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| **Faculty of Business, Law and Social Sciences** |

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| **Approved****Rector prof. G. Gavtadze****Academic Board Protocol №1****September 15, 2017** | **Approved****Dean Associated prof. Akaki Bakuradze****Faculty Board Protocol №1****September 15, 2017** |

**Master Program**

**“Criminal Law”**

**Kutaisi**

**2017**

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**Curriculum**

**Study Schedule 2017-2018**

**Program Title: Criminal Law**

**Degree Awarded: Master of Criminal Law**

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| **Program title** | Criminal Law  |
| **Degree awarded**  | Master of Criminal Law  |
| **Faculty**  | Business, Law and Social Sciences  |
| **Program coordinator**  | Irakli Shengelia - Academic Doctor of Law- Associated professor Mobile phone number : 599 49 98 98e-mail: irshengelia@gmail.com |
| **Duration of the program (semesters, number of credits)** | **120**  **ECTS credits** |
| **Language of the program**  | Georgian  |
| **Program development and renewal date of issue**  | 04.06.2012Development: 30.06.2017 Protocol of Department №8; 05.09.2017 Protocol of Faculty Board; 15.09.2017 Protocol of Academic Board |
| **Program prerequisits**  |
| The right to take a Master of Criminal Law Program includes the results of unified national Master exam and university exams with given specialization.  |
| **Aims of the Program**  |
| The aim of a Master Program is to prepare high qualified specialist in criminal law and in the process of criminal law, in particular, the educational program should provide:* Prepare a specialist for the next level of Bachelor Degree and equip Bachelors with national and international qualifications appropriate to modern juridical demands. Focus on developing analytical and practical skills;
* Prepare Masters to carry out lawyer, prosecutor and judge works and develop appropriate practical skills;
* Masters of Criminal Law should be able to work in groups with their collegues, solve problematic issues with them and take other people’s viewpoints into consideration, appreciate and share them;
* Realize the quality of researches related to the program; have skills of productive critical thinking for making independent scientific researches; develop other necessary components and continue studying on Master Program;
* Masters of Criminal law should satisfy the demands recognized by national and international law; Masters should also maintain basic values of professional ethics and respect basic principles generally recognized by international law;
* Prepare students to carry out lawyer, prosecutor and judge works; mentioned fields determine the employing process of Masters.
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| **Learning results** **(See study schedule in attachment 2.)** | **General and Branch competencies**  |
| **Knowledge and Recognition**  | **General competencies**Has deep and systematic knowledge of the learning field, that gives him/her the opportunity to form new viewpoints of solving complicated issues. **Branch competencies**Dtermines and analyzes basic issues of criminal law and criminal law process; highlights basic problems in criminal law process and forms the opportunities of solving the problems; is able to make deep analysis of basic and actual issues of criminal law. |
| **Skill to use knowledge in practice**  | **General competencies**Is able to appreciate juridical problems and work out original ways of problem solving by using explanation methods. **Branch competencies**Efficiently uses theoretical knowledge in practice and works out original ways to solve the problems, estimates problems appropriately in any particular situation; works out practical strategies to solve these problems; determines priorities in a right way; plans and organizes practical activities, formulates aims and principles, legal and factual versions of the case in order to carry out efficient juridical practice; estimates processes and events objectively.  |
| **Skill to make conclusions**  | **General competencies**Is able to analyze changes and forms following conclusions in conditions of innovative legal organizing or scientific attitudes. **Branch competencies**Is able to make generalized and assertive conclusions about any problematic issue, relate acquired juridical skills and knowledge to the skills and knowledge adopted in other disciplines for the purpose of solving whole complex of problems; work out juridical arguments and conclusions on the basis of juridical practice; analyze legal and constitutional changes and particular scientific argumentation. |
| **Communication skills**  | **General competencies**Is able to communicate with academic and professional societyand shares his/her own juridical decisions and arguments in written or oral forms in native and foreign languages.**Branch competencies**Has ability to make presentationsof juridical issues and regulate arguing about problems and issues related to criminal law. Is able to form the whole complex of criminal law issues in written or oral forms in native and foreign languages, listen attentively and solve the problems.  |
| **Learning skills**  | **General competencies**Is able to determine the synthesis of theoretical components and practical experience; deepens his/her knowledge on the basis of advanced methods of appropriate fields through basic resources, writes scientific articles and generalized analysis of court verdicts. **Branch competencies**Is able to deepen knowledge on his/her own, find information related to criminal law and criminal law process; is able to analyze generalized juridical decisions or scientific literature; is able to perceive received information and work out appropriate strategies to implement new regulations and attitudes of teaching and learning and is able to widely use advanced achievements of juridical researches.  |
| **Values**  | **General competencies**Analyzes juridical values in order to maintain fair balance between opponents’ interests and if necessary, forms modern values. **Branch competencies**Analyzes juridical values and respect the honour of a person, protect private lives, impartial justice, knows the importance of innocence presumption and if necessary, forms modern and advanced values in order to highlight moral and ethical issues, clearly uses appropriate principles and regulations to achieve right decisions, expresses polite remarks, attitudes and respect towards people, realizes professional ethic norms.  |
| **Teaching Methods**  |
| In order to achieve learning results effectively, the following methods must be used: Learning process includes: 1. **Socrate Method**: involves big groups of students in discussions to develop skill of critical thinking; develops skill of critical view at his/her own or other people’s arguments; calls students without any preliminary notice for daily study; unexpectedness effect of participating in active discussion of issues.
2. **Discussion/debates** is one of the common methods of interactive teaching. The process of discussion sharply increases activeness and quality of students’ involvement. This process does not only include questions asked by the professor. This method develops skill to assert and maintain students’ ideas and arguments. Students have opportunity to express received knowledge actively and intensively invlolve in teaching process, make prepared presentations.
3. **Cooperative Learning** – strategy of learning in which each member of a group has to learn by him/herself, but help his/her groupmate learn particular subject better. Each member of a group works on problematic issue, until everyone has full understanding of it.
4. **Collaborative method** – includes dividing students in groups and giving them learning tasks. Group members work out the issue individually and share it with other members of a group. Redistributing of functions among group members can take place in the process of collaborative work according to the aimed issue. This strategy provides maximum involvement of all students in learning process.
5. **Problem based learning (PBL**) uses any problem to receive knowledge and is used for initial level of integration process.
6. **Heuristic method** – is based on gradual solving of aimed issue. This process is carried out by demonstrating learning facts independently and showing relations/connections between them.
7. **Case study** – a teacher analyzes particular cases together with students and they discuss and study the issue in details.
8. **Brainstorming method** supports developing creative attitude towards a problem, which involves: cause a problem in teaching process in order to determine and solve it in creative way, write down remarks of other students without critics, select the ideas mostly appropriate to the debated issue, determine criteria of evaluation to define ideas in accordance with the aim of research, estimate selected ideas preliminarily determined criteria; present the idea of high evaluation as the best opportunity for solving the problem. Using this method is very effective in groups consisting many students and includes the following steps:
* Determine a problem in a creative way;
* Write down discussed ideas around the issue from listeners without critics;
* Determine evaluation criteria in order to establish the correspondence of the idea to the aim of the research;
* Appreciate selected ideas with preliminarily determined criteria;
* Select ideas with the method of expelling, which mostly corresponds with raised question;
* Manifest the idea of the highest evaluation as the best way of solving the raised problem.
1. **Role and situational plays –** plays, carried out according to preliminarily worked out scenario, give opportunity to students to see the problem from different views. It helps them form alternative points of view. As a discussion, these kinds of plays let students form the skill to express their own positions independently.
2. **Demonstrative method** includes presenting information visually and helps the lecturer make the material easily perceivable. The material can be transferred to the students in electric-technical or visual ways. Demonstration of teaching material can be presented by students and lectures.
3. **Inductive method** helps lectures get students active and make particular facts turn into general idea and express specific issues generally.
4. **Deductive method** defines such forms of any kind of transmitting knowledge, that represents logical process of discovering new knowledge on the basis of general knowledge, it means that the process goes from general to specific.
5. **Method of analysis** helps us divide learning material into parts. It simplifies detailed highlight of specific issues.
6. **Method of synthesis** means grouping separate issues to compose the whole. This method supports developing skill to see the problem as a whole.
7. **Verbal or oral method** includes to give students lecture material verbally, which means to use methods of questions and answers, interactive work, and methods of explaining theoretical regulations on the basis of practical situational models.
8. By using **writing methods** students make reviews and thesis, write essays and speeches.
9. **Laboratorial method** includes the following: make experiments, watch video materials etc.
10. **Practical methods** unite and comprise all forms of learning, which forms student’s practical skills.
11. **Explanation method** is based on discussion around the given issue. A teacher makes particular example while transmitting the material and its detailed analysis takes place within the given topic.
12. **Action oriented learning** requires active involvement of a teacher and a student in learning process, in which practical interpretation of theoretical material has special importance.
13. **E-learning** involves teaching by Internet and multimedia means. It includes all components of the teaching process (goals, content, methods, means, etc.), which are realized by specific means. There are three types of E-learning**:**
* Attended when the teaching process takes place within the contact hours of the teacher and students, and the training material is transmitted through the electronic course;
* Distance learning involves conducting the study process without the physical attendance of the professor. The training course is conducted in electronic format.

**Hybrid (attended/ remote)** -The main part of the study is carried out remotely, and a small amount is implemented within the contact hours. |
| **Program structure**  |
| Master program of Criminal Law includes subjects of 5 credits. 1 credit includes 2 hours. 5 credits include 125 hours. Master educational program of Criminal Law includes 120 credits. Theoretical component includes 60 credits, scientific research component includes 30 credits, and juridical clinical education – 30 credits. **Juridical clinical Educational component:** The aim of Master Program of Criminal law is to prepare a specialist of higher level of a Bachelor Degree and provide with skills in order to carry out practical works. For this reason, a compulsory part of a Master Program is clinical educational component: * Juridical clinical educational component (30 credits) is a compulsory part of a Master Program, which will be carried out in III semester in the Branch of Kutaisi Young Lawyers Association or Kutaisi Juridical Assistance Bureau.
* Within the assistance of Kutaisi Young Lawyers Association and Juridical Assistance Bureau Clinic, Masters have opportunity to perceive specifics of discussing and studying criminal law cases and technics of preparing particular processing documents and skills necessary for practical work. In particular, the aim of practice is to provide students with practical issues and advocacy skills of expressing their positions.

**Scientific research component****•** Scientific research component provides skills compulsory for independent scientific research of Masters: 30 credits for carrying out Master’s work.**Theoretical and practical research component:** Comprises courses of criminal law. Particular practical component is the part of a course of theoretical component. **See attachment 1.**  |
| **Criteria and evaluation system of knowledge of a student** |
| Assessment system of educational program component includes (100 points), the specific share includes 60 points. * **student’s active learning process during each semester – 30 points;**
* **mid-term exam – 30 points;**
* **final exam – 40 points.**

The student has the right to take the final exam, if his/her minimum competency is **18 points.****Evaluation system includes:** a**) Five forms of positive assessment:** A) (A) Excellent – 91% and more from maximum evaluation;B) (B) very good – 81-90% from maximum evaluation; C) (C) good – 71-80% from maximum evaluation; D) (D) satisfactory – 61-70% from maximum evaluation; E) (E) sufficient – 51-60 % from maximum evaluation. B) Two forms of negative assessment: **(FX) (Administrative Fail in course for grade/could not pass)** A student gets 41-50% from maximum evaluation which means, that s/he is required to work more for passing the exam, and that s/he is entitled to take a makeup exam only once through personal study; **(F) (Academic Fail ) –** A student gets 40% and less from maximum evaluation, which means that the work done by him/her is not sufficient and s/he has to retake the course.According to educational component of educational program, in case of adoption of FX, a makeup exam will be appointed no less than 5 calendar days after the conclusion of the final exam results. * The number of minimum points received from the makeup final exam is 15 points.
* The number of minimum points received from the makeup final exam, is not added to the final assessment received by the student.
* Points received from makeup exam is a final assessment and is added to the final evaluation of the learning component of the educational program.
* According to the assessment 0-50 points received from the makeup final exam, in the final evaluation of the educational component, the student will be evaluated the F-0 score.

***Remark:*** Midterm and final (makeup) exams take place in exam center of ATSU.***Normative Bases:*** Decree N 3, January 5, 2007 of the Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia; Decree N1 (17/18), September 15, 2017 of ATSU.  |
| **Supportive Resources**  |
| **Human resource:** Carrying out educational program of preparing a Master is provided by highly qualified staff, academic doctors are engaged in educational program: 1 professors, 4 associated professors, 6 specialists**, 3** doctoral students.**Material resource:** university library, reading hall, computer centre, juridical clinics. |
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**Attachment 1**

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**Study Schedule 2017-2018**

**Program title: Criminal Law**

**Degree awarded: Master of Criminal Law**

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| № | Course | Course code | Cr.  | Number of hours  | l/lab/pr | Semester |
| Total  | Contact  | Ind.  | I | II | III | IV | Preconditions |
| Local | Midterm and final exams |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| **1** | **Elective courses**  |
| **1.1** | European criminal law  | **2** | **5** | 125 | 30 | 3 | 92 | **15/0/15** | x |  |  |  | Without preconditions  |
| **1.2** | Comparative criminal law  | **2** | **5** | 125 | 30 | 3 | 92 | **15/0/15** | x |  |  |  | Without preconditions |
| **1.3** | European council law  | **2** | **5** | 125 | 30 | 3 | 92 | **15/0/15** | x |  |  |  | Without preconditions |
| **1.4** | Juvenile delinquency  | **2** | **5** | 125 | 30 | 3 | 92 | **0/0/30** |  | x |  |  | Without preconditions |
| **1.5** | Precedent law of European justice of Human rights  | **2** | **5** | 125 | 30 | 3 | 92 | **15/0/15** |  | x |  |  | Without preconditions |
| **1.6** | Euro Union law  | **2** | **5** | 125 | 30 | 3 | 92 | **15/0/15** |  | x |  |  | Without preconditions |
| **Total**  | **12** | **30** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **2** | **Compulsory Learning Courses**  |
| **2.1** | Judge law  | **2** | **5** | 125 | 30 | 3 | 92 | **15/015** | x |  |  |  | Without preconditions |
| **2.2** | Presentence investigation  | **2** | **5** | 125 | 30 | 3 | 92 | **0/0/30** | x |  |  |  | Without preconditions |
| **2.3** | State crime  | **2** | **5** | 125 | 30 | 3 | 92 | **15/0/15** | x |  |  |  | Without preconditions |
| **2.4** | Qualification of crimes directed against property  | **2** | **5** |  125 | 30 | 3 | 92 | **0/0/30** | x |  |  |  | Without preconditions |
| **2.5** | Basic principles of scientific writing  | **2** | **5** | 125 | 30 | 3 | 92 | 0/0/30 | x |  |  |  | Without preconditions |
| **2.6** | Qualification of crimes directed against a person  | **2** | **5** | 125 | 30 | 3 | 92 | 15/0/15 |  | x |  |  | Without preconditions |
| **2.7** | Organizing court process  | **2** |  **5** | 125 | 30 | 3 | 92 | 0/0/30 |  | x |  |  | Without preconditions |
| **2.8** | Court verdict formulation  | **2** | **5** | 125 | 30 | 3 | 92 | **0/0/30** |  | x |  |  | Without preconditions |
| **2.9** | **Qualification of crimes directed against court officials**  | **2** | **5** | 125 | 30 | 3 | 92 | **0/0/30** |  | x |  |  | Without preconditions  |
| **2.10** | International criminal law  | **2** | **5** | 125 | 30 | 3 | 92 | **15/0/15** |  | x |  |  | Without preconditions  |
| **Total**  | **20** | **50** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **3** | **Juridical Clinical Educational Component - 30 ECTS credits**  |
| **3.1** | Clinical practice  | **12** | **30** | **1500** | **750** | **5** | **745** | **12/0/38** |  |  | x |  | Without preconditions  |
| **Total**  |  | **30** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **4** | **Master’s work - 30 ECTS credits**  |
| **4.1** | Master’s work  |  | **30** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x | Theoretical and practical components considered in I, II, and III semesters.  |
|  |
| **Elective courses**  |  | **10** |  |  |  |  |  | **5** | **5** |  |  |  |
| **Compulsory courses**  |  | **50** |  |  |  |  |  | **25** | **25** |  |  |  |
| **Juridical Clinical Educational Component**  |  | **30** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **30** |  |  |
| **Master’s work** |  | **30** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **30** |  |
| **total** |  | **120** |  |  |  |  |  | **30** | **30** | **30** | **30** |  |

***Remark:***

***A Master chooses only one course of 5 credits in autumn (I) and spring (II) semesters;***

***Definition of used abbreviations: l – lectures, pr – practical work, lab – laboratory work.***

**Attachment 2**

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**Competency schedule 2017-2018**

**Program title: Criminal law**

**Degree awarded: Master of Criminal Law**

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|  **№** | **Course**  | **Competencies**  |
| **Knowledge and Recognition**  | **Skill to use knowledge in practice**  | **Skill to make conclusions**  | **Communication skills**  | **Learning skills**  | **Values**  |
| **1** | **Elective courses**  |
| **1.1** | European criminal law  | x |  | x |  | x | x |
| **1.2** | Comparative criminal law  | x |  | x |  | x |  |
| **1.3** | European council law  | x | x | x |  |  |  |
| **1.4** | Juvenile delinquency  |  | x | x | x |  | x |
| **1.5** | Precedent law of European justice of Human rights  | x | x | x |  | x |  |
| **1.6** | Euro Union Law (in Georgian and English languages) | x | x | x | x |  |  |
| **2** | **Compulsory courses**  |
| **2.1** | Judge law  |  | x | x | x | x | x |
| **2.2** | Presentence investigation  |  | x | x | x |  | x |
| **2.3** | State crime  |  | x | x |  |  |  |
| **2.4** | Qualification of crimes directed against property | x | x | x |  |  |  |
| **2.5** | Principles of scientific writing  | x | x | x | x | x |  |
| **2.6** | Qualification of crimes directed against a person  |  | x |  | x | x | x |
| **2.7** | Organizing court process  |  | x | x | x |  | x |
| **2.8** | Court verdict formulation  |  | x | x |  | x |  |
| **2.9** | Qualification of crimes directed against State crime  |  | x | x | x |  | x |
| **2.10** | International criminal law justice  | x | x | x |  | x |  |
| **3** | **Juridical clinical educational component**  |
| **3.1** | Clinical practice  |  | x | x | x |  | x |
| **4** | **Master’s work**  |
| **4.1** | Master’s work  | x | x | x | x | x |  |