

COURSE OUTLINE

1. GENERAL

SCHOOL	SCHOOL OF SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCES		
DEPARTMENT	DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL POLICY		
LEVEL OF STUDIES	ISCED level 6 – Bachelor's or equivalent level		
COURSE CODE	53	SEMESTER	5th Semester
COURSE TITLE	VICTIMOLOGY		
TEACHING ACTIVITIES If the ECTS Credits are distributed in distinct parts of the course e.g. lectures, labs etc. If the ECTS Credits are awarded to the whole course, then please indicate the teaching hours per week and the corresponding ECTS Credits.		TEACHING HOURS PER WEEK	ECTS CREDITS
		3	6.0
COURSE TYPE Background, General Knowledge, Scientific Area, Skill Development	Scientific Area		
PREREQUISITES			
TEACHING & EXAMINATION LANGUAGE:	Greek		
COURSE OFFERED TO ERASMUS STUDENTS:	NO		
COURSE URL:	https://eclass.duth.gr/courses/KOM05175/		

2. LEARNING OUTCOMES

Learning Outcomes Please describe the learning outcomes of the course: Knowledge, skills and abilities acquired after the successful completion of the course.
<p>Students are expected to learn:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the different concepts and types of victimization, the categorizations of victims and the different theoretical views with which the phenomenon of victimization is approached, the principles, guidelines and implementation of victim prevention and response policies, the nature and characteristics of the respective programs, the concept, definitions and procedures of restorative justice, its evolution over time and the key trends that are developing within it, its foundations, basic principles and its relation to the contractual administration of criminal justice, the basic distinctions of restorative justice based on their reference framework. the basic criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of rehabilitation interventions and programs. Finally, they will be able to contribute to policy planning and the implementation of general and specific victim prevention and response programs, utilizing good practices of restorative justice (peaceful conflict resolution, out-of-court settlement, mediation,

etc.).

The course is part of the field of forensic science and anti-crime policy. These are the courses "Criminology", "International and Greek Penitentiary Policy", "Criminal Phenomenon and Formal Social Control", "Crime Policy and Globalization", "Youth, Crime and Criminal Repression", "Security and Human Rights", and "Restorative Justice" and "Special Issues in Criminal Justice and Crime Policy", which deal with criminal phenomena. With these courses, students acquire knowledge of theoretical and applied crime policy, which includes the range of measures that are established and implemented in order to prevent and suppress crime. Also, the interested parties are preparing for a more systematic involvement with forensic sciences at postgraduate level.

General Skills

Name the desirable general skills upon successful completion of the module

Search, analysis and synthesis of data and information,
ICT Use, Adaptation to new situations,
Decision making,
Autonomous work,
Teamwork,
Working in an international environment,
Working in an interdisciplinary environment, Production of new research ideas

Project design and management
Equity and Inclusion
Respect for the natural environment
Sustainability
Demonstration of social, professional and moral responsibility and sensitivity to gender issues
Critical thinking
Promoting free, creative and inductive reasoning

Adaptation to new situations
Decision making
Autonomous work
Teamwork
Working in an interdisciplinary environment
Production of new research ideas
Project design and management
Equity and Inclusion
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3. COURSE CONTENT

Description:

The course focus on the victim as a social agent of crime, the procedure of victimization, the perpetrator-victim relationships, the interactions between victim and criminal justice services during the award process and the connection of victims with social groups and institutions such as the media, various professional and political bodies and social movements.

The subject of the course is the conceptual identification of the victim (person or who suffers physical, psychological or financial damage or loss from some illegal, damaging or destructive human activity or from phenomena that cannot be controlled by the victim himself) and the examination of its position in the various forms of occurrence of the criminal phenomenon and its role in the social and criminal treatment of this phenomenon and victimization. In this context, current trends in out-of-court conflict resolution and in particular remedial justice as an alternative or complementary way of administering justice are examined.

Course Outline:

- Historical background (sacrifice, "expulsion", retaliation, compensation, and arbitration). The emergence of criminological victimology and human rights victimology. The theoretical currents of victimology.
- Primary, secondary and tertiary victimization - From the guilty victim (the victim responsible for his victimization) to the asymmetric relationship or situation (the differentiated distribution of power as a necessary victimization condition).
- The position and participation of the victim in the criminal proceedings. The civil suit. Criminal and social protection for victims - Initiatives by international organizations to support victims. Restorative and conciliatory justice - mediation.
- Victim research and measurement of crime and victimhood. Methodology, comparisons, data processing. Extent and forms of

victimization - Characteristics of victims. Fear of crime - fear of victimization and insecurity. Consequences of the fear of crime and reactions to reduce it.

- Concepts and definitions of restorative justice. Distinction between restorative and restorative justice and their relationship with Peacemaking Criminology. Restorative justice as a movement. The model of compensatory justice versus the model of restorative justice.
- Historical background: from Aristotle to modern forms of restorative justice. Trends in criminology that have favored the formation of modern restorative justice: victimology, abolition, Community standards of anti-crime policy.
- Basic principles of restorative justice. The victim in the spotlight, the role of the offender and the community. Distinguishing personal truth from judicial truth. Mechanisms and procedures of restorative justice.
- Examples of modern applications of restorative justice: Australia and New Zealand. Restorative justice as another way.
- Examples of modern applications of restorative justice: The case of Northern Europe and America. Restorative justice as complementary to the Justice System.
- Restorative justice in Greece: Institutional framework, crime categories, procedures, support mechanisms.
- Evaluating the effectiveness of restorative justice: categories of offenses, obstacles to implementation, advantages and disadvantages.
- The course specifically introduces certain forms of traditional and structural victimization (domestic violence, violence in the school environment, human trafficking, social exclusion, state violence) either through student work or through discussions involving special guests. In addition, specific categories of application of restorative justice in Greece (treatment of juvenile offenders, crimes against the environment) are presented through discussions with special guests.

4. LEARNING & TEACHING METHODS - EVALUATION

TEACHING METHOD Face to face, Distance learning, etc.	Face to face														
USE OF INFORMATION & COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (ICT) Use of ICT in Teaching, in Laboratory Education, in Communication with students	Use of ICT in Teaching Use of ICT in Communication with students														
TEACHING ORGANIZATION The ways and methods of teaching are described in detail. Lectures, Seminars, Laboratory Exercise, Field Exercise, Bibliographic research& analysis, Tutoring, Internship (Placement), Clinical Exercise, Art Workshop, Interactive learning, Study visits, Study / creation, project, creation, project. Etc. The supervised and unsupervised workload per activity is indicated here, so that total workload per semester complies to ECTS standards	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Activity</th><th>Workload/semester</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lectures</td><td>39</td></tr> <tr> <td>Interactive learning</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr> <td>Writing project</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr> <td>Bibliographic research & analysis</td><td>57</td></tr> <tr> <td>Seminars</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr> <td>Total</td><td>150</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Activity	Workload/semester	Lectures	39	Interactive learning	15	Writing project	30	Bibliographic research & analysis	57	Seminars	9	Total	150
Activity	Workload/semester														
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STUDENT EVALUATION Description of the evaluation process Assessment Language, Assessment Methods, Formative or Concluding, Multiple Choice Test, Short Answer Questions, Essay Development Questions, Problem Solving, Written Assignment, Essay / Report, Oral Exam, Presentation in audience, Laboratory Report, Clinical examination of a	Student evaluation languages Greek Method (Formative or Concluding) Summative Student evaluation methods Written Exam with Short Answer Questions Written Assignment <div> Rate 60 30 </div>														

<p>patient, Artistic interpretation, Other/Others</p> <p>Please indicate all relevant information about the course assessment and how students are informed</p>	<p>Presentation in audience</p> <p>10</p>
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5. Suggested Bibliography

- Cohen, S. (2021), Καταστάσεις άρνησης: Μαθαίνοντας για τις θηριωδίες και τον πόνο, μτφρ. Σοφία Σπυρέα, Αθήνα: εκδ. Τόπος
- Φάκελος μαθήματος - Σημειώσεις αναρτημένες στο e-class.
- Προαιρετική- ελληνική:
- Ανδριανάκης Ε. (2001): Θυματολογικά, Αθήνα-Κομοτηνή: Α.Ν. Σάκκουλας.
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- Συκιάτου, Α. (2006), «Η έννοια του θύματος στην εμπορία ανθρώπων», ΠοινΧρ 2006, σελ.684 επ.
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- Β) Ξενόγλωσση:
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