



COURSE SYLLABUS							
<b>Master</b>		<b>Basic course information</b>		<b>Academic Year</b>		<b>2018/19</b>	
<b>Course</b>		<b>Criminology</b>					
<b>Year</b>	<b>III</b>	<b>Course status</b>	Compulsory	Lectures: 3	Practical classes: 2	<b>ECTS credits</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Semester</b>	<b>V</b>						
<b>Classes per week</b>		15		Funds of hours <b>75</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 Criminology. 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 aim of the course is to prepare and train future lawyers, especially those working in criminal justice bodies (police, prosecution, courts, prisons, pre-detention centers, educational institutions, prison hospitals, etc. as well as other bodies dealing with this issue) to successfully use the acquired criminological and penological knowledge related to the forms and causes of criminality and the implementation of modern means and methods in the process of re-socializing persons as well as the successful prevention of criminality in general. Also, this course is seen as a practical need of time and actualities that our country is facing with the problems of criminality.</p>	<p>Upon the completion of the course students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- understand the basic knowledge of the course of Criminology;</li> <li>-conduct and compare the achieved scientific results in the field of Criminology and use these results in the process of combating and preventing criminality;</li> <li>-understand the fundamental notions concerning the forms, causes and criminality prevention as well as the means and methods in the process of re-socialization of convicted persons;</li> <li>-implement the scientific knowledge of Criminology in preventing 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	15	45
Theory/ lab work	2	15	30
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>

<b>Week</b>		<b>Practical classes -2- ( one case study per week)</b>
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1.	Content:	Hour	Topic	Hour
	- Review of the syllabus, course schedule and other important information for the course	3		2
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Definition, meaning, and scope of criminology</li> <li>- Subjective and emotional factors</li> <li>- The objective factor or the real risk of crime attacks</li> <li>- Economic and material factors</li> <li>-Self-defence and protection</li> <li>- Criminology as a pluralistic science</li> <li>- Criminology as s synthetic science</li> <li>- Definition of the science of criminology</li> <li>- The subject- object of criminology</li> <li>- The legal definition of the course of criminology</li> <li>- The sociological definition of the course of criminology</li> <li>- The mixed definition of the course of criminology</li> <li>- The final definition of the course of criminology</li> </ul>			
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Methodology and methods of criminology</li> <li>- Method of case study</li> <li>- Clinical method and observation</li> <li>- Survey and interview</li> <li>- Method of experiment, comparison and measurement</li> <li>- Statistical method</li> <li>- The law method of large numbers</li> <li>- The Model method, correlation method, mean method and percentage</li> <li>- Critical evaluation of statistical methods</li> </ul>			
4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Types of statistical evidence on criminality</li> <li>- Nacional evidence</li> <li>- Police statistics on criminality</li> <li>- Statistical evidence of the prosecution</li> <li>- Statistical evidence of courts</li> <li>- Critical remarks on statistical evidence on criminality</li> <li>- The problem of statistical evidence</li> <li>- The "dark" or unrecorded number of criminality</li> <li>- Ways of detecting the "dark" number</li> <li>- Studies on self-accusation</li> <li>- Studies on victims</li> </ul>			
5.	<p>Crime as a subject of study of some scientific disciplines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The relation between criminology and other criminal sciences</li> <li>- The relation between criminology and criminal law</li> <li>- The relation between criminology and criminal procedure law</li> <li>- The relation between criminology and criminal politics</li> </ul>			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The connection between criminology and penology</li> <li>- The connection between criminology and criminalistics</li> <li>- The connection between criminology and medical law</li> </ul>			
6.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Intermediary test 1</li> <li>- Group discussions</li> </ul>			
7.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Theories about criminality and development of historical views</li> <li>- Philosophical and humanitarian views on criminality</li> <li>- Early views on criminality</li> <li>- Medieval views on criminality</li> <li>- Classical criminal law school on criminality</li> <li>- Anthropological school</li> <li>- Positivist school (biological and psychological explanations)</li> <li>- Positivist school ( sociological explanation)</li> </ul>			
8.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The phenomenology of criminality</li> <li>- Different views on phenomenology of criminality</li> <li>- The volume and structure of criminality</li> <li>- Basic characteristics of criminality ( social mobility, time, - seasons and regional characteristics of criminality)</li> <li>- The spread and presence of criminality in relation to urban and rural areas</li> <li>- The spread of criminality in relation to age and gender ( gender and sexuality, marital status, social status)</li> </ul>			
9.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Forms and manifestations of criminality</li> <li>- Professional and organized criminality;</li> <li>- White collar crime;</li> <li>- Organized crime – (Italian Mafia “Cosa Nostra”, American Mafia, Japanese Mafia “Yakuza”, Russian Mafia)</li> <li>- Other forms of criminality (financial crime, clandestine traffic with asylum seekers, refugees and other people, measures to prevent organized crime, political criminality, political terrorism, crime against human rights )</li> </ul>			
10.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Economic criminality – characteristics of economic crimes</li> <li>- Corruption</li> <li>- Consumer fraud</li> <li>- Crime against property ( Theft of vehicles )</li> </ul>			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cyber crime</li> <li>- Criminality against the environment - ecological criminality</li> </ul>			
11.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Traffic crime – characteristics of traffic crime</li> <li>- Juvenile delinquency</li> <li>- Recidivism -the tendency of a convicted criminal to reoffend</li> <li>- The etiology of criminality</li> <li>- The views on criminological factors – (Theory of Factor, Theory of Functionalism, Theory of Causality)</li> </ul>			
12.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Objective factors that influence in criminality</li> <li>- Social –economic factors</li> <li>- The influence of industrialism and urbanism in criminality</li> <li>- Migration and criminality</li> <li>- Crises, economic depressions and criminality</li> <li>- Poverty and criminality</li> <li>- Unemployment and criminality</li> <li>- Profession and criminality</li> <li>- Political factors and criminality</li> <li>- Political conflicts, culture conflicts, war conflicts, education and criminality, media and criminality, literature and criminality and film and criminality)</li> </ul>			
13.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The relation between religion and criminality ( sects and criminality)</li> <li>- The other factors that influence in criminality</li> <li>- Family, (the relation between parents and children, employment of parents)</li> <li>- School and criminality</li> <li>- Social factors that influence in criminality</li> </ul>			
14.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Socio- pathological factors and criminality</li> <li>- Prostitution and criminality</li> <li>- Alcoholism and criminality</li> <li>- Narcotics and criminality</li> <li>- Gambling and criminality</li> </ul>	3		2
15.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Subjective factors and criminality</li> <li>- Psychic factors and criminality ( personality, temperament, habits, intelligence, emotions, motives )</li> <li>- Biological factors and criminal behaviour</li> <li>-Mental disorders and criminality (dementia, anxiety, schizophrenia)</li> </ul>			

	Final exam			

<p><b>LITERATURE</b></p> <p><b>Primary literature:</b></p> <p>Dr.sc. Ragip Halili, Criminology, Prishtinë, 2016.</p> <p><b>Secondary literature:</b></p> <p>Dr.sc.Rexhep Gashi, Organized Crime, Prishtinë, 2014;  Dr.sc. Rexhep Gashi, White Collar Crime, Prishtinë, 2012;</p> <p>Students should study the relevant provisions regulating criminal proceedings in Kosovo and the UN Conventions the Rights and Freedom, the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and other international documents on human rights as follows:</p> <p>Criminal Code of Kosovo, Code no. 04/L-082, G. Z. No. 19/ 2012, and no.30/2012.</p> <p>Criminal Procedure Code of Kosovo, Code no. 04/L-123, G.Z., No. 37/ 2012.</p> <p>Juvenile Justice Code of Kosovo, Code no. 03/L-193, G.Z. No.78/2010.</p> <p>Law on the Execution Criminal Sanctions, No.03/L-191, G.Z. no.79/2010.</p> <p><b>Academic policies and the code of conduct</b></p> <p>Students are expected to be punctual, show respect for their course instructor and their peers.</p>
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*Dr.sc Armend Podvorica, Professor*