

CHOICE OF COURSE WORK TOPIC IN THE GRADUATION IN LAW

ESCOLHA DO TEMA DE TRABALHO DE CURSO NA GRADUAÇÃO EM DIREITO

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Abstract

Choosing the topic of a Course Paper in a law degree is complex. It starts with the following problem: "Is choosing the topic of a Course Paper in a degree in Law a great challenge?". As a hypothesis, it is believed so. The general objective of this manuscript is to investigate whether there is complexity for a university graduate in the Bachelor of Laws in choosing the topic of Course Work. The specific objectives are: to present internal and external factors that influence the choice of theme for a Law Course Paper; suggest a way to make the definition of the theme simpler and more objective; list subjects and contents separated by areas of Law, based on the study of course textbooks. This study is relevant for students and faculty advisors in the Law course, for legal science and for society. It is a theoretical and documentary research lasting three months.

Keywords: *Theme. Completion of course work. Right. Course work. Legal Monograph.*

Resumo

A escolha do tema de um Trabalho de Curso na graduação em Direito é complexa. Parte-se do seguinte problema "A escolha do tema de um Trabalho de Curso na graduação em Direito se constitui um grande desafio?". Como hipótese, acredita-se que sim. O objetivo geral deste manuscrito é investigar se existe complexidade para um universitário do Bacharelado em Direito na escolha do tema do seu Trabalho de Curso. Sendo os objetivos específicos: apresentar fatores internos e externos que influenciam na escolha do tema de um Trabalho de Curso de Direito; sugerir um caminho para tornar a delimitação do tema mais simples e objetiva; listar assuntos e conteúdos separados por áreas do Direito, a partir do estudo de ementários do curso. Há relevância deste estudo para alunos e professores orientadores do curso de Direito, para a ciência jurídica e para a sociedade. Trata-se de uma pesquisa teórica e documental com duração de três meses.

Palavras-chave: Tema. TCC. Direito. Trabalho de Curso. Monografia Jurídica.

1. Introduction

The choice of the theme of a Course Work in the graduation in Law constitutes a great challenge. Certain students find it difficult to choose one of the many thematic ideas that come to them; other students suffer from the exact opposite: they can't even imagine what a good topic would be.

Gonçalves (2019a, p. 33) highlights affectivity towards a topic or even the high degree of personal interest in that subject as an internal factor. To work a research, it is necessary to have a minimum of pleasure in this activity. Therefore, the choice of theme is linked to the taste for the subject to be worked on. Working on a subject that the student does not like will make research an exercise in suffering and torture.

It starts with the following problem: "Is the choice of the theme of a Course Work in Law graduation a great challenge?". In other words, is it complex for a Bachelor of Law student to choose the theme of his Course Work, a mandatory requirement for the conclusion of his degree in this area?

The time available to carry out the research work, according to Gonçalves (2019a, p. 33), is also a relevant internal factor to be observed. He emphasizes that, when choosing the theme, the amount of activities that the student needs to perform to perform the work must be taken into account. In addition, you need to consider the time of work that you need to carry out in your own daily life, which are not related to research.

There is the following hypothesis "The choice of the theme of a Course Work in the Law graduation constitutes a great challenge". In other words, there is complexity for a university degree in Law to choose the theme of his Course Work, which is a mandatory requirement for the conclusion of his graduation in this area.

Another important internal factor to be considered is the limit of the researcher's capabilities in relation to the intended topic. It is necessary for the student to be aware of the limitation of their knowledge in order not to enter into a subject that they do not master. If the student's greatest domain is in Labor Law, for example, he should stick to topics related to this area (GONÇALVES, 2019a, p. 33).

The general objective of this manuscript is to analyze whether the choice of the theme of a Course Work in Law graduation constitutes a great challenge. That is, to investigate whether there is complexity for a university degree in Law in choosing the theme of his Course Work, which is a mandatory requirement for the conclusion of his graduation in this area.

For Gonçalves (2019b, p. 06), an external factor to be observed is the significance of the chosen theme for the scientific community in the legal area, its novelty, its opportunity and its academic and social values. He adds that we must be careful not to carry out a work that will not interest anyone, in the choice of

theme. If the work is worth doing, let it have a certain importance for people, for groups of people, or for society as a whole.

This article has the following specific objectives: to present internal and external factors that influence the choice of the theme of a Law Course Work; suggest a way to make the delimitation of the theme simpler and more objective; list subjects and contents separated by areas of law, based on the study of course syllabi.

Another external factor pointed out by Gonçalves (2019b, p. 06) is the time limit available for completing the work, established by the educational institution. When the institution sets a deadline for the delivery of the final research work, it cannot engage in matters that will not allow meeting this deadline. The chosen topic must be defined within the time possible for the completion of the work. This will determine, for example, whether the student will have time to carry out more empirical, field or documentary research, or to carry out a literature review, for example.

This work is important for professors and advisors of the Law course, as it facilitates the process of defining the theme of the Course Work of their advisors. Often the beginning of the flow that involves the orientation process takes time to occur precisely because of the student's difficulty in delimiting his theme.

Gonçalves (2019b, p. 06) also points out the consultation material and the data that the researcher needs as an external factor, evidencing the availability of material for consultation as another problem in choosing the topic. Often, the chosen topic is little worked by other authors and there are no secondary sources for consultation. The lack of these sources forces the researcher to seek primary sources that require a longer time to carry out the work. This problem does not prevent the research, but it must be taken into account so that the institutional time is not exceeded.

For legal science, this proposal is relevant because it allows the correct and well-made choice of the theme to allow better work and research to be carried out, even at the undergraduate level. Choosing to do a literature review, for example, without articles and books addressing the topic, should lead the student to seek to develop another subject. Choosing to research a topic that is still very new and with few published findings can awaken in the student the idea of wanting to produce from primary data collection, however, this will rarely fit in the institutional time allocated to the Course Work.

A literature review article is an academic article that will be based on other scientific or academic articles, or even from books or book chapters, which are considered basic and relevant references of that specific theme. In a literature review article, a theoretical reference is made from authors who have published consolidated research on the subject in question (GONÇALVES, 2020a, p. 97-98).

For society, the contribution exists, although it is more indirect. As if in a chained way, a well-chosen topic can generate a good Course Work in Law graduation. This research may awaken in the student the desire to continue the further development of the theme, producing science and legal reflection, which, in its ultimate end, can promote laws and jurisprudence that take this scientific production into account.

According to Marconi and Lakatos (2007, p. 45), after choosing the subject, the next step is to delimit it, and it is important to avoid choosing very broad themes that are either unfeasible as an object of in-depth research, or can lead to digressions, repetitions of commonplaces or “discoveries” that have already been overcome, or promote endless discussions.

First of all, it is worth noting that this article is not intended to be the only view on the topic addressed. It represents just another didactic strategy in order to facilitate the process of choosing the theme. Its purpose, then, in a practical way, is just to share a simplified methodology that has been successful, tested and tried in two decades of orientation of this target audience for the elaboration of this type of work.

2. Methodology

This work brings a theoretical and documentary type of research. Theoretical because publications are based on: choice of topic; elaboration of a literature review article; elaboration of a research project; writing a review of a scientific or academic article; literature review article template; extended summary template; scientific or academic article review template. It is also a documentary research, since undergraduate law syllabi were studied, published with free download on the internet, from which the subjects and contents of each area of law were extracted.

This article is based on other authorial publications that, as a tool used, served as the bibliographic basis of this work: How to prepare a review of an academic or scientific article (GONÇALVES, 2020a); How to write a literature review article (GONÇALVES, 2019a); How to make a research project of a literature review article (GONÇALVES, 2019b); Scientific Methodology and Academic Writing (GONÇALVES, 2019c); Scientific literature review article model (GONÇALVES, 2020b); Review model of an academic or scientific article (GONÇALVES, 2020c); Scientific extended abstract model (GONÇALVES, 2020d).

The following were listed as exclusion criteria from the databases: addressing only about the choice of course work theme; delimit the exclusive training area for the Bachelor of Laws; use authorial materials aiming at an interrelation with other materials already produced that correlate with the theme of this manuscript; use only teaching plans and course syllabus of Law, whose

downloads are free on the internet. The estimated time for the preparation of this work was three months.

This research can be considered as qualitative, since the data obtained through the bibliographic research were treated, considering the relevant aspects raised by the analysis of the respective manuscripts. A literature review article brings up content from works to be analyzed and discussed. This reflection on the theoretical framework located and selected on that particular topic in question, even if in a secondary way, may promote new nuances or new directions that may supply future dismemberments.

It helps a lot if the academic has a pen and paper always at hand when writing his/her work, so that he/she can write down all the ideas. We generally like to rely on our memory, but when we don't take notes, we miss critical points from our research. With this pile of papers – or even digital notes – preferably loose and, for the time being, not organized, a script must be made, aiming to organize a certain order, based on the ideological proximity of the themes and sub-themes. Given this, it is essential to learn how to write a dissertation involving the topics of this brainstorm. When we manage to divide the generic theme into small parts, or items, we can write about each of the parts, significantly facilitating the development of the text (GONÇALVES, 2019c, p. 11,12,42).

3. Choice of Course Work theme in the law degree

Choosing the theme of a Course Work in the Law graduation constitutes a great challenge. It is necessary to minimize this complexity for a university degree in Law in choosing the subject of his Course Work, which is a mandatory requirement for the conclusion of his degree in this area.

In this perspective of simplifying the process of choosing the theme, in an objective way, some goals are necessary: to present internal and external factors that influence the choice of the theme of a Law Course Work; suggest a way to make the delimitation of the theme simpler and more objective; list subjects and contents separated by areas of law, based on the study of course syllabi. Let's look at each of these three points in more detail below.

3.1. Internal and external factors that influence the choice of the theme of a Law Course Work

Several factors interfere and directly or indirectly influence the choice of theme. These factors are usually separated into internal factors and external factors. The internal factors are only related to issues of the researcher's private universe, in this case, the student of the Bachelor of Laws. On the other hand, external factors are the elements that do not depend on the researcher, but on the institution or even on other elements.

According to Marconi and Lakatos (2007, p. 44-45), the internal factors consist of: carrying out the selection of a subject according to the inclinations,

tendencies and aptitudes of those who propose to prepare a scientific work; to choose a subject that is compatible with personal qualifications, in terms of the researcher's training; locate an object that deserves scientific investigation and has conditions to be formulated and delimited according to the research itself.

Marconi and Lakatos (2007, p. 45) state that external factors require: having time available to carry out a complete and in-depth research; there are works that are relevant to the subject in sufficient quantity to study the subject globally; it is possible to consult and follow up with the guiding professor, for the correct analysis and interpretation of academic or scientific findings.

3.2. Suggested path to make the delimitation of the theme simpler and more objective

In order to simplify the process of choosing the topic of the Course Work, seeking to make this delimitation simpler and more objective, the following step-by-step is suggested:

3.2.1. Step 01: Choose the discipline already taken with the greatest mastery

It is important that the baccalaureate remembers the subject that he liked the most in the course – that he has already attended, achieved an excellent grade, understood its content very well. It is very important for law students to consult their academic records to remember which curricular component was the easiest to assimilate the content.

Often this perception is linked to good teachers with whom the student has had contact. But this can get in the way of the process, as the student does not always master the subject of the discipline of excellent professors. For various reasons, the student may feel that they have greater mastery of subjects taught by professors that have not effectively impacted them.

3.2.2. Step 02: Location of the syllabus of the subject already taken in the highest domain

The student must locate the syllabus of this course. This can occur by contacting the subject's monitor or fellow students, or even asking directly to the professor who taught it, through an internet search of law syllabuses (most of which are available for free download).

To facilitate this process, this article brings a list of subjects by area of the Law course, based on research carried out in Law course syllabuses, whose downloads were available free of charge. It was possible to interrelate several teaching plans from different institutions, in order to make the list as comprehensive as possible.

3.2.3. Step 03: Choose a subject of greater domain

The student needs to find in this chosen subject menu, or in this list available here, a topic of the syllabus (subject) that they feel they have full mastery of. The student should not sway at this point of choice, in the sense of not being convinced of his mastery of this particular topic.

A very common mistake is that the student decides to choose a subject that he does not master, seeking to understand more about it, this would be what could popularly be called “shooting himself in the foot”. You can't risk it when you're doing the Course Work, without a doubt the most complex research of your entire graduation.

3.2.4. Step 04: Search on trusted academic search engines

A trend in research on the subject to be developed is for students to type directly into the browser's search bar the topic of interest. This is wrong. As there will be no academic filter, everything that the “robots” of that browser find will appear containing the keywords entered there.

Therefore, reliable academic search engines, such as Google Scholar or the Capes Periodicals Portal, for example, need to be used. Both already do the screening to show as a result of this search only academic works, most of them published in journals, that is, academic or scientific journals.

To access Google Scholar, the student can search in their browser “Google Scholar”, this will take them to this page, which is not the same as Google, but a new portal. You can also directly enter Google Scholar through a specific link (<https://scholar.google.com.br>). Being on the Google Scholar page, the student must search for the topic (subject) that he chose previously.

To access the Capes Periodicals Portal, the student can search in their browser “Capes Periodicals Portal”, which will take them to this page that gathers the publications in the main academic journals. You can also directly access the Capes Periodicals Portal through a specific link (<https://periodicos.capes.gov.br>). Being on the Capes Journal Portal page, the student must search for the topic (subject) that he previously chose in “search subject”. It is worth noting that this portal allows the student, in an “advanced search”, to apply filters, such as limitation of publication period or even other search refinements.

3.2.5. Step 05: Locating articles on the chosen subject

Either on Google Scholar, or on the Capes Periodicals Portal – or similar academic search engines, if the advisor allows it –, the student must locate academic or scientific articles on this subject that he/she chose for having greater domain. It is important to note whether the title of these localized articles gives the direction the student would like to address.

When intending to carry out a literature review article, the student must locate at least five academic or scientific articles that address the researched

subject with the same direction intended by the Bachelor of Law student. It is crucial to check the direction given to the subject to see if it is compatible with what the student intends to address. In practical terms, localized articles need to say exactly what the bachelor's student intends to talk about.

What if the student can't find articles that address exactly what he wants to say? Simple, he should change the subject. You must, therefore, return to the third step, choosing another topic from the syllabus of that same discipline that you also feel you have full mastery of. You can also choose to change discipline or subject area within the law. You just can't go to the sixth step without having located at least five articles covering what he intends to say.

3.2.6. Step 06: Checking the academic quality of the articles located

In general, it is not so simple to determine whether an article is of academic or scientific quality. However, there are some objective elements that can minimize the chances of choosing articles without quality: quantity of authors per article; title of the authors of the article; quality of the journal measured by its indexers or by the Qualis Periodicals seal from Capes.

To simplify this understanding, starting from a minimum rigor, compatible with the law degree level, three basic rules are suggested for verifying the academic quality of the articles located: that each article has a maximum of three authors; that, among the authors of each article, there is at least one of the authors who is a master or doctor; that the academic journal where the article was published has an ISSN.

The first basic rule refers to the number of authors. Articles with one author, two authors, or three authors can be chosen. However, in this method proposed in this work, the use of articles written by four or more authors is not suggested. When there are many authors in the same article, it is difficult for the reader to understand exactly the contribution of each one of them to the manuscript.

The second basic rule refers to the titles of authors. If finishing the law degree is already something complex, imagine being able to enter a master's or doctoral program and complete this training. The more you study, the tendency is that there is more rigor with what is published. Therefore, it is essential that all selected articles have at least one of the authors who holds a master's or doctoral degree.

The third basic rule refers to the quality of the publication vehicle, which directly affects the quality of the articles published there. Capes has a stratification of academic journals in nine levels – A1, A2, A3, A4, B1, B2, B3, B4, C – in which A1 is considered the vehicle with the highest quality and C the one with the least academic rigor. Therefore, it is always best to start with publications that are among the best strata of Qualis Periodicals (Capes).

However, considering that many vehicles for publishing articles of a legal nature are just websites, blogs, institutional pages of courts or other public bodies, it is suggested that all articles chosen have been published in academic or scientific journals that have ISSN, issued by the Ibict that, with minimum criteria, contemplates that publication with this first seal of quality.

In practice, the student must check whether the articles found meet the criteria: up to three authors per article; at least one of the master or doctoral authors in each article; journal that published each article with ISSN.

3.2.7. Step 07: Choose at least five articles within the criteria

The student must choose at least five articles within the criteria explained in the sixth step. You can choose more than five articles, no problem, however, to develop a literature review article, the student will need to start from at least five works. The student who will prepare a monograph will need to select thirty works, which can be twenty articles and ten books.

What if the student cannot locate at least five articles that meet the established criteria? Simple, he should change the subject. Therefore, you need to go back to the third step, choosing another topic from the syllabus of that same discipline that you also feel you have full mastery of. You can also choose to change discipline or subject area within the law. You just cannot go to the eighth step without having located at least five articles covering what he intends to say and that meet the criteria described in the sixth step.

3.2.8. Step 08: Reading the abstracts of selected articles

The student needs to read at least the abstracts of these selected articles, to check if they say what you intend to cover in your work. Often the title of the article seems to indicate a certain direction that the abstract or the article itself agrees with or contradicts. The ideal would be to read the article in its entirety, an action that will be mandatory at a later time. However, at this moment that includes the choice of theme, only a careful reading of the abstracts is enough.

3.2.9. Step 09: Delimiting the theme

Based on the reading of these summaries of the five articles already selected, the student must write his theme, with a minimum of ten and a maximum of twenty words. This thematic phrase that will delimit the theme needs to specify exactly what the student intends to address in their Course Work, giving the reader, already by the title, the direction intended by the student.

All the words that make up the title are included in this count. For example, the title of this article has eleven words "Choosing the topic of course work in the undergraduate course in Law". Note that the contractions "do" and "na", and the prepositions "de" and "em" are also included in this count.

3.2.10. Step 10: Check the previous steps

For the proposal of this article to work, the student needs to strictly follow each of the nine previous steps. The student should not, therefore, propose to define the theme of his Course Work without having carefully followed the previous steps. This will be crucial for the delimitation of the theme to occur in a simple and objective way, facilitating the other stages of the production process of this complex work required to obtain the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

3.3. List of subjects and contents by area of law

As advisees always report some difficulty in locating certain teaching plans (menu) of subjects taken in previous semesters, this article proposes the following list of subjects and contents separated by areas of Law, based on the study of course syllabi, located with free download on the internet.

This list of subjects and contents by area of law can serve as an inspiration for choosing the theme of your course work. It is always important to emphasize that, as the Law changes in an uninterrupted way, that is, all the time, the reader of this manuscript, please, should disregard some subject that is no longer valid. The thematic areas will follow the subdivision of this article, however, to facilitate, the subjects or contents will have sequential and continuous numbering.

3.3.1. Legal Anthropology

01. Introduction to Anthropology and Legal Anthropology.
02. The Genesis of Law in Agrarian Societies.
03. Bronislaw Malinowski and the Contribution to the Teaching of Legal Anthropology.
04. Dispute Settlement Modes in the Agrapha Society.
05. Legal Systems Compared in the Light of Legal Anthropology.
06. Law in Complex Societies: Law and Technology.
07. Problems and Challenges of Legal Anthropology in Brazil.
08. Minority Rights: Indigenous and Quilombola Rights.
09. Education of Ethnic-Racial Relations (Law 11.645/2008 and Res. CP /CNE 1/2004).

3.3.2. political science

10. The origin of political reflection.
11. Introduction to Political Science: the concept of politics.
12. Theories of the origin of the State.
13. Concepts of territory, people, government, sovereignty, political parties, electoral system.
14. Classical political thought: Plato, Aristotle and Polybius .
15. Modern political thought: Machiavelli, Bodin , Hobbes, Vico, Montesquieu , Hegel and Marx.

16. Introduction to the Theory of the State.
17. Society, social classes, social change and the State.
18. Relationship between citizen and State - a matter of Fundamental Rights.
19. Institutions and political processes.
20. Public policies for the insertion of quotas related to Afro-descendants and indigenous people.
21. Themes of contemporary Brazilian Political Science: sovereignty and globalization.
22. Historical and cultural elements and sustainable development of Brazilian society.

3.3.3. Administrative law

23. State.
24. Public Administration.
25. Constitutional Foundations of Administration.
26. Administrative Legal Regime.
27. Public Administrative Principles.
28. Special quotas in public tenders.
29. Decongestion.
30. Public Body.
31. Indirect Public Administration.
32. Administrative Act.
33. Bidding and sustainability.
34. Administrative Agreement.
35. Administrative Power.
36. Constitutional principles and guarantees of the Administrative Process.
37. Administrative Process.
38. Constitutional Regime for Public Agents.
39. Extra-contractual Civil Liability of the State.
40. Public Assets.
41. State Intervention in Property and the Economic Domain.
42. Control of Public Administration.
43. Public Services.

3.3.4. Environmental Law

44. Constitutional foundations of Environmental Law.
45. Fundamental Right to Environmental Quality.
46. Notions, concept, relations of Environmental Law with other branches of Law.
47. Environmental Education Policies (Law 97956/1999 and Dec. 4281/2002).
48. Environmental education and socio-environmental awareness.
49. Environmental zoning.

50. Demarcation of indigenous reserves.
51. Civil liability and damage repair.
52. Criminal and administrative sanctions derived from conduct and activities that are harmful to the environment.
53. Pollution.
54. Protection of environmental heritage.
55. Environmental Crimes Law.
56. Systemic view of Environmental Law.

3.3.5. Notary and Registry Law

57. Notarial and Registry Law: Concept and Legal Nature.
58. Introduction to the Notary and Registry System.
59. Civil Registry of Natural Persons.
60. Registration of Titles and Documents.
61. Real Estate Registration.
62. Notary Office.
63. Protest Notary.

3.3.6. Civil Law - Obligations

64. Introduction to the law of obligations.
65. Structure of the Obligation.
66. Sources of Obligations.
67. Types of Obligations.
68. Transfer of Obligations.
69. Performance and Extinction of Obligations.
70. Default of Obligations.

3.3.7. Civil Law - General Theory of Contracts

71. General Theory of Contracts.
72. The social function of contracts.
73. Formation of contracts.
74. Classification of contracts.
75. Redibitory Vices.
76. Eviction.
77. Termination of contract.
78. Contractual liability.
79. Civil Liability.
80. Studies on civil liability for environmental damage.
81. The constitutional guarantee of ample compensation for damages to the human person.
82. General notions of civil liability.
83. Types of Liability.

84. Assumptions and Elements of Civil Liability.

85. Exclusions of Liability.

3.3.8. Civil Law - Civil and Commercial Contracts

86. Contracts in kind: Purchase and sale, exchange or exchange, promise of purchase and sale.

87. Estimation contract .

88. Donation.

89. Lease: of urban, residential and non-residential things and buildings.

90. Fundamental right to decent housing.

91. Bail.

92. Loan: Lending and mutual.

93. Provision of services.

94. Contract.

95. Voluntary and required deposit.

96. Transport.

97. Mandate.

98. Commission.

99. Agency and Distribution.

100. Brokerage.

101. Insurance.

102. Game and bet.

103. Transaction.

104. Commitment.

105. Constitution of Income.

106. Unilateral Acts: promise of reward.

107. Unilateral Acts: business management.

108. Unilateral Acts: undue payment.

109. Unilateral Acts: illicit enrichment.

3.3.9. Civil Law - Possession and Property

110. Real rights and personal rights.

111. Ownership.

112. Effects of Possession.

113. Limitation of property rights and environmental protection.

114. Property and its constitutionalization.

115. The social function of property and the right to housing.

116. Fundamental right to minimum equity and the threshold theory. 117.

Condominium.

118. Resolvable property.

119. Principles of Urban Law.

120. Neighborhood Law.

- 121. Real rights over other people's things.
- 122. Of enjoyment.
- 123. Of the acquisition.
- 124. Of the guarantee.
- 125. Literary, scientific and artistic property.

3.3.10. Civil Law - Family

- 126. History and Evolution of Family Law.
- 127. The Family in the Federal Constitution.
- 128. Marriage: historical evolution and theories about marriage.
- 129. Study of matrimonial legal regimes and conjugal society.
- 130. Dissolution of society and the conjugal bond.
- 131. Stable union: constitution and dissolution.
- 132. Kinship relationships; natural kinship and adoption.
- 133. Guard and Food.
- 134. Property law.
- 135. Benefits of the family.
- 136. Guardianship and Guardianship.
- 136. The Fundamental Rights of the Family, Children, Adolescents, Young People and the Elderly.

3.3.11. Civil Law - Succession

- 137. History and Evolution of Succession Law.
- 138. The right to inheritance as a constitutional guarantee.
- 139. Of the inheritance and its administration.
- 140. Hereditary vocation.
- 141. Acceptance and Waiver of Inheritance.
- 142. Of those excluded from the succession.
- 143. Laying inheritance.
- 144. Of the inheritance petition.
- 145. Of the necessary heirs.
- 146. Right of Representation.
- 147. Of the will in general.
- 148. The ability to test.
- 149. Of the ordinary and special forms of will.
- 150. Of the codicil.
- 151. Legacies of the right to add.
- 152. Substitutions.
- 153. Of disinheritance.
- 154. Of the inventory.
- 155. Of sharing.
- 156. Of the collation.

157.Of evasion.

3.3.12. Constitutional right

158. Brazilian Constitutions.

159. General Theory of Natural, Human and Fundamental Rights.

160. Constitution and International Law.

161. Equality, affirmative action and quota system.

162. Environment and sustainable development.

163. Trade unionism.

164. Nationality.

165. Federative System and Federation.

166. Notions of Public Administration.

167. The Legislative Power.

168. The Legislative Process.

169. The Executive Branch.

170. The Judiciary.

171. Constitutionality control notions.

172. The constitutionality of the racial quota system: a comparative study.

173. Sustainable development and the economic order.

3.3.13. Constitutional Procedural Law

174. Constitutional Theory.

175. Theory of Fundamental Rights.

176. The Federal Constitution and the process.

177. Procedural constitutional law and constitutional procedural law.

178. The principles of full defense, contradictory, right of action.

179. Constitutional Remedies.

180. Jurisdictional control of constitutionality.

181. The defense of citizenship.

3.3.14. General and Professional Ethics in Law

182. Morals.

184. Ethics.

185. Legal Axiology.

186. Social representations and their integration with legal dichology and deontology in the professional practice of law.

187. Fundamental Right of Access to Justice.

188. The lawyer's constitutional role and the fundamental right to full defense.

189. Institutional function of advocacy.

190. Role of the OAB in defending the rights of minorities and protecting the environment.

191. Double characteristics of law (public and private).

192. OAB's Code of Ethics and Discipline, Lawyer's and OAB's Statute and its Regulation.

193. Ethics of the legal professions essential to the functioning of the Democratic State of Law: Judiciary, Public Ministry, Police Delegates and Public Defenders.

3.3.15. General and Legal Philosophy

194. Philosophy as a form of knowledge - Importance and Birth of Philosophy.

195. Philosophy and Philosophy of Law.

196. Philosophy of Law and Science of Law.

197. Jus-philosophical topics.

198. Natural Law and Positive Law.

199. Contributions of the Greeks and Romans to Philosophy and Philosophy of Law.

200. Justice.

201. Morals.

202. The ethical question.

203. Philosophical Foundations of Equality and Liberty.

204. Descartes, Kant, the French Revolution.

205. Human Rights and the racial question.

206. Human survival and environmental protection as an ethical issue.

3.3.16. History of Law

207. Introduction to the History of Law.

208. Law in Eastern Antiquity.

209. The Hebrew Law.

210. Law in Ancient India.

211. Law in Ancient Greece.

212. Roman Law.

213. History of Brazilian Law: Law in Colonial Brazil, Kingdom and Empire - up to the Abolitionist Laws.

214. Teaching Afro-Brazilian and Indigenous History and Culture (Law 11.645/2008 and Res. CP /CNE 1/2004).

3.3.17. Introduction to the study of law

215. Notions of Law.

216. Sources of Law.

217. Theory of the Legal System and Legal Standard.

218. Interpretation of Legal Standards Objective and Subjective Law.

219. Legal Fact.

220. Legal Relationship.

221. Notions of History of Law.

- 222. Notions of Law.
- 223. Theory of the Legal System and Legal Standard.
- 224. Objective and Subjective Law.
- 225. Legal Fact.
- 226. Legal Relationship.
- 227. The human being as a subject of law.
- 228. The evolution of the Rule of Law in the protection of Fundamental Rights.
- 229. Fundamental Rights to Protect the Environment.
- 230. History of Fundamental Rights in Brazilian Constitutions.
- 231. Abolitionist Laws in the Imperial Era.
- 232. Access to justice through consensual means.

3.3.18. Juridical Psychology

- 233. Definition and historical context of Legal Psychology.
- 234. Interdisciplinary Aspects of Human Development Science.
- 235. Knowledge, concepts and methods of Psychological Sciences applied to practices and Legal Sciences.
- 236. Interdisciplinary challenges and possibilities.
- 237. Psychology and Human Rights.
- 238. Psychological aspects of conflict.

3.3.19. General and Legal Sociology

- 239. Historical context of the emergence and evolution of Sociology.
- 240. Fundamental concepts and theoretical matrices.
- 241. Sociology as a science.
- 242. The object of study of Sociology.
- 243. Social transformation and contemporary issues in Sociology.
- 244. Control and Social Change.
- 245. Changes in the world of work, neoliberalism and globalization.
- 246. Social movements, citizenship and human rights.
- 247. Structure and social organization.
- 248. Environmental protection and social organization.
- 249. Social Stratification.
- 250. Social Institutions.
- 251. Multiculturalism: cultural diversity and ethnic and racial inclusion in Brazil.
- 252. Afro-Brazilian and African History and Culture.
- 253. Culture: Indigenous and Quilombola.
- 254. Quilombola Law: Resistance and Legal Autonomy.
- 255. Education in Human Rights.
- 256. Respect for ethnic minorities and social inclusion of minority groups.
- 257. Introduction of systems of compensatory quotas for minority groups.

258. Education of Ethnic-Racial Relations in the formation of Brazilian nationality.

259. Discussion on environmental education policies.

3.3.20. Consensual Methods of Conflict Resolution

260. Access to Justice.

261. Historical evolution.

262. Theory of Conflict.

263. Conflict Resolution.

264. Conciliation, mediation, arbitration and court proceedings.

265. Multiport system.

266. Characteristics, phases, techniques of jurisdictional equivalents.

267. Community Mediation.

268. Restorative Justice.

269. Constellation.

3.3.21. Children's and Adolescents' Rights

270. Evolution and Principles of the Rights of Children and Adolescents.

271. Integral protection system.

272. Fundamental rights and the Child and Adolescent Statute.

273. Child and adolescent care policy in Brazil.

274. Infringing acts.

275. Socio-educational measures.

276. Justice of childhood and youth.

277. Procedures.

278. Crimes and administrative infractions.

279. Education in Human Rights.

280. Violence against children and adolescents (Re.CP /CNE 1/2012).

281. Adoption.

3.3.22. Consumer Law

282. Consumer Constitutional Protection.

283. Consumer and Consumer Code.

284. National Consumer Relations Policy.

285. Basic consumer rights.

286. Business Practices.

287. Contractual protection and administrative sanctions.

288. Criminal Offenses.

3.3.23. Labor Law

289. Constitutional foundations of Labor Law.

290. Labor Law in the Universal Declaration of Human and Citizen Rights.

291. General notions of Labor Law.
- 292.Principles.
- 293.Sources.
294. Employment relationship.
295. Employment contract.
- 296.Remuneration and salary.
297. Workday.
298. Paid breaks.
299. Termination of the employment contract.
- 300.Current Labor Law topics.
301. Provisional employment guarantee hypotheses.
- 302.FGTS.
303. Occupational Health and Safety – insalubrity and dangerousness.
- 304.Special Work Regimes – domestic, rural, bank, teacher work and protection of the work of women and minors.
305. Accident at work.
306. Employer's civil liability.
- 307.Prescription and decadence.
- 308.Collective Labor Law.
309. Collective Labor Instruments.
310. Collective Labor Disputes.
311. Conventions of the International Labor Organization ratified by Brazil.

3.3.24. Labor Procedural Law

- 312.Fundamentals of Procedural Labor Law.
- 313.Concept.
- 314.History.
- 315.Characteristics.
316. Prior Conciliation Commissions, Labor Justice.
- 317.Organization.
- 318.Competence.
- 319.Procedural Acts, Terms and Deadlines.
- 320.Nullities.
321. Of the Parties.
- 322.Representation and Third Parties.
- 323.Labor Action.
- 324.Individual Agreement.
- 325.Collective Bargaining.
- 326.Resources.
- 327.Execution.
- 328.Perspectives of Procedural Labor Law.
- 329.Special Procedures.

3.3.25. Electoral and Party Law

- 330. Political Rights of the Citizen.
- 331. Political Rights as First Generation Fundamental Rights.
- 332. Constitutional rights of the voter.
- 333. Electoral Judiciary.
- 334. Superior Electoral Court.
- 335. Material Electoral Law.
- 336. Vote.
- 337. Right.
- 338. Obligation and faculty.
- 339. Political parties and their evolution.
- 340. Electoral Process.

3.3.26. business law

- 341. Concept.
- 342. History.
- 343. Acts of Commerce x Theory of the Company.
- 344. The constitutional economic order.
- 345. The company's social function and the principle of its conservation.
- 346. Applicability of fundamental rights to corporate legal entities.
- 347. Entrepreneur: types of entrepreneur: Individual and social entrepreneur, qualities, prerogatives and obligations.
- 348. Company and Entrepreneur.
- 349. Register of Commerce.
- 350. Business Name.
- 351. Commercial Bookkeeping.
- 352. Industrial Property.
- 353. Personified and non-personified companies (each species per se).
- 354. Microenterprise (LC 123/2006).
- 355. Theories of Extraordinary Liabilities (Disregard of Legal Personality, etc.).
- 356. Criminal and civil liability of companies for damage to the environment.
- 357. Corporate social responsibility.
- 358. Corporate Law – Credit Securities Noção de Crédito.
- 359. Elements of Credit.
- 360. The right to credit as a legal and economic instrument for the realization of fundamental rights.
- 361. General Theory of Securities.
- 362. Credit instruments as facilitators of the Circulation of Wealth and the
- 363. Economic Order.
- 364. Concept of credit instruments.
- 365. Legal Nature and Economic Function of Credit Securities.

- 366. Attributes of Credit Securities: Cartularity , Literality, Autonomy, Abstraction, Independence and Formalism.
- 367.Original relationship and extracartular relationships .
- 368. The new definitions of the Civil Code.
- 369.Classification in terms of issuance and circulation.
- 370. Bill of Exchange.
- 371. Legal Nature and Characteristics.
- 372. Promissory Note.
- 373. Legal Nature.
- 374.Characteristics.
- 375.Duplicates.
- 376. Legal Nature.
- 377.Checks Features.
- 378. Legal Nature and Characteristics.
- 379.All titles presented: validity requirements.
- 380.Exchange Statements (Withdrawal, Acceptance, Endorsement, Aval).
- 381.Maturity and Payment.
- 382.Protest.
- 383.Socio-environmental responsibility and carbon emission reduction.
- 384.Social function of the company and its conservation.
- 385.Business crisis.
- 386.Bankruptcy Law Fundamentals.
- 387.Judicial Reorganization.
- 388. Extrajudicial Reorganization.
- 389. Bankruptcy.
- 390. Bankruptcy crimes.
- 391. The new Law on Recoveries and Bankruptcy (Law No. 11,101, of February 9, 2005).

3.3.27. International right

- 392. Purpose of International Law, Sources and Theories.
- 393. Rules of International Law.
- 394.Application of Foreign Law.
- 395.Immigration Policies.
- 396. International Trade Law.
- 397.Development combined with environmental sustainability.
- 398.The international society.
- 399.International persons: state, interstate, non-state.
- 400. Environmental Education Policies (Law 97956/1999 and Dec. 4281/2002).
- 401.The Role of International Environmental Law and Issues Related to the Climate Crisis.
- 402.Public Policies at the United Nations.

403. State bodies in international relations.

404. International disputes.

405. Sanctions.

3.3.28. Criminal Law - general part

406. Fundamental rights and guarantees relating to Criminal Law.

407. Principles of Criminal Law.

408. Insertion of criminal liability of legal entities in environmental crimes and ethnic-racial relations in contemporary criminal law.

409. Sources of Criminal Law.

410. Interpretation of Criminal Laws.

411. Legality and Priority of the Criminal Law.

412. Application of Criminal Law in Time.

413. Time and place of the crime.

414. Application of Criminal Law in Space.

415. Effectiveness of Foreign Judgment.

416. Counting the term and fractions of the penalty.

417. Apparent conflict of rules.

418. Theory of crime.

419. Typicality.

420. Subjective elements of the crime.

421. Dolo and guilt.

422. Crime qualified by the result.

423. Unlawfulness (unlawful).

424. Guilt.

425. Consummated and attempted crime.

426. Type error and prohibition error.

427. Contest of people.

428. Introduction and theory of negative general prevention.

429. Theory of retribution, special prevention and general positive prevention.

430. Contemporary theories of punishment and the criminality of legal entities in environmental crimes.

431. Deprivation of liberty.

432. Fundamental right to liberty.

433. Penalties Restrictive of Rights.

434. Fine penalties.

435. Application of the penalty.

436. Aggravating and mitigating factors.

437. Causes of increase and decrease.

438. Contest of crimes.

439. Conditional suspension of the sentence.

440. Conditional Release.

- 441.Effects of conviction and rehabilitation.
- 442.Security measures.
- 443.Extinction of punishment.
- 444.Prescription.

3.3.29. Criminal Law – special part

- 445.Crimes against the person.
- 446. Protection of racial diversity.
- 447.Crimes against property.
- 448.Crimes against intangible property.
- 449.Crimes against the organization of work.
- 450. Crimes against religious sentiment and respect for the dead.
- 451. Related special criminal legislation.
- 452.Environmental crimes.
- 453.Crimes of racism.
- 454. Crimes against women.
- 455.Crimes against sexual dignity.
- 456.Fundamental Right to Sexual Freedom.
- 457. Crimes against the family.
- 458.Fundamental right to the family.
- 459.Crimes against public safety.
- 460.Crimes against public peace.
- 461. Crimes against public faith.
- 462.Crimes against the public administration in general.

3.3.30. Criminal Procedural Law

- 463. General Theory of Criminal Procedural Law.
- 464.Police Inquiry.
- 465.Procedural principles.
- 466. Defendant's Fundamental Rights.
- 467. Public, private and subsidiary private criminal action.
- 468.Jurisdiction and jurisdiction.
- 469. Attributions of the Public Ministry in the protection of the environment.
- 470. Attributions of the Public Ministry in the protection of minorities.
- 471. Subjects of the process.
- 472. General Theory of Evidence.
- 473.Processes in kind: common process.
- 474.Processes in kind: special processes.
- 475.Processes in kind: process within the jurisdiction of the courts.
- 476.Procedures in special law: environmental (Law 9,605/98).
- 477.Procedures in special law: anti-drugs (Law 11,343/06).
- 478.Procedures in special law: Maria da Penha (Law 11,340/06).

- 479.Sentence.
- 480.Nullities and Resources.
- 481.Habeas Corpus.
- 482. Criminal Enforcement Law.
- 483.Military Judicial Organization.
- 484. Provisional detention.
- 485.Procedural sanctions.
- 486. Issues and Incident Processes.

3.3.31. Social Security Law

- 487. Human dignity and Social Security Law.
- 488.Study of Social Security Law: its evolution.
- 489. Study of Social Security Law: denomination.
- 490.Study of Social Security Law: autonomy.
- 491.Study of Social Security Law: division and sources.
- 492.Social Security Legislation.
- 493.Principles of Social Security.
- 494.Social Security funding sources.
- 495. Insured.
- 496. Social Security, Social Security benefits and benefits.
- 497. Accident at work.
- 498. Private pension.

3.3.32. Civil Procedural Law

- 499. Subjects of the process: Judge and his assistants.
- 500. Prosecutor's Office.
- 501. Public Defender's Office.
- 502.Procedural acts.
- 503. Provisional guardianship.
- 504. Formation, suspension and termination of the process.
- 505. Acknowledgment Process (Common Procedure): Initial Petition.
- 506. Defendant's response.
- 507. By default.
- 508.Preliminary measures.
- 509. Judgment according to the state of the case.
- 510. Instruction and Trial Hearing.
- 511. Compliance with Judgment and Enforcement Process.
- 512.General Notions.
- 513.Principles.
- 514.Legitimacy.
- 515.Competent Court.
- 516. Executive Title.

- 517.Espécies: obligation to do and injunctive relief, deliver certain and uncertain things, payment of an amount.
- 518.Execution against the Public Treasury.
- 519.Execution of Food.
- 520.Means of Defense.
- 521.Sentence and res judicata.
- 522.Proceedings in the Courts.
- 523. Resources.
- 524. Theory of proof.
- 525. Special Litigation and Voluntary Jurisdiction Procedures of the NCP.
- 526.Writ of mandamus.
- 527.Habeas data.
- 528. Public civil action.
- 529. Tax Enforcement.
- 530.Special Civil Courts.
- 531. Special Public Treasury Courts.
- 532.Federal Special Courts.

3.3.33. Tax law

- 533.The financial activity of the State: the tribute.
- 534.The financial activity of the State: the financing of the State.
- 535. The State's financial activity: the definition of tax species.
- 536. The legal-tax relationship: the tax obligation.
- 537.The tax credit: the release.
- 538. The tax credit: decadence.
- 539.The tax credit: the statute of limitations in tax law.
- 540. The tax credit: extinguishing, suspensive and excluding effects.
- 541.The tax credit: guarantees and privileges.
- 542.Tax legislation: sources of tax law.
- 543.Tax legislation: effective.
- 544.Tax legislation: application.
- 545.Tax legislation: interpretation.
- 546.Tax legislation: integration of tax legislation.
- 547. Constitutional limitations on the power to tax: concepts.
- 548. Constitutional limitations on the power to tax: political bases.
- 549. Constitutional limitations on the power to tax: the political principle of consent.
- 550. Constitutional limitations on the power to tax: the tax constitutional principles.
- 551.Fundamental Taxpayer Rights.
- 552.Tax jurisdiction: the concept of tax jurisdiction.
- 553.Tax competence: the bases of Brazilian fiscal federalism.

- 554. Tax jurisdiction: species of tax jurisdiction.
- 555. Division of Tax Revenue.
- 556. The tax administration.
- 557. The National Tax System: concept.
- 558. The National Tax System: structure.
- 559. The National Tax System: taxable bases.
- 560. The National Tax System: tax jurisdiction.
- 561. The National Tax System: taxes within the competence of the Union.
- 562. The National Tax System: taxes within the jurisdiction of the States.
- 563. The National Tax System: the taxes within the competence of the Federal District.
- 564. The National Tax System: taxes within the jurisdiction of municipalities.
- 565. Tax incentives for the protection of the environment.
- 566. Tax Proceedings: the tax authorities' actions.
- 567. Tax Process: the taxpayer's actions.
- 568. Tax Illicit: crimes against the tax order.

3.3.34. Economics applied to law

- 569. Concepts of Economics.
- 570. Microeconomic models.
- 571. Macroeconomic Models.
- 572. Markets and Prices.
- 573. Demand.
- 574. Offer.
- 575. Theory of the firm.
- 576. Market Structures.
- 577. Macroeconomic Policy Goals.
- 578. Role of Government.
- 579. Economic factors for reducing ethnic-racial discrimination.
- 580. Interdisciplinary aspects of Economics with Business Law.
- 581. Interdisciplinary aspects of Economics with Financial Law.
- 582. Interdisciplinary Aspects of Economics with Consumer Law.
- 583. Human Development Index - public education policies.
- 584. Human Development Index - public housing policies.
- 585. Human Development Index - public sanitation policies.
- 586. Human Development Index - public health policies.
- 587. Human Development Index - public security policies.
- 588. Human Development Index - public defense policies.
- 589. Human Development Index - public policies for sustainable development.

3.3.35. Constitutional Theory

- 590. Theory of Constitutional Norm.

- 591. Constitutional Interpretation.
- 592. Principles and Methods.
- 593. Concept of Constitution.
- 594. Supremacy of the Constitution.
- 595. Constituent Power.

3.3.36. General Theory of Law

- 596. Theoretical presuppositions of Contemporary Law.
- 597. The General Theory of Law as the foundation of legal-decisional reasoning.
- 598. Cognitive activity and judicial decision: rational limits of law enforcement.
- 599. The importance of the general theory of law for legal dogmatics.
- 600. A new theoretical view of the legal system: the fragmentary structure of the Legal Standard.
- 601. Legal Standard and Judicial Decision.

3.3.37. General theory of the process.

- 602. General Theory of the Process.
- 603. Procedural rule.
- 604. Constitutional principles and guarantees of the process.
- 605. The structural trilogy: jurisdiction, action and process.
- 606. Jurisdiction and jurisdiction.
- 607. Theory of action.
- 608. The process and the procedure.
- 609. The procedural legal relationship.
- 610. Subjects of the process: Parties and their attorneys.
- 611. Joinder.
- 612. Third party intervention.

3.3.38. Legal Practice

- 613. Jurisdiction and Jurisdiction.
- 614. Organization of the Judiciary.
- 615. Procedural subjects.
- 616. The role of legal practitioners and the law of professional practice.
- 617. Analysis and comments on different types of procedures.
- 618. Judicial mandate .
- 619. Procedural Acts.
- 620. Procedural Terms.
- 621. Procedural Deadlines;
- 622. Preparation of procedural documents: postulatory phase (initial petitions and defenses).
- 623. Preparation of procedural documents: instructional phase.

- 624.Preparation of procedural documents: appeal phase.
- 625.Summatd hearings.
- 626. Jurisprudential and doctrinal research.
- 627.Study of closed records.
- 628.Guided Visits.
- 629.Conciliation.
- 630.Trading.
- 631. Mediation.
- 632.Arbitration.
- 634. Assistance to the needy population
- 635.Identification of legal solutions for the specific case.
- 636.Identification of documents required for each type of action.
- 637.Preparation of procedural documents in the civil area.
- 638.Preparation of procedural documents in the criminal area.
- 639.Preparation of procedural documents in the labor area.
- 640.Distribution of the initial petition.
- 641.Protocol of petitions in the courts.
- 642.Monitoring of Hearings.
- 643.Follow-up of assisted processes.

3.3.39. Cyber Law

- 644.Introduction to Digital Law.
- 645.The Law of Electronic Process.
- 646.Consumer Law in the Electronic Environment.
- 647. Providers' civil liability.
- 648.Electronic Monitoring.
- 649.Crimes Against Honor.
- 650.Electronic Embezzlement.
- 651.Electronic Contracts.
- 652. The Probable Value of Evidence Obtained in the Electronic Medium.
- 653.Digital Law and Community Law.
- 654. Cyber Law and Human Rights Education: Right to Intimacy and Fundamental Human Rights (Re.CP /CNE 1/2012).

3.3.40. Human rights

- 655.Historical Aspects of Human Rights.
- 656. Religious, Philosophical and Scientific Basis of Human Rights.
- 657.Human Dignity and Vulnerability.
- 658.Sources of Human Rights.
- 659.Characteristics and Dimensions of Human Rights.
- 660.The United Nations.
- 661.Declarations and International Treaties on Human Rights.

662. International responsibility for human rights violations.
663. Human Rights Protection Systems.
664. Human Rights and the Brazilian legal system.
665. Protection of the various vulnerable groups.
666. The protection of Afro-Brazilian and indigenous culture in the evolution of Human Rights (Law 11.645/2008 and Res.CP /CNE 1/2004).
667. Human Rights Bodies in Brazil.
668. Current issues and problems in the application of Human Rights.
669. Human Rights, Democracy and Citizenship.
670. Education and Culture in Human Rights (Res.CP /CNE 1/2012).

4. Final Considerations

This article started from the difficulty – faced by undergraduate law students – in choosing the theme of their Course Work, judging this thematic delimitation process more complex than it actually is. Many times, some students bring many ideas, not knowing which one to choose, others already make the opposite complaint: they say they don't even know where to start when it comes to defining a subject they could be interested in.

As a strategy to facilitate this process, this work suggested ten steps so that the delimitation of the theme occurs in a simple and objective way, reducing the degree of difficulty usually faced. Obviously, it is not the only way proposed here, however, it only aims to be another proposal of a didactic-methodological nature for students who face this difficulty.

In addition to the ten steps, this manuscript listed six hundred and seventy subjects or contents subdivided into forty areas of the undergraduate course in Law. This is because there are constant reports of advisees with difficulties in locating syllabuses or teaching plans, sometimes being charged by some private educational institutions.

It would be very interesting if this article could arouse in other faculty advisors the initiative to share, through publications, their experiences and methods that have simplified the choice of subject of their Bachelor of Law students, providing an opportunity for a constant exchange of experiences, so enriching for all faculty developing guidance at the undergraduate level.

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