



**University of Prizren “Ukshin Hoti” –**

**Faculty of Law**

<b>COURSE SYLLABUS</b>							
<b>Master</b>		<b>Basic course information</b>		<b>Academic Year</b>		<b>2018/19</b>	
<b>Course</b>		<b>Criminalistics</b>					
<b>Year</b>	<b>IV</b>	<b>Course status</b>	Compulsory	Lectures: 3	Practical classes: 2	<b>ECTS credits</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Semester</b>	<b>VIII</b>						
<b>Classes per week</b>		15		Funds of hours <b>45</b>		Lectures	Practical classes
						45	30
<b>Course description</b>		The course will focus on creating opportunities for students to master and gain knowledge on Criminalistics. Students will be encouraged to be active participants in lectures through presentations or seminar papers. The method of delivery of the course will be interactive. However, other forms of contemporary teaching will be used to make this course accessible, clearer, and easier to students.					
<b>Consultations</b>		Students after each lecture will have the opportunity of consulting. Mid-term and exam consultations will be after the announcement of the results, both physically and through email.					
<b>Course instructor</b>		<b>Dr.Sc Armend Podvorica</b>		<b>Contact details: e-mail</b>	<a href="mailto:armendi_537@hotmail.com">armendi_537@hotmail.com</a>		
				Tel.			
<b>Assistant</b>				<b>e-mail</b>			
				Tel.			

<b>Course aims</b>	<b>Learning outcomes</b>
<p>The main purpose of the course is to provide students with general knowledge of detecting, investigating and clarifying the crime. Undoubtedly, scientific developments in the field of criminalistics have a key role in detecting, investigating and clarifying the crime.</p> <p>Students who complete studies will implement their knowledge in their work at various state institutions, such as: in the courts, police, public prosecution, lawyer, institutions for the execution of penal sanctions.</p>	<p>After taking this course, students will be able to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- understand and partly use some tools of criminological techniques used in fixing traces of criminal offenses in general;</li> <li>- understand scientific methods for identifying ballistic traces;</li> <li>- describe and compare the methods of photography technique that are applied in the prevention and combating of criminality.</li> </ul>

<b>Methodology:</b>
Analysis, interactive discussion groups, practical work
<b>Conditions:</b>
Projector, laptop, internet, flip chart, and markers

			<b>Grading scale</b>	
<b>Method</b>		<b>Percentage (%)</b>	51 - 60 %	Six (6)
			61 - 70 %	Seven (7)
			71 - 80 %	Eight (8)
			81- 90%	Nine (9)
			91- 100 %	Ten (10)
Project work	1	5		
Three mid-term exams	3	30	Mid-term evaluation, 51 % pass rate	six (6)...
Presentations	1	5-10		
Participation and attendance	1	5		
Final exam	1	50		
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>		

<b>Course requirements</b>	
<p><b>Lectures:</b> Students are required not only to attend lectures and practical classes regularly, but also to read additional literature related to this course.</p>	<p><b>Practical classes:</b> - Participate in debates, show scientific and legal professional language.</p>

<b>Student workload</b>			
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Hour</b>	<b>Day/Week</b>	<b>Total:</b>
Lecture	3	Wednesday-	3
Theory/ lab work	2	15	15
Practical work			
Contact/consultation with the professor	0,5	15	7.5
Field work			
Test, seminar paper	0.5	15	7.5
Homework			
Self study (library / home )	3	15	30
Final preparation for exam	3	15	30
Assessment time ( test, quiz, final exam)			
Projects, presentations, etc.			5

<b>Total:</b>		<b>175</b>
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<u>Week</u>		Practical classes -2- (one case study per week)		
		Hour	Topic	Hour
1.	<p><b>Content:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Review of the syllabus, course schedule and other important information for the course</li> </ul>	3		2
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Introduction to Criminalistics</li> <li>- The object and scientific methods of Criminalistics</li> <li>- The development of Criminalistics as a science</li> <li>- Basic principles of Criminalistics</li> </ul>			
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Introduction in criminalistics technique</li> <li>- The role of criminalistics technique</li> <li>- The divisions of criminalistics technique</li> <li>- Criminal techniques registration</li> <li>- Criminal identification</li> <li>- The object of criminal identification</li> <li>- Anthropometry</li> <li>- Registration photography</li> <li>- Identification DNA method</li> </ul>			
4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The grounds of criminalistics photography</li> <li>- Types of criminalistics photography</li> <li>- Basic methods of criminalistics photography</li> <li>- Signalitic criminal photography, Holography, Macro, and micro photography etc.</li> <li>- Fluorescence and luminescence photography of body fluids and latent fingerprint</li> </ul>			
5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Traceology – study of traces</li> <li>- The meaning of traces in Criminalistics</li> <li>- Fixing techniques in criminal investigation</li> <li>- Basic principles of traceology</li> <li>- Types of trace evidence</li> <li>- Vehicle traces. Traces of firearms. Traces of arson. Traces of glass. Traces of clothing and textile fibers. Traces of blood and other bodily secretions.</li> </ul>			

6.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Importance of dactyloscopy in crime investigation</li> <li>- Divisions of dactyloscopy</li> <li>- Characteristics of papillary lines</li> <li>- Methods of detection and fixation of papillary lines</li> <li>- Fingerprints</li> <li>- Footprints</li> <li>- Traces of blood and other bodily secretions</li> <li>- Microscopic evidence ( hair, dust )</li> </ul>			
7.	<p>Intermediary test 1 Group discussions</p>			
8.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Forensic ballistics</li> <li>- Divisions of forensic ballistics</li> <li>- Classification of firearms</li> <li>- Detection and fixing of traces of firearms</li> <li>- Determining the circumstances of firing with firearms</li> <li>- Expertise of ballistics</li> </ul>			
9.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Liar dectector – polygraph</li> <li>- Parts and operation of polygraph</li> <li>-Use of polygraph testing results in criminal proceedings and other spheres of life (employment, etc.)</li> </ul>			
10.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Methods of Criminalistics</li> <li>- Methods of detecting and clarifying murders</li> <li>- types of murders;</li> <li>- Key investigative actions in clarifying murders; Review of the venue of the murders</li> <li>- Suicide types.</li> </ul>			
11.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Theft detection methodology</li> <li>- Types of thefts</li> <li>- Methodology of detecting economic criminality</li> <li>- Causes of economic criminality</li> <li>- Forms of economic criminality</li> </ul>			

	- Characteristics of the detection of economic criminality			
12.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Methods of detecting sexual crimes;</li> <li>- Characteristics of perpetrators and victims of sexual crimes</li> <li>- Investigative actions in detecting sexual crimes.</li> <li>- Methodology of cybercrime detection</li> <li>- Forms of cybercrime</li> <li>- The criminal-legal aspect of cybercrime</li> <li>- Characteristics of cybercrime detection</li> </ul>			
13.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Methodology of detecting organized crime</li> <li>-Types of organized criminality</li> <li>- Detecting smuggling with narcotics;</li> <li>- Detecting smuggling with vehicles</li> <li>- Detecting smuggling with human beings</li> <li>- Detecting smuggling with firearms</li> <li>- Detecting smuggling of cultural value</li> <li>- Detecting and fighting corruption as a form of organized crime</li> </ul>			
14.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Methodology of detecting and clarifying the forgery of documents, coins and securities</li> <li>-Types of counterfeiting;</li> <li>-The most common tools and methods used to detect forgery</li> <li>- Graphic and writing examinations</li> </ul>	2		1
15.	Final exam			

## LITERATURE

### Primary literature:

*Criminalistics, Nedžat Korajlić, Prishtinë, 2009.*

*Criminalistics, Volume II, Prof.dr.Skënder Begeja, Tiranë, 2001.*

### Secondary literature:

Illir Mandro: *Këqyrja e vendit të ngjarjes në vrasjet me armë të zjarrit*, Tiranë, 2000.

Estref Myftari: *Këqyrja e Vendit të ngjarjes*, Tiranë, 1996.

Skender Begeja: Mikrogjurmët dhe roli I tyre në procesin e të provuarit, Tiranë, 1989.  
Haki Demolli: Terrorizmi, Prishtinë, 2002

**Academic policies and the code of conduct**

Students are expected to be punctual, show respect for their course instructor and their peers.

*Prizren,*

*Dr.sc Armend Podvorica, Professor*