Make a comparative table of the features of presidential and parliamentary republics.

**Option 20**

Task 1. History of the formation and development of the idea and concept of the rule of law.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. What is a federation?

a) voluntary association of independent states to achieve a specific goal

b) a single state that does not have separate state entities within it that enjoy a certain independence

c) a federal state, which consists of state entities that have a certain independence

d) a form of government in which supreme power in the state belongs to collegial elected bodies and is exercised by them

2. In which answer option are the representatives of the patriarchal concept of the emergence of the state correctly named?

a) Aristotle, R. Filmer, M. Mykhaylovskyi

b) L.H. Morgan, K. Marx, F. Engels

c) Aristotle, I. Kant, G. Hegel

d) J. Locke, T. Hobbes, I. Kant

3. What types of legal guarantees of individual rights are distinguished by content?

a) normative, judicial and parliamentary

b) parliamentary, governmental and organizational and technical

c) control, procedural and organizational and technical

d) simple, complex and mixed

Task 3. Analyse what changes have taken place in the state apparatus of Ukraine since the declaration of its independence.

Task 4. Make an extensive diagram of the structure of civil society.

**Option 21**

Task 1. Concept, structure and essence of civil society.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. What are the characteristics of a mixed republic?

a) the government is headed by the prime minister, and the president carries out only the general management of the government

b) the president is the head of the state and the head of the executive power

c) the government is accountable to the parliament

d) the government is formed from representatives of parties with a majority in parliament

2. In which answer option are the representatives of the theory of violence correctly named?

a) L. Gumplovych, K. Kautskyi, E. During

b) L. Gumplovych, K. Kautskyi, L.G. Morgan

c) E. Dühring, I. Kant, G. Hegel

d) Aristotle, R. Filmer, M. Mykhaylovskyi

3. Which of the above does not belong to the modern trends in the development of the legal status of a person?

a) increase in the scope of rights and freedoms of a person

b) strengthening the guarantee of the rights and freedoms of the individual

c) variety of protection mechanisms

d) expansion of the content of the rights and freedoms of a person

Task 3. Analyze the provisions of the Constitution, which enshrine the features of the rule of law

Task 4. Draw an extensive scheme of classification of state bodies.

**Option 22**

Task 1. The main reasons, conditions and ways of the emergence of law.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. Which of the above characteristics is characteristic of a presidential republic?

a) the president is elected by the parliament

b) the president is the head of the state and the head of the executive power

c) the government is accountable to the parliament

d) the government is formed from representatives of parties with a majority in parliament

2. In the writings of which thinker we find a philosophical description of the foundations of civil society, among which the main ideas are that a person should create everything by his own efforts and should be responsible for what he has created; the clash of human interests and the need to protect them are the motivating reasons for people's self-improvement; Is civil liberty, legally guaranteed by law, a necessary condition for self-improvement, a guarantee of preservation and elevation of human dignity?

a) T. Payne

b) I. Kant

c) V. Humboldt

d) H. Hegel

3. What types of legal status of a person are distinguished by nature (content)?

a) general, generic, individual

b) national, tribal, individual

c) moral, general, generic

d) basic, primary, original

Task 3. Determine the degree of practical implementation of the ideas of the rule of law in the modern world.

Task 4. Schematically depict the structure of the state mechanism.

**Option 23**

Task 1. Concept, structure and types of legal awareness.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. Which of the above-mentioned features is characteristic of a parliamentary republic?

a) the president is the head of state and the head of executive power

b) all power belongs to the representative body (parliament)

c) the government is accountable to the parliament

d) the president forms the government alone and manages it

2. What is the peculiarity of the eastern path of the emergence of the state?

a) emergence of private property, property and class differentiation of society

b) the struggle of the plebeians against the patricians

c) the necessity of waging wars with neighbouring nations

d) the need to organize large public works

3. Which of the above is considered one of the main features of the rule of law?

a) high level of legal awareness and legal culture of citizens

b) ensuring social harmony and peaceful resolution of conflicts by civilized means

c) ensuring a dignified human life in the field of material wealth and social protection in general

d) lack of free will of the population in the formation of state power

Task 3

Reasonably define the relationship and interaction of a democratic state and civil society

Task 4. Draw an extensive diagram of the principles of organization and activity of the apparatus of the modern state.

**Option 24**

Task 1. Concept and system of rights and freedoms of a person.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. Which of the named features is characteristic of a totalitarian regime?

a) guaranteeing the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of the population

b) gross interference of the state in the private life of a person and a citizen

c) observance of the principle of separation of powers into legislative, executive and judicial powers

d) state power is concentrated in the hands of the people

2. What was the primary factor in the emergence of the state in Europe?

a) emergence of private property, property and social differentiation of society

b) emergence of state ownership and sacralisation of monarchical power

c) population growth and the need to wage wars

d) the need to organize large public works

3. Who first introduced the concept of the rule of law into active scientific and practical circulation and is considered its founder?

a) Robert von Mol

b) I. Kant

c) Albert Venn Dicey

d) Sh.L. Montesquieu

Task 3. In your opinion, what are the reasons for the transition from one historical type of state to another? Justify the answer.

Task 4. Draw an extensive diagram of the functions of legal science.

**Option 25**

Task 1. Theory of the state and law in the conditions of independent Ukraine: post-Soviet realities and European perspectives.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. Which of the above-mentioned features is characteristic of a democratic regime?

a) state power is concentrated in the hands of the ruling elite

b) the state intervenes in the private life of a person and a citizen

c) the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of the population are guaranteed

d) there are no opportunities for freely identifying and taking into account the interests of all population groups

2. Which of the named theories explains the emergence of the state as a consequence of the emergence of private property, the emergence of property inequality, and the division of society into classes?

a) psychological

b) contractual

c) socio-economic

d) organic

3. Who introduced into scientific circulation and carried out the first legal analysis of the term "rule of law"?

a) I. Kant

b) Robert von Mol

c) Albert Venn Dicey

d) K. T. Welker

Task 3. Reasonably determine the main points of the relationship between the concepts "state mechanism" and "state apparatus".

Task 4. In the form of a comparative table, show the differences and common features of the concepts of the rule of law and the rule of law.

**Option 26**

Task 1. Concepts, signs and types of legal regulation.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. What is a unitary state?

a) a single state that does not have separate state entities that are endowed with sovereign rights

b) a federal state, which consists of state entities that have a certain independence

c) a form of government in which supreme power in the state belongs to collegial elected bodies and is exercised by them

d) voluntary association of independent states to achieve a specific goal

2. Which of the named theories explains the emergence of the state as a result of the association of people on the basis of a voluntary agreement that some will manage, and others will implement their management decisions?

a) theological

b) patriarchal

c) contractual

d) psychological

3. What is one of the main directions of the formation of the rule of law in Ukraine?

a) modernization of production and gradual transition to market relations

b) ensuring a dignified human life in the field of material wealth and social protection in general

c) clear work of the legislative power based on the constitution and constitutional laws

d) improvement of the country's national security and defence system

Task 3. Determine the relationship (common and distinctive features) of the concepts "state sovereignty", "people's sovereignty", "national sovereignty".

Task 4. Draw a diagram of the elements of the state form with the determination of the main parameters of the state, which each of these elements reflects.

**Option 27**

Task 1. The concept, content and structure of the rule of law.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. What are the characteristics of an absolute monarchy?

a) legislative power belongs to the parliament, and executive and judicial power to the monarch

b) supreme power is concentrated in the hands of a sole head of state

c) legislative power belongs to the parliament, executive power to the monarch (or government), judicial power to the courts

d) supreme power belongs to the parliament

2. Which of the thinkers first drew attention to the fact that absolute monarchy is not really compatible with civil society and cannot be a form of civil government at all?

a) H. Hegel

b) H. Grotius

c) J. Locke

d) N. Machiavelli

3. What type of human and citizen rights characterizes the citizen's ability (freedom) to actively participate in state management and public life?

a) economic

b) personal (civil)

c) social

d) political

Task 3. What, in your opinion, is the reason for the variety of concepts of the origin of the state?

Task 4. Schematically depict the typology of states according to various criteria.

**Option 28**

Task 1. Methodology of the theory of the state and law.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. What are the characteristics of the state regime?

a) the method of organization of the supreme state power, the order of its formation and activity, the competence and interrelationship of its bodies, relations with the population

b) national-territorial and administrative-territorial organization of state power

c) a set of means and ways of exercising state power

d) a set of methods and ways of making state decisions

2. What is the peculiarity of the emergence of the state among the ancient Romans?

a) the need to organize large public works

b) the struggle of the plebeians against the patricians

c) the necessity of waging wars with neighbouring nations

d) sacralisation of state power

3. To what type of human and citizen rights does the right to entrepreneurial activity belong?

a) personal (civil)

b) political

c) economic

d) social

Task 3. Reasonably determine the main factors of the formation of civil society.

Task 4. To depict schematically the typology of legal understanding according to various criteria.

**Option 29**

Task 1. The social legal state in Ukraine: state and prospects.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. What characteristics does the form of government reflect?

a) national-territorial and administrative-territorial organization of state power

b) a set of means and ways of exercising state power

c) the method of organization of the supreme state power, the order of its formation and activity, the competence and interrelationship of its bodies, relations with the population

d) state activity regarding the demarcation and delimitation of the state border

2. Which of the above-mentioned features is characteristic of the power of a tribal community?

a) the source of power is the dominant part of the tribal community

b) power in primitive society was based on coercion and law

c) power in primitive society was based on authority, respect, customs

d) power had a despotic character

3. Which of the thinkers justified the independence of civil society, opposing it to the state as a "political body", at the same time considering these two systems as interdependent and representing two sides of the same coin, and called the combination of sub- objective freedom with comprehensive dependence of its members on each other, which is expressed in "needs and work"?

a) I. Kant

b) H. Hegel

c) V. Humboldt

d) T. Payne

Task 3. Analyze, giving examples, the relationship between the theory of the state and law with legal sciences

Task 4. Draw a branched diagram of the structure of the legal status of a person.

**Option 30**

Task 1. Concept, structure and types of legal culture.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. What characteristics does the form of state government reflect?

a) division of power into legislative, executive and judicial

b) national-territorial and administrative-territorial organization of state power

c) a set of means and ways of exercising state power

d) the method of organization of the supreme state power, the order of its formation and activity, the competence and interrelationship of its bodies, relations with the population

2. In which answer option are the representatives of the materialist (class) theory of the emergence of the state correctly named?

a) L.G. Morgan, K. Marx, F. Engels

b) L.H. Morgan, I. Kant, G. Hegel

c) Aristotle, Plato, F. Aquinas

d) T. Hobbes, K. Marx, F. Engels

3. Which of the following is considered one of the main features of civil society?

a) state intervention in the private life of citizens, their mutual duties and responsibilities

b) availability of an effective system of social protection

c) centralization of the economy

d) it is a closed society that is locked in self-reproduction

Task 3. Analyse, giving examples, the relationship between the theory of the state and law with social non-legal sciences about the state and law

Task 4. Compile a comparative table of features of feudal and bourgeois states as historical types of state.

**II semester**

**Option 1**

Task 1. The concept, structure and stages of the mechanism of legal regulation.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. Which of the named features is characteristic of a dualistic monarchy?

a) lack of representative bodies

b) formation of the government from representatives of the party that won the majority of seats in the parliament at the regular elections

c) the right of the monarch to issue laws and appoint officials

d) the monarch concentrates the executive power in his hands, and the legislative power belongs to the parliament

2. What key feature is the criterion for distinguishing between state bodies and other components of the state mechanism?

a) availability of an organizational structure

b) creation of material or spiritual goods

c) availability of authority

d) territorial scale of activity

3. Which of the above belongs to the signs of the rule of law?

a) state sovereignty

b) the principle of federalism

c) legal protection of a person

d) principle of professionalism

Task 3. Using the example of two or three existing federations, analyse the circumstances of their formation and signs of construction on a territorial or national basis.

Task 4. Make a comparative table of the main provisions of the theory of violence, contractual and socio-economic theories of the emergence of the state.

**Option 2**

Task 1. Concepts, signs and classification of social norms.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. Which of the mentioned forms of implementation of state functions are organizational?

a) regulatory, economic, control and educational

b) law-making, administrative, law-enforcement and law-enforcement

c) administrative, law enforcement and organizational

d) law-making, managerial, control and organizational

2. What are the types of government bodies according to the scope of competence?

a) general and special

b) central and local

c) individual and collegial

d) primary and secondary

3. Which of the above belongs to the conceptual provisions of the rule of law?

a) political nature of power

b) sovereign nature of power

c) the foundation of the legal state is civil society

d) high spirituality of society

Task 3. Analyse the functions of the state that have been preserved since the state was created and the functions that appeared in the 20th century.

Task 4. Compile a comparative table of the features of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes.

**Option 3**

Task 1. Principles of organization and activity of the modern state apparatus.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. Which of the named functions of the state is external?

a) creation of democratic conditions for the life of society

b) ensuring the country's sovereignty and defence capability

c) protection and protection of the state constitutional system, legality and law and order

d) development of the market economy, support of the national producer

2. What are the types of government bodies according to the nature and content of their activities?

a) permanent and temporary

b) primary and secondary

c) general and local

d) legislative, executive, judicial

3. Which of the above belongs to the signs of the rule of law?

a) effective activity of law enforcement agencies in ensuring law and order

b) ensuring a dignified human life in the field of material wealth and social protection in general

c) some separation of political forces, legal opportunities to defend the interests of certain sections of the population through representative bodies

d) liberalization of the economic sphere of society and ensuring the stability of the existing state system

Task 3. Analyse the main features of the confederation and determine their differences from military-political, economic and other unions.

Task 4. Compile a comparative table of features that distinguish the norms of law from the rules of behaviour in primitive society.

**Option 4**

Task 1. State body: concepts, signs, types. The difference between a state body and a local self-government body.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. Which of the named functions of the state is internal?

1. participation in the international provision and protection of human rights
2. defence of one's country against external attack
3. protection of the constitutional system, law and order and discipline, all forms of property, rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of a person and a citizen
4. participation in ensuring non-violent peace in all regions of the planet

2. Which of the following is not included in the structure of the state mechanism?

1. public organizations
2. armed forces
3. state institutions
4. state enterprises

3. Which of the above is considered one of the main features of the rule of law?

1. guaranteeing all people equal conditions for free development and development of each individual personality
2. providing all citizens with free housing
3. effective organization of control and supervision over the implementation of laws and the regime of legality
4. provision of civilized means of social harmony, peaceful resolution of conflicts

Task 3. Identify the main ways and directions of formation of the legal culture of Ukrainian society.

Task 4. Make an extensive diagram of the varieties of state forms at the current stage of the development of society.

**Option 5**

Task 1. General laws of the emergence of the state. Peculiarities of the emergence of the state in different peoples of the world.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. Which of the mentioned forms of implementation of state functions are legal?

a) regulatory, economic, control and educational

b) administrative, law enforcement and organizational

c) law-making, management, law enforcement and law enforcement

d) legislative, managerial, control and organizational

2. What concept reflects the structurally organized team of civil servants and other employees who are endowed with the appropriate powers and necessary means to perform the tasks and implement the functions of the state?

a) state body

b) state apparatus

c) state mechanism

d) state institution

3. What types of subjective rights of a person are distinguished by subject composition?

a) active, passive

b) collective, individual

c) personal, political

d) collective, personal

Task 3. Determine the relationship between the principles of the rule of law and the rule of law.

Task 4. Make an extensive scheme of the methodology of the theory of the state and law.

**Option 6**

Task 1. Theories (concepts) of the emergence of the state.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. What concepts reflect the main directions of state activity that reveal its essence and purpose in society?

a) type of state

b) tasks of the state

c) state regime

d) functions of the state

2. Which of the following does not belong to the main features of a state body?

a) endowed with material means necessary for the exercise of powers

b) endowed with state-authority powers

c) performs economic functions

d) is an element of the state apparatus

3. What concept reflects the measure of a person's possible behavior guaranteed by law?

a) subjective law

b) legal liability

c) legal obligation

d) legal behaviour

Task 3. What, in your opinion, are the reasons for the diversity of concepts and approaches to legal understanding?

Task 4. Draw a branched diagram of the structure of legal science.

**Option 7**

Task 1. Concepts, signs and types of state regime.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. Which of the following belongs to the special methods of the theory of the state and law?

a) historical method

b) formal-logical method

c) specifically sociological method

d) dialectical method

2. Which of the following does not belong to the main features of the state apparatus?

a) consists of bodies vested with state-authority powers

b) is a hierarchical system of bodies and institutions that perform tasks and functions of the state

c) functions as a hierarchical system of organs

d) uses means of management and coercion to secure power

3. What concept reflects the system of international and domestic legal means of ensuring the implementation, protection and protection of human rights?

a) legal liability

b) legal obligation

c) legal guarantees

d) subjective right

Task 3. Give specific examples of different types of legal consciousness deformations from the modern life of Ukrainian society.

Task 4. Compile a comparative table of the European and Asian ways of the emergence of the state.

**Option 8**

Task 1. The form of the state system: concepts, features, types.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. What concept reflects the field of special social knowledge, within the limits and with the help of which the theoretical-applied development of the state-legal reality is carried out?

a) theory of the state and law

b) legal science

c) social science

d) general theory of law

2. Which of the above is considered one of the main principles of the state apparatus of Ukraine?

a) the principle of federalism

b) the principle of combination of persuasion and coercion

c) the principle of electability of all state bodies

d) the principle of individuality in state decision-making

3. What is the central link of the concept of the rule of law?

a) the interests of the state

b) state power

c) a person, his rights and freedoms

d) public interests

Task 3. Give specific examples of moral norms, customary, religious, political, economic, corporate and socio-technical norms.

Task 4. Draw a branched graphic scheme for the classification of state functions.

**Option 9**

Task 1. Form of state government: concepts, signs, types.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. Which of the functions of the theory of state and law is expressed in the creation of a coherent picture of the state-legal reality?

a) worldview

b) methodological

c) epistemological

d) practical-applicable

2. What are the types of state bodies divided by their place in the state apparatus system?

a) local and local

b) primary and secondary

c) general and local

d) individual and collegial

3. What is one of the main directions of the formation of the rule of law in Ukraine?

a) ensuring social harmony and peaceful resolution of conflicts by civilized means

b) the need to legally bind the activities of the state and its bodies

c) ensuring a dignified human life in the field of material wealth and social protection in general

d) improvement of the country's national security and defence system

Task 3. Analyse and define the main aspects of the relationship between law and legal awareness.

Task 4. Draw a classification scheme of legal sciences.

**Option 10**

Task 1. Forms and methods of implementation of state functions.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. Which of the functions of the theory of the state and law is expressed in the formation of the conceptual apparatus and methodological tools for the system of legal sciences?

a) ontological

b) prognostic

c) methodological

d) heuristic

2. What concept reflects the system of state bodies that carry out its tasks and functions?

a) state mechanism

b) state institution

c) state institution

d) state apparatus

3. Which of the above belongs to the signs of the rule of law?

a) focus on the implementation of reforms in the conditions of the practical exercise of people's power

b) liberalization of the economic sphere of society

c) some separation of political forces, legal opportunities to defend the interests of certain sections of the population through representative bodies

d) mutual responsibility of the individual and the state

Task 3. Reveal the meaning of the principle of separation of state power and justify its role in the functioning of the state apparatus of the Ukrainian state.

Task 4. Compile a comparative table of features reflecting the differences between the concepts of "personal rights" and "personal freedom".

**Option 11**

Task 1. Concept, content and classification of state functions.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. Which of the functions of the theory of the state and law is expressed in the knowledge and explanation of state-legal phenomena?

a) ontological

b) epistemological

c) prognostic

d) methodological

2. Which of the following is one of the main characteristics of a state body?

a) is a hierarchical system of bodies and institutions that perform state functions

b) is an element of the state apparatus

c) performs economic functions

d) issues binding laws

3. What concept reflects the organization of political power of civil society, which, first of all, by legal means ensures equal opportunities for the existence and development of a person in all spheres of social life?

a) civil society

b) social state

c) rule of law

d) the state

Task 3. Write out the articles from the Constitution of Ukraine that contain norms that establish the basic principles of organization and activity of the state apparatus of Ukraine and analyse them.

Task 4. Draw a diagram of the system of legal guarantees of legality.

**Option 12**

Task 1. Internal and external functions of the state: general characteristics.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. What is the subject of the theory of the state and law?

a) study of society, state, law

b) separate parties of the state and law

c) certain state-legal phenomena

d) the most general regularities of the state and law and their essential properties

2. Which of the above is considered one of the main principles of the state apparatus of Ukraine?

a) the principle of collegiality in state decision-making

b) the principle of partisanship

c) the principle of national equality

d) the principle of electability of all state bodies

3. What type of human and citizen rights characterizes the possibility to engage in economic activity?

a) personal (civil)

b) economic

c) political

d) social

Task 3. To determine the main principles of the concept of the rule of law in the decisions of domestic and international judicial bodies.

Task 4. Make a comparative table of signs of unitary and federal states.

**Option 13**

Task 1. The current state and prospects for the development of the state apparatus of Ukraine.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. What is the object of the theory of the state and law?

a) society

b) political system

c) state legal validity

d) the most general regularities of the state and law and their essential properties

2. Which of the above is considered one of the main principles of the state apparatus of Ukraine?

a) the principle of collegiality in state decision-making

b) the principle of electability of all state bodies

c) the principle of democracy

d) the principle of individuality in state decision-making

3. In the writings of which thinkers are the conceptual provisions of the theory of the rule of law substantiated?

a) Aristotle, Plato

b) F. Aquinas, Cicero, Polybius

c) K. Marx, F. Engels, V. Lenin

d) I. Kant, H. Hegel

Task 3. Analyze the main areas of interaction between civil society and the state.

Task 4. Draw a detailed diagram of the structure of the mechanism of legal regulation.

**Option 14**

Task 1. Concepts, signs and types of basic human and citizen rights.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. Which method of the theory of the state and law belongs to the general scientific?

a) historical method

b) historical-legal method

c) formal-legal method

d) comparative legal method

2. What is the purpose of the state mechanism?

a) exercise of authority

b) implementation of management tasks

c) implementation of functions and tasks of the state

d) implementation of legislation

3. What concept reflects the subjective rights and legal obligations of a person enshrined in the relevant sources of law and guaranteed by the state?

a) objective law

b) legal relations

c) legal status of a person

d) legal order

Task 3. What, in your opinion, explains the preservation of the monarchical form of government by individual states today?

Task 4. Compile a comparative table of the characteristics of a state body and a local self-government body.

**Option 15**

Task 1. The concept, essence and signs of the rule of law.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. What is the significance of the theory of the state and law for historical and legal sciences?

a) enriches with specific historical facts of the development of state institutions and legal institutions

b) enriches with specific provisions of teachings, concepts and theories about the state and law

c) generates general philosophical ideas and categories

d) serves as a theoretical and methodological foundation, formulates and argues the conceptual apparatus and methodological tools

2. What is one of the main ways of the emergence of law?

a) evolution of primitive customs and traditions into legal norms

b) Solon's reforms

c) creation of religious and legal texts

d) creation of codified legal acts

3. In the writings of which thinkers, the conceptual provisions of the principle of separation of powers are substantiated?

a) Aristotle, Plato

b) Sh.L. Montesquieu, I. Kant, G. Hegel

c) J. Locke, Sh.L. Montesquieu

d) Cicero, Polybius, J. Locke

Task 3. Compare the content and forms of implementation of economic and political functions of ancient states and in the modern world.

Task 4. Make a comparative table of the features of dualistic and parliamentary monarchies.

**Option 16**

Task 1. Directions of formation of the legal state in Ukraine.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. What is the significance of the theory of the state and law for branch legal sciences?

a) enriches with specific historical facts of the development of state institutions and legal institutions

b) enriches with specific provisions of teachings, concepts and theories about the state and law

c) synthesizes and systematizes the conclusions of branch knowledge, integrating them within the limits of its own subject, promotes their mutual enrichment, forms a general picture of the state and legal reality

d) generates general philosophical ideas and categories

2. What concept interprets law as a system of natural, social and legal values ​​that are necessary for a person (person) for its existence and development in specific historical conditions?

a) sociological concept of law

b) psychological concept of law

c) the concept of natural law

d) normative concept of law

3. Which of the above-mentioned features is characteristic of a presidential republic?

a) the government is headed by the prime minister - a minister, and the president exercises only general management of the government

b) the president forms the government alone or under certain parliamentary control and manages it

c) candidates for the government are selected by the president, and the parliament appoints the government or the parliament only gives its consent to the appointment of members of the government or its head

d) the government is formed from representatives of parties with a majority in parliament

Task 3. Determine the relationship between the historical type of the state, the essence of the state and the form of the state (the form of government and the form of the system).

Task 4. Draw a branched diagram of the forms of implementation of state functions.

**Option 17**

Task 1. State and prospects of civil society development in Ukraine.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. What are the requirements of the dialectical method in the study of state-legal phenomena?

a) the state and the law are determined exclusively by the economic conditions of society

b) the state and law are studied without taking into account the specific historical conditions of their formation

c) the state and law are studied in an inextricable connection with the factors that condition them

d) the state and law are studied as completely independent, unrelated phenomena

2. What concept interprets law as a legal order, a mode of regulation of social relations?

a) integrative jurisprudence

b) normative concept of law

c) sociological concept of law

d) positivist concept of law

3. What concept reflects the measure of a person's required behaviour guaranteed by law?

a) subjective law

b) legal liability

c) legal obligation

d) legal behaviour

Task 3. Define the content, role and significance of the principle of separation of powers for the construction of a legal state.

Task 4. Make a comparative table of the features of absolute and constitutional monarchies.

**Option 18**

Task 1. The relationship between the state and civil society.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. Which of the mentioned features is characteristic of a democratic regime?

a) concentration of significant powers in the hands of the head of state or government

b) insignificant demarcation of political forces, legal opportunities to defend the interests of certain sections of the population through representative bodies

c) pluralism in the political, economic, ideological and spiritual spheres of people's life

d) some limitation of free identification and consideration of the interests of all population groups

2. Within what type of legal understanding is law interpreted as a system of legal norms established and provided by the state?

a) sociological concept of law

b) integrative jurisprudence

c) the concept of natural law

d) legal positivism

3. What type of human rights characterizes his natural, fundamental, inalienable rights, which are mostly negative rights?

a) personal (civil)

b) social

c) political

d) economic

Task 3. Analyse the form of the Ukrainian state according to the Constitution of Ukraine.

Task 4. In your opinion, what is the relationship between law and law?

**Option 19**

Task 1. History of the formation and development of the idea and concept of civil society.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. What are the characteristics of an authoritarian regime?

a) gross interference of the state in the personal life of a person and a citizen

b) exercise of state power on the basis of current law using democratic forms of people's representation

c) concentration of significant power in the hands of the head of state or government

d) guaranteeing the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of a person and a citizen

2. What concept reflects the stable interaction of people and their associations, based on various forms of ownership, democratic institutions, an effective system of social protection and equal legal opportunities for the existence and development of a person in all spheres of social life?

a) civil society

b) the state

c) rule of law

d) social state

3. What types of human rights are distinguished depending on the aspects of freedom included in the rights?

a) general and special

b) negative and positive

c) active and passive

d) collective and individual

Task 3. To determine the main legal features of the Ukrainian national legal consciousness and legal culture.

Task 4. Make a comparative table of the features of presidential and parliamentary republics.

**Option 20**

Task 1. History of the formation and development of the idea and concept of the rule of law.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. What is a federation?

a) voluntary association of independent states to achieve a specific goal

b) a single state that does not have separate state entities within it that enjoy a certain independence

c) a federal state, which consists of state entities that have a certain independence

d) a form of government in which supreme power in the state belongs to collegial elected bodies and is exercised by them

2. In which answer option are the representatives of the patriarchal concept of the emergence of the state correctly named?

a) Aristotle, R. Filmer, M. Mykhaylovskyi

b) L.H. Morgan, K. Marx, F. Engels

c) Aristotle, I. Kant, G. Hegel

d) J. Locke, T. Hobbes, I. Kant

3. What types of legal guarantees of individual rights are distinguished by content?

a) normative, judicial and parliamentary

b) parliamentary, governmental and organizational and technical

c) control, procedural and organizational and technical

d) simple, complex and mixed

Task 3. Analyse what changes have taken place in the state apparatus of Ukraine since the declaration of its independence.

Task 4. Make an extensive diagram of the structure of civil society.

**Option 21**

Task 1. Concept, structure and essence of civil society.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. What are the characteristics of a mixed republic?

a) the government is headed by the prime minister, and the president carries out only the general management of the government

b) the president is the head of the state and the head of the executive power

c) the government is accountable to the parliament

d) the government is formed from representatives of parties with a majority in parliament

2. In which answer option are the representatives of the theory of violence correctly named?

a) L. Gumplovych, K. Kautskyi, E. During

b) L. Gumplovych, K. Kautskyi, L.G. Morgan

c) E. Dühring, I. Kant, G. Hegel

d) Aristotle, R. Filmer, M. Mykhaylovskyi

3. Which of the above does not belong to the modern trends in the development of the legal status of a person?

a) increase in the scope of rights and freedoms of a person

b) strengthening the guarantee of the rights and freedoms of the individual

c) variety of protection mechanisms

d) expansion of the content of the rights and freedoms of a person

Task 3. Analyse the provisions of the Constitution, which enshrine the features of the rule of law

Task 4. Draw an extensive scheme of classification of state bodies.

**Option 22**

Task 1. The main reasons, conditions and ways of the emergence of law.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. Which of the above characteristics is characteristic of a presidential republic?

a) the president is elected by the parliament

b) the president is the head of the state and the head of the executive power

c) the government is accountable to the parliament

d) the government is formed from representatives of parties with a majority in parliament

2. In the writings of which thinker we find a philosophical description of the foundations of civil society, among which the main ideas are that a person should create everything by his own efforts and should be responsible for what he has created; the clash of human interests and the need to protect them are the motivating reasons for people's self-improvement; Is civil liberty, legally guaranteed by law, a necessary condition for self-improvement, a guarantee of preservation and elevation of human dignity?

a) T. Payne

b) I. Kant

c) V. Humboldt

d) H. Hegel

3. What types of legal status of a person are distinguished by nature (content)?

a) general, generic, individual

b) national, tribal, individual

c) moral, general, generic

d) basic, primary, original

Task 3. Determine the degree of practical implementation of the ideas of the rule of law in the modern world.

Task 4. Schematically depict the structure of the state mechanism.

**Option 23**

Task 1. Concept, structure and types of legal awareness.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. Which of the above-mentioned features is characteristic of a parliamentary republic?

a) the president is the head of state and the head of executive power

b) all power belongs to the representative body (parliament)

c) the government is accountable to the parliament

d) the president forms the government alone and manages it

2. What is the peculiarity of the eastern path of the emergence of the state?

a) emergence of private property, property and class differentiation of society

b) the struggle of the plebeians against the patricians

c) the necessity of waging wars with neighbouring nations

d) the need to organize large public works

3. Which of the above is considered one of the main features of the rule of law?

a) high level of legal awareness and legal culture of citizens

b) ensuring social harmony and peaceful resolution of conflicts by civilized means

c) ensuring a dignified human life in the field of material wealth and social protection in general

d) lack of free will of the population in the formation of state power

Task 3

Reasonably define the relationship and interaction of a democratic state and civil society

Task 4. Draw an extensive diagram of the principles of organization and activity of the apparatus of the modern state.

**Option 24**

Task 1. Concept and system of rights and freedoms of a person.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. Which of the named features is characteristic of a totalitarian regime?

a) guaranteeing the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of the population

b) gross interference of the state in the private life of a person and a citizen

c) observance of the principle of separation of powers into legislative, executive and judicial powers

d) state power is concentrated in the hands of the people

2. What was the primary factor in the emergence of the state in Europe?

a) emergence of private property, property and social differentiation of society

b) emergence of state ownership and sacralisation of monarchical power

c) population growth and the need to wage wars

d) the need to organize large public works

3. Who first introduced the concept of the rule of law into active scientific and practical circulation and is considered its founder?

a) Robert von Mol

b) I. Kant

c) Albert Venn Dicey

d) Sh. L. Montesquieu

Task 3. In your opinion, what are the reasons for the transition from one historical type of state to another? Justify the answer.

Task 4. Draw an extensive diagram of the functions of legal science.

**Option 25**

Task 1. Theory of the state and law in the conditions of independent Ukraine: post-Soviet realities and European perspectives.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. Which of the above-mentioned features is characteristic of a democratic regime?

a) state power is concentrated in the hands of the ruling elite

b) the state intervenes in the private life of a person and a citizen

c) the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of the population are guaranteed

d) there are no opportunities for freely identifying and taking into account the interests of all population groups

2. Which of the named theories explains the emergence of the state as a consequence of the emergence of private property, the emergence of property inequality, and the division of society into classes?

a) psychological

b) contractual

c) socio-economic

d) organic

3. Who introduced into scientific circulation and carried out the first legal analysis of the term "rule of law"?

a) I. Kant

b) Robert von Mol

c) Albert Venn Dicey

d) K. T. Welker

Task 3. Reasonably determine the main points of the relationship between the concepts "state mechanism" and "state apparatus".

Task 4. In the form of a comparative table, show the differences and common features of the concepts of the rule of law and the rule of law.

**Option 26**

Task 1. Concepts, signs and types of legal regulation.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. What is a unitary state?

a) a single state that does not have separate state entities that are endowed with sovereign rights

b) a federal state, which consists of state entities that have a certain independence

c) a form of government in which supreme power in the state belongs to collegial elected bodies and is exercised by them

d) voluntary association of independent states to achieve a specific goal

2. Which of the named theories explains the emergence of the state as a result of the association of people on the basis of a voluntary agreement that some will manage, and others will implement their management decisions?

a) theological

b) patriarchal

c) contractual

d) psychological

3. What is one of the main directions of the formation of the rule of law in Ukraine?

a) modernization of production and gradual transition to market relations

b) ensuring a dignified human life in the field of material wealth and social protection in general

c) clear work of the legislative power based on the constitution and constitutional laws

d) improvement of the country's national security and defence system

Task 3. Determine the relationship (common and distinctive features) of the concepts "state sovereignty", "people's sovereignty", "national sovereignty".

Task 4. Draw a diagram of the elements of the state form with the determination of the main parameters of the state, which each of these elements reflects.

**Option 27**

Task 1. The concept, content and structure of the rule of law.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. What are the characteristics of an absolute monarchy?

a) legislative power belongs to the parliament, and executive and judicial power to the monarch

b) supreme power is concentrated in the hands of a sole head of state

c) legislative power belongs to the parliament, executive power to the monarch (or government), judicial power to the courts

d) supreme power belongs to the parliament

2. Which of the thinkers first drew attention to the fact that absolute monarchy is not really compatible with civil society and cannot be a form of civil government at all?

a) H. Hegel

b) H. Grotius

c) J. Locke

d) N. Machiavelli

3. What type of human and citizen rights characterizes the citizen's ability (freedom) to actively participate in state management and public life?

a) economic

b) personal (civil)

c) social

d) political

Task 3. What, in your opinion, is the reason for the variety of concepts of the origin of the state?

Task 4. Schematically depict the typology of states according to various criteria.

**Option 28**

Task 1. Methodology of the theory of the state and law.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. What are the characteristics of the state regime?

a) the method of organization of the supreme state power, the order of its formation and activity, the competence and interrelationship of its bodies, relations with the population

b) national-territorial and administrative-territorial organization of state power

c) a set of means and ways of exercising state power

d) a set of methods and ways of making state decisions

2. What is the peculiarity of the emergence of the state among the ancient Romans?

a) the need to organize large public works

b) the struggle of the plebeians against the patricians

c) the necessity of waging wars with neighbouring nations

d) sacralisation of state power

3. To what type of human and citizen rights does the right to entrepreneurial activity belong?

a) personal (civil)

b) political

c) economic

d) social

Task 3. Reasonably determine the main factors of the formation of civil society.

Task 4. To depict schematically the typology of legal understanding according to various criteria.

**Option 29**

Task 1. The social legal state in Ukraine: state and prospects.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. What characteristics does the form of government reflect?

a) national-territorial and administrative-territorial organization of state power

b) a set of means and ways of exercising state power

c) the method of organization of the supreme state power, the order of its formation and activity, the competence and interrelationship of its bodies, relations with the population

d) state activity regarding the demarcation and delimitation of the state border

2. Which of the above-mentioned features is characteristic of the power of a tribal community?

a) the source of power is the dominant part of the tribal community

b) power in primitive society was based on coercion and law

c) power in primitive society was based on authority, respect, customs

d) power had a despotic character

3. Which of the thinkers justified the independence of civil society, opposing it to the state as a "political body", at the same time considering these two systems as interdependent and representing two sides of the same coin, and called the combination of sub- objective freedom with comprehensive dependence of its members on each other, which is expressed in "needs and work"?

a) I. Kant

b) H. Hegel

c) V. Humboldt

d) T. Payne

Task 3. Analyse, giving examples, the relationship between the theory of the state and law with legal sciences

Task 4. Draw a branched diagram of the structure of the legal status of a person.

**Option 30**

Task 1. Concept, structure and types of legal culture.

Task 2. Choose the correct answer

1. What characteristics does the form of state government reflect?

a) division of power into legislative, executive and judicial

b) national-territorial and administrative-territorial organization of state power

c) a set of means and ways of exercising state power

d) the method of organization of the supreme state power, the order of its formation and activity, the competence and interrelationship of its bodies, relations with the population

2. In which answer option are the representatives of the materialist (class) theory of the emergence of the state correctly named?

a) L.G. Morgan, K. Marx, F. Engels

b) L.H. Morgan, I. Kant, G. Hegel

c) Aristotle, Plato, F. Aquinas

d) T. Hobbes, K. Marx, F. Engels

3. Which of the following is considered one of the main features of civil society?

a) state intervention in the private life of citizens, their mutual duties and responsibilities

b) availability of an effective system of social protection

c) centralization of the economy

d) it is a closed society that is locked in self-reproduction

Task 3. Analyse, giving examples, the relationship between the theory of the state and law with social non-legal sciences about the state and law

Task 4. Compile a comparative table of features of feudal and bourgeois states as historical types of state.

**List of sources, recommended for study of course topics**

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