



STUDIJŲ KOKYBĖS VERTINIMO CENTRAS

Vilniaus universiteto

***SOCIOLOGIJOS IR KRIMINOLOGIJOS* STUDIJŲ
PROGRAMOS (62605S102, 621L35001)**

VERTINIMO IŠVADOS

**EVALUATION REPORT
OF *SOCIOLOGY AND CRIMINOLOGY* (62605S102,
621L35001)**

STUDY PROGRAMME

at Vilnius University

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Išvados parengtos anglų kalba
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Vilnius
2012

DUOMENYS APIE ĮVERTINTĄ PROGRAMĄ

Studijų programos pavadinimas	<i>Sociologija ir kriminologija</i>
Valstybinis kodas	62605S102, 621L35001
Studijų sritis	Socialiniai mokslai
Studijų kryptis	Sociologija
Studijų programos rūšis	Universitetinės studijos
Studijų pakopa	Antroji
Studijų forma (trukmė metais)	Nuolatinės (2)
Studijų programos apimtis kreditais	120 ECTS
Suteikiamas laipsnis ir (ar) profesinė kvalifikacija	Kriminologijos magistras
Studijų programos įregistravimo data	31-08-2009, Nr.1-73, iki 31-12-2012

INFORMATION ON ASSESSED STUDY PROGRAMME

Name of the study programme	<i>Sociology and Criminology</i>
State code	62605S102, 621L35001
Study area	Social Sciences
Study field	Sociology
Kind of the study programme	University studies
Level of studies	Master studies
Study mode (length in years)	Full-time (2)
Scope of the study programme in credits	120 ECTS
Degree and (or) professional qualifications awarded	Master of Criminology
Date of registration of the study programme	31-08-2009, Nr.1-73, until 31-12-2012

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I. INTRODUCTION

Vilnius University, established in 1579, is the oldest and largest institution of scientific research and academic studies in Lithuania. Vilnius University is structurally divided into academic and non-academic units, and by their status the units are categorized as core and branch divisions. The principal activities of the academic units of the University are research and/or studies. The core academic units are the Faculties of the University and other comparable divisions (12 faculties, 7 institutes, and 4 centres having the status of core academic divisions).

The last external international assessment of the study programme *Sociology and Criminology* (Programme) was performed by the Centre for Quality Assessment in Higher Education (SKVC) in 2003. Also the Programme was further developed and positively evaluated by international experts during the implementation of European Union (EU) Social Fund Project “Interdisciplinary Criminological Studies at Vilnius University”, 2006-2008.

Present Programme evaluation is performed by SKVC. International expert team was led by Prof. Tamas Rudas. The other team members are: Doc.Dr. Viktoriya Sereda, Prof. John Holmwood, Jurga Bataitytė, Dr. Liutauras Kraniuskas and Saulius Olencevičius. Initial documentation was provided by Vilnius University and consist of Self Evaluation Report (SER) and dedicated annexes. The site visit was undertaken on 6th - 7th of November 2012. A later meeting was held to discuss the Programme further and write Evaluation Report.

The review panel confirming, that documentation, provided before and during the site visits, was well prepared and delivered on time. The visit and meetings at Vilnius University was well organised and went professionally.

II. PROGRAMME ANALYSIS

1. Programme aims and learning outcomes

The SER describes: “The Master Study Programme in *Sociology and Criminology* at Vilnius University is interdisciplinary, inter-institutional and extensive programme that puts criminological studies in the subject area of Sociology, and links them with other social sciences disciplines, primarily, Law and Psychology”. The aim of the Programme is through interdisciplinary approach to provide students with modern sociological and criminological education, that combine a more thorough understanding of various aspects of sociological, legal and criminological knowledge with their practical societal implementation, especially in the field of social control and prevention of crime and deviance.

Generic and specific planned learning outcomes are well defined, more oriented to criminology discipline with little relevance to sociology (eg. “Understanding of sociology theories..”, “Ability to analyze criminogenic factors by applying sociological and criminological theories...”). However, some of them hardly can be measured, as eg. “cross-cultural understanding...”, “Ability to use knowledge of the related and inter-field disciplines necessary for the analysis of criminological problems”. Learning outcomes are publicly accessible for students, but on the university web page they presented in generalized way.

Learning outcomes, content of the Programme and qualifications offered are compatible with each other, but not fully compatible with the name and field of the studies. Graduates also receiving Master of Criminology degree, when Programme is named “*Sociology and Criminology*”. This makes some misunderstanding for the future students, as well as for the present students, what was confirmed at the meeting with the students during the site visit.

The review panel made decision, that identity problem of this Programme is visible. Also administrative staff, responsible for the “*Sociology and Criminology*” study programme, more focusing on scientific side and a less on practical, labour market side. This point can be also confirmed by higher focus on writing a Master Thesis, but not on practical skills of the graduates.

According to the information from administrative staff and self evaluation group, in practice students more oriented to applied sociology.

2. Curriculum design

Sociology and Criminology study programme is described as interdisciplinary one. In SER is presented long story about the history of how *Sociology and Criminology* study programme was designed and developed in VU, but it looks like all this time this Programme did not find a entirely appropriate place and support in the structure of VU.

The number of total credits and their share per semester are meeting legal requirements. The students enrolled into *Sociology and Criminology* study programme have to collect 30 credits each semester (total 120). While during the first three semesters students are involved in intensive studies of criminological theories, specialised fields of psychology and law, the last (4th) semester is completely reserved for the research activity of students: they participate in sociological and criminological research practice (7.5 credits), and complete their Master thesis (22.5 credits). By the end of the second semester, the research part of the Master thesis must already be ready, earning by this time 7.5 credits for the research work on thesis.

Compulsory courses during whole study period are mostly in criminology field. Only few courses, related to sociology, are present. However, some of them can be transferred to the optional list, like “Political Sociology”. Optional list is quite limited. During the site visit, the panel members were assured by the students, that due to limited number of optional courses (plus number of students in one group), they are more choosing studying time instead of topic, and most of the optional courses they have to select during their study time. As though, the panel members discovered, that there is ad-hoc element in course choice, having not clear selection of subjects.

This point also can be seen from the SER chapter: “The interdisciplinary character of the Master degree programme in *Sociology and Criminology* is reflected in its composition. During the first semester the main disciplines studied are Theoretical Criminology I (previously - Sociological Problems of Deviance) focusing on the theoretical problems of deviance, as well as on concrete forms of deviance, such as drug abuse, suicide, corruption, etc. Another important course is Problems of Criminal Justice I (previously, Criminal Law) that is adopted for non-law students and discusses the main aspects of legal definition of crime and punishment, and its procedural implementation. During the second semester students focus on the problems of classical and modern criminological theories (Theoretical Criminology II; previously, Criminological Theories), as well as on correctional aspects of Criminal Justice (Problems of Criminal Justice II) and psychological approaches to the analysis of destructive/deviant behaviour (Psychology of Asocial Behaviour). The main topics for the third semester are covered by the course Theoretical Criminology III (previously Criminological Discourses) which deals with professional, political and popular aspects of knowledge about crime and criminal justice, and the course Social Research Method in Criminology that analyses the possibilities of the application of social research methods and techniques in criminological research. It is worth to note that such courses as the Theoretical Criminology II/Criminological Theories and the Psychology of Asocial Behaviour are obligatory for students of three “criminological” programmes: *Sociology and Criminology*, Psychology of Law, and the Criminology branch of the Law study programme”.

Students internships (practice) is taking place at the Institute of Law, where students learn to apply their criminological knowledge and research skills to solve practical problems related to crime and criminal justice.

The compulsory subjects of the Programme constitute 35% (42 credits) of all Programme credits, of which 20% are related to sociology and criminology, 10% are law-related subjects, 5% comprise subjects related to psychology. Elective subjects constitute 34% (40.5 credits) of all Programme credits and comprise three units: 1) sociology subjects (39 credits), 2) law subjects (24 credits), 3) subjects in sociology and criminology (18 credits), psychology subjects (6 credits). Professional and criminological practice is assigned 7.5 credits, and research work (a course paper and Master's paper) – 30 credits (together they constitute 31 % of all Programme credits).

University for statistics analysis training should use more up-to-date data sets. During the meeting, social partners presented their goodwill to share newest possible data, collected from the market and beneficial for the study process. More focus on real data sets from Lithuanian or European surveys will be also highly useful for the students.

3. Staff

According to the SER, all of the Programme teachers have doctoral degree of social sciences and humanities, whose educational work experience ranges from several years to several decades. All the teachers of the Programme, with only few exceptions, work at Vilnius University as in a main workplace. Every five years teachers are assessed; the vacancies are announced publicly, the academic activities of each teacher are evaluated. There are 8 professors (in annex No. 2), 2 assoc. professors and 3 lecturers. Competence of the academic personnel is in full compliance and noticeably exceeds the formal requirements. Teachers participate mostly in national and seldom in international research programmes (Annex No.4), have lecturing experience abroad. Most of the courses taught by them are related to their recent or present research, with their relevant research publication being part of the obligatory or recommended readings for their courses. Almost all of them related to law and criminology.

The teachers go on long- and short- term visits to universities and research centres of different countries, participate in national and international conferences, workshops and seminars. The study policy of the Faculty includes the invitation of teachers from other universities and experienced reputable practical specialists to the defence of the final theses. During last few years lectures on criminological topic had been taught for students by foreign criminologists Helmut Kury (Germany), Kauko Aromaa (Finland), Chris Eskridge (USA). Therefore, the panel members recommend, that more international incoming lecturers would add value to the Programme.

Sociology Department implements project “Internationality in Sociology and Criminology studies”, that is directly related to the professional enhancement of the teachers. Within the project teachers and doctoral degree students of Sociology field attended the following courses, each of them consisting of 84 academic hours: the Bologna Process and the formation of the European Higher Education Area; Transfer to ECTS credits; Preparing course outlines based on the study outcomes and competencies; Studies in the multicultural environment and etc.

Professors of the Vilnius University are encouraged to take up their sabbatical leave on a regular five year basis. Teachers of core courses in study programme *Sociology and Criminology* have teaching commitments, which make substitutions of professors virtually impossible. As a result, teachers of the Programme are not able to take their sabbatical leave regularly every five years,

although the issue is considered and solved on ad-hoc basis of individual cases, by temporarily switching the order of the courses within the study plan.

Teaching staff turnover is limited. The panel discovered, that international exchange for teaching staff can also be increased.

4. Facilities and learning resources

SER describes: „The total area of the premises housing the Faculty of Philosophy is 3,289.38 m². The area occupied by the staff of the Department of Sociology is three small rooms (413, 414, and 403) 40 m² in total. One small room (412) is shared with Centre of Criminological Studies. The premises of the faculty underwent major renovation in 2005. There are 31 rooms at the Faculty, in total occupying an area of 1,276.09 m², accommodating an audience of 1,051. All rooms can be broadly classified into three types: 1) 3 large (accommodating 75-100 seats each) – (rooms 301, 302 and 306); 2) medium (each accommodating 36-66 seats) – there are seven such rooms (207, 209, 214, 303, 304, 307, 313); and 3) 11 small rooms used for seminars (14-26 places) (Rooms 001, 106, 107, 204, 205, 305, 308, 401, 403, 406, 407). All rooms, except four (106, 401, 406, 407), are equipped with overhead projectors and computers, and the four latter will be equipped in near future, currently the public procurement tenders are under way. Also exist possibility to use other premises of VU if needed.

In view of shortage of premises for academic rooms, teachers of the Faculty do not have their personal working places. The Department of Sociology have arranged four stationary computerised working places for teachers to be used as needed; working rooms have eight computers. In order to create efficient working conditions, teachers are provided laptops with the necessary software installed.

Classes are equipped with multimedia projectors, computers and related software. Equipment is shared between all faculty students, not just for *Sociology and Criminology* study programme needs. Wireless network connection is present.

In 2010, the library of the Faculty of Philosophy was integrated into the structure of the Central Library of Vilnius University. The newly arranged reading room offers all conditions for comfortable studying and work. The reading room has to offer an abundant collection of literature on psychology which, following the most recent trends in library management, is open and publicly accessible. Any publications, that are not available at the faculty library may be ordered from the repositories of the Central Library or borrowed from other libraries. The library has 13 reading rooms, three rooms for group work that may be booked for discussions or working on group projects. The Reading Room of the Faculty of Philosophy has 32 working places of which 11 are computerised; the Reading Room is provided with wireless internet.

VU library have subscribtion to 53 databases, 8 bibliographic data and 1 image database.

Dormitories of Vilnius University are scattered throughout the entire city of Vilnius. The place of residence of a student depends on the Faculty (institute, centre) he is studying at and the study programme chosen by the student. Dormitories are available to VU students of all stages (first, second and third) of continual studies for the period of studies at the University. Priority for accommodation in dormitories is granted to students requiring social support.

The panel would like to make specific comment regarding premises: the space is used a bit chaotic. Quality wise premises are very good, espacially for studies, but regarding the size some improvements are needed. Especially to dedicate private space for profesors and students private consultations.

For the study material distribution Dropbox, Google docs are used widely. For support – Skype. Therefore internal platform programme, such as Moodle, can be used more.

5. Study process and student assessment

The admission requirements are clear: the minimum admission requirement for the applicant is a bachelor degree or higher education diploma. Their competition grade is calculated as the average of the grades for all study subjects listed in their Bachelor studies. The applicants receive additional points for the subjects building the core of the Bachelor in Sociology and for the Bachelor thesis in social sciences. This rule privileges applicants graduating with a Bachelor degree in Sociology, because they receive 5 additional points by default. If admitted, the applicants, in addition to a complete study record in the core sociological subjects, are expected to fill out the gaps in their sociological education during their Master studies by enrolling into selected courses in Sociology Bachelor programme. The applicant is advised on an individual basis by the Study Programme Committee, which sociological core courses should be taken.

Introduction of study process well organized: upon admission to the first year of the study programme, students are acquainted with the subjects of the whole study programme and the order of studies. They receive a syllabus of the study programme, as well as information about the procedure pursuant to which Master's Final Thesis should be written. At the beginning of each examination period a meeting with students is held to adjust the timetable and the procedure of taking examinations and credit tests.

The main forms of class activities are lectures, seminars. Basic methods of study used during lectures and seminars are interactive, they include discussions, case analyses, presentations, concept mappings, problem-oriented situations analyses, reflections on accumulated experience (drawn from professional practice and work experience), group work, project activities, etc. In addition to traditional lectures and seminars, new forms of instruction are encouraged – group projects, film screenings and discussion, creative projects, etc. These activities are adequate to achieve targeted learning outcomes.

Teachers providing not less than 2 hours per week for individual consultations for students. Achievement assessment criteria are determined by each teacher individually and coordinated on the general Study Programme Committee meeting in correspondence with general assessment requirements at VU. The assessment grade of all courses is cumulative.

VU provides financial support of all kinds: incentive grant, social grant, one-off social grant, one-off earmarked grant and nominal grant. Incentive grants are awarded to best performing students for good studying results that have no history of failures in their academic performance. During the site visit the panel members were assured by the students, that such system is present, despite of that amount of money is not big and very motivating.

Extra curriculum activities at VU are: dancing, singing, sport and etc.

Presently the Faculty of Philosophy has signed 67 bilateral Erasmus agreements, but *Sociology and Criminology* study programme students are not very active in exchange. Also, not all partners providing studies in English. No incoming students were detected.

During the meetings with the teaching staff and administration, the panel members were informed about the study process orientation towards theoretical and scientific preparation of students as primal target, labour market as secondary. Programme providers do not have any expectations regarding future job placements of the graduates, referring, that Bologna

documentation not speaking about professional activities. “We doing science” - was clear message during the meeting. Graduates must find working places for themselves.

Research activity in the study process the panel members found a bit problematic. Dominating more imitative research and small scale research.

During the meetings with social partners and students panel members were informed, that dedicated time for the internships are short and therefore not very valuable. Longer period is needed. Also time correction is welcomed, because more beneficial would be autumn period, not spring, due to the amount of available work on the market.

6. Programme management

Study quality assessment parameters, methods and means are prepared in accordance to the requirements of the VU Centre for Quality Management. They are jointly coordinated and reflect the general study quality policy of Vilnius University. In this way objective information concerning the quality of the implemented studies can be ensured.

From 2011 the Quality Management Centre of Vilnius University has introduced centralized surveys system, which is based on collecting the feedback information from the students, how they evaluate the quality of the teachers' work. The results of the surveys, that include 20 questions about different aspects of the course, are presented on the Information system in the personal account of every teacher. Sometimes administration of the Faculty, students' organizations are conducting surveys and collecting information on certain courses, their content and teaching methods.

The opportunities for students to participate in the improvement of the Programme and ensuring its quality are given on all levels – university, faculty and programme. Teachers' feedback and assessments are analysed at the meetings of Study Programme Committee, the meetings of the departments, Academic Committee of the Faculty and Faculty Council.

Social partners also take part in the Programme management and study results feedback provision. Social stakeholders participate in the Programme management, arrange meetings together with departments, and organize discussions with the separate student groups, other representatives of interest groups. However, during the meeting with social partners, nobody was able to provide any practical examples of such process.

The responsibility for the implementation and the oversight of study programme *Sociology and Criminology* also lies with the Department of Sociology (which is in charge of all decisions related to all Master degree programmes supervised by the Department). The Methodological Council of the Centre of Criminology Studies of Vilnius University plays the role of coordinator of the study programmes: *Sociology and Criminology*, *Psychology of Law*, and the Criminology branch of Law Studies; it also defines the strategy and further development directions for interdisciplinary criminological studies at Vilnius University. Eventually, all decisions related to the implementation supervision and improvement of the Programme are approved by the Academic Commission and the Council of the Faculty of Philosophy. The responsibility for the study process within the Faculty is taken by the Vice-Dean for Studies, who supplies the Study Programme Committee with the factual information regarding the study process and the legal and other normative information, regarding the changes in administration of the Programme and proposals with regard to emerging possibilities.

The panel members discovered, that feedback process is not fully functional, because stakeholders are not informed about the Programme evaluation results and changes implemented. Therefore,

control mechanism must be strengthened in order to consider every critical, or positive, respondent comment.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Stronger identity of the Programme is needed. Labour market is not aware about study programme *Sociology and Criminology* graduates capabilities and can not easily identify them as possible employees.
2. For the moment graduates receiving Master of Criminology degree. This degree not fully corresponds to the name and structure of the Programme and some corrections in this relation is needed.
3. Well defined learning outcomes need to be publicly available for future students and other stakeholders.
4. To eliminate ad-hoc element in elective course selection. Wider range of optional courses is needed in order to satisfy students interest areas.
5. International exchange of students and lecturers increase is recommended. Scientific publications must be oriented to international scientific society, not only to local. Increase in peer reviewed publications is recommended.
6. Space for the staff must be revised and increased. Especially highly recommended to set-up a co-operative environment for professors and students private consultations.
7. Higher focus on future graduates professional competencies development is recommended. Scientific orientation is great, but not the all graduates are going to choose doctoral studies. These changes will support graduates to find job placements in easier way.
8. Internal IT platform for study material distribution is needed. External service suppliers are not always trusted and convenient in the study process.
9. Revision of internship time (longer) is recommended in order to support students practical competencies.
10. To develop Programme management process better involvement of social partners is highly recommended. Feedback process must be developed in order to close loop fully. Rely on alumni and on employers as resource for the educational process.
11. Improve focus of curriculum design, in particular with respect to the methodological components.
12. Continued efforts are needed to make sure, that student intake remains at appropriate level.

IV. SUMMARY

Master study programme *Sociology and Criminology* is well structured and has distinctive features, such as specific curricula, high focus on topic and devoted staff. The brand of Vilnius University is clearly visible in the mentality of staff, as well as students. This helps to attract good and gifted students.

The study programme aims and learning outcomes are well defined, just not all of them can be measured. Slight adaptation is recommended. After revision, they must be publicly available for the society and future students.

The premises are well equipped for the study process. However, teaching staff is lacking dedicated working space for lecturer – student interaction, and better space utilization on University level. During the premises tour the panel members have seen number of possible expansion scenarios, where space is used not efficiently.

The panel members would like to highlight strong focus of the staff on science, which is positive, but strategy development related to labour market is a must, because graduates acquiring profession and need to find job placements. Identity of the evaluated programme need to be strengthened.

For the moment elective courses variety and selection process have ad-hoc element. To eliminate that wider range of optional courses and more clear selection criterias are needed.

Teaching staff has very good international languages capabilities. This must be utilized in favor to attract and increase number of international students, to increase quality of scientific publications and be ready to publish in international environment, because for the moment mainly focusing on local market.

V. GENERAL ASSESSMENT

The study programme *Sociology and Criminology* (state code – 621L35001) at Vilnius University is given **positive** evaluation.

Study programme assessment in points by fields of assessment.

No.	Evaluation Area	Evaluation Area in Points*
1.	Programme aims and learning outcomes	3
2.	Curriculum design	3
3.	Staff	4
4.	Material resources	3
5.	Study process and assessment (student admission, study process, student support, achievement assessment)	3
6.	Programme management (programme administration, internal quality assurance)	3
	Total:	19

*1 (unsatisfactory) - there are essential shortcomings that must be eliminated;

2 (satisfactory) - meets the established minimum requirements, needs improvement;

3 (good) - the field develops systematically, has distinctive features;

4 (very good) - the field is exceptionally good.

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**VILNIAUS UNIVERSITETO ANTROS PAKOPOS STUDIJŲ PROGRAMOS
SOCIOLOGIJA IR KRIMINOLOGIJA (VALSTYBINIAI KODAI – 62605S102, 621L35001)
2012-12-13 EKSPERTINIO VERTINIMO IŠVADŲ NR. SV4-149 IŠRAŠAS**

<...>

V. APIBENDRINAMASIS ĮVERTINIMAS

Vilniaus universiteto studijų programa *Sociologija ir kriminologija* (valstybiniai kodai – 62605S102, 621L35001) vertinama teigiamai.

Eil. Nr.	Vertinimo sritis	Srities įvertinimas, balais*
1.	Programos tikslai ir numatomi studijų rezultatai	3
2.	Programos sandara	3
3.	Personalas	4
4.	Materialieji ištekliai	3
5.	Studijų eiga ir jos vertinimas	3
6.	Programos vadyba	3
	Iš viso:	19

* 1 - Nepatenkinamai (yra esminių trūkumų, kuriuos būtina pašalinti)

2 - Patenkinamai (tenkina minimalius reikalavimus, reikia tobulinti)

3 - Gerai (sistemiškai plėtojama sritis, turi savitų bruožų)

4 - Labai gerai (sritis yra išskirtinė)

<...>

IV. SANTRAUKA

Magistro studijų programa *Sociologija ir kriminologija* yra gerai struktūrizuota ir turi išskirtinių savybių, tokių, kaip specifinė studijų programos sandara, didelis dėmesys tematikai ir atsidavęs personalas. Personalas ir studentai aiškiai atspindi Vilniaus universiteto savitumą. Tai padeda pritraukti gerus ir gabius studentus.

Studijų programos tikslai ir studijų rezultatai yra aiškiai apibrėžti, tačiau ne visada galima įvertinti ar jie pasiekiami. Atitinkamai rekomenduotina juos peržiūrėti. Po peržiūros jie turėtų būti viešai prieinami visuomenei ir būsimiems studentams.

Patalpos yra tinkamai įrengtos. Vis dėlto trūksta erdvės, pritaikytos dėstytojų ir studentų konsultacijoms, taip pat efektyvesnio erdvės panaudojimo universiteto lygmeniu. Ekspertų

grupės vizito metu, apžiūrint materialiąją bazę, buvo pastebėta, kad erdvę galima panaudoti tikslingiau.

Ekspertų grupė norėtų pabrėžti, kad personalas pasižymi stipria orientacija į mokslą, ir tai yra vertintina pozityviai, tačiau, taip pat privaloma plėtoti strategiją, susijusią su darbo rinka, nes absolventai įgyja profesijas ir jų tikslas yra integruotis į darbo rinką. Reiktų stiprinti studijų programos identitetą.

Šiuo metu pasirenkamųjų studijų dalykų įvairovė ir pats pasirinkimo procesas veikia *ad-hoc* principu. Siekiant to išvengti, reikalingas platesnis pasirenkamųjų dalykų spektras ir aiškesni pasirinkimo kriterijai.

Dėstytojų užsienio kalbų įgūdžiai yra geri. Šį privalumą reiktų panaudoti stengiantis pritraukti užsienio studentus, pagerinti mokslinių publikacijų kokybę ir pasirengti publikacijoms tarptautinėje aplinkoje, nes šiuo metu labiausiai orientuojamasi į vietinę rinką.

III. REKOMENDACIJOS

1. Studijų programai trūksta aiškesnio identiteto. Darbo rinkoje nėra žinoma apie *Sociologijos ir kriminologijos* studijų programos absolventų gebėjimus, todėl yra sudėtinga juos identifikuoti kaip potencialius darbuotojus.
2. Šiuo metu absolventams yra suteikiamas Kriminologijos magistro laipsnis. Suteikiamas laipsnis nevisiškai atitinka programos pavadinimą ir struktūrą, todėl šiuo atžvilgiu yra reikalingos tam tikros korekcijos.
3. Būsimieji studentai ir kiti socialiniai dalininkai turėtų turėti viešą prieigą prie aiškiai apibrėžtų studijų rezultatų.
4. Renkantis pasirenkamuosius studijų dalykus reiktų keisti *ad-hoc* principą. Reiktų platesnio pasirenkamųjų dalykų spektro tam, kad būtų atsižvelgiama į studentų interesus.
5. Rekomenduotina skatinti tarptautinius studentų ir dėstytojų mainus. Moksliniai leidiniai turėtų būti orientuojami ne tik į vietinę, bet ir į tarptautinę akademinę bendruomenę. Rekomenduotina didinti publikacijų pripažintuose mokslo leidiniuose skaičių.
6. Reiktų peržiūrėti ir išplėsti personalui skirtą erdvę. Patartina įrengti profesorių ir studentų privačioms konsultacijoms skirtas patalpas.
7. Rekomenduotina daugiau dėmesio skirti būsimųjų absolventų profesinių kompetencijų tobulinimui. Puiku, kad orientuojamasi į mokslinę veiklą, tačiau ne visi absolventai pasirenks doktorantūros studijas. Šie pokyčiai padės absolventams lengviau integruotis į darbo rinką.
8. Reiktų sukurti vidinę informacinių technologijų platformą, kuria būtų platinama studijų medžiaga. Išorės paslaugų teikėjai ne visuomet yra patikimi ir ne visada patogiu naudotis jų paslaugomis studijų procese.

9. Rekomenduotina peržiūrėti (ilginti) praktikos trukmę, siekiant tobulinti praktinius studentų įgūdžius.
10. Rekomenduotina aktyviau įtraukti socialinius partnerius į programos vadybos proceso tobulinimą. Šiuo atveju, grįžtamojo ryšio skatinimas padėtų užbaigti informacijos gavimo ciklą. Tobulinant mokymo procesą, reikėtų atsižvelgti į absolventų ir socialinių partnerių nuomonę.
11. Daugiau dėmesio turėtų būti skiriama studijų programos sandarai, atsižvelgiant į metodologinius elementus.
12. Reikia stengtis nuolat išlaikyti atitinkamą priimamų studentų skaičių.

<...>

Paslaugos teikėja patvirtina, kad yra susipažinusi su Lietuvos Respublikos Baudžiamojo kodekso¹ 235 straipsnio, numatančio atsakomybę už melagingą ar žinomai neteisingai atliktą vertimą, reikalavimais.

¹ Žin., 2002, Nr. 37-1341.