

Appendix 3. Subject's program of 1st cycle of studies		
1.	Title of the subject	Introduction to the police sciences
2.	Code	FBPN 03
3.	Study program	Security
4.	Organizer of the study program (unit, institute, department, section)	Department for police sciences
5.	Grade (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd cycle)	1
6.	Academic year/semester	2014/2015, 1 st semester
7.	Quantity of ECTS credits	6
8.	Lecturer	Dr.sc. Rade Rajkovcevski
9.	Precondition for enrolment of the subject	/
10.	Purposes of the subject's program (competences)	<p>Subject "Introduction to the police sciences" is theoretic-empiric and interdisciplinary science. The point of this subject is to systematize the police knowledge and terminology. The main task is to integrate the knowledge of the other sciences familiar with police organization or function. The subject is not aimed to replace other police sciences, but it more focused to integrate the points and elements that are in common and to present them in a unique manner, as their advancement.</p> <p>Therefore, it is not possible to stay placed just on brief expose of the abstract term, so it is necessary to determine some of the causative, functional and other relations between those terms and elements.</p> <p>The subject understood in this manner, should enable students to acquire basic knowledge in order to facilitate learning of other legal, police, security, forensics and forensic science.</p>
11.	Subject's summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Definition and content of the subject "Introduction to the police sciences". – Meaning of the term police, in Macedonia and in other countries. – Development of the police and police sciences. – Relationship of the police sciences with other familiar sciences. – Definition and meaning of the security - societal, legal and social components of the security. – Needs for security. – Placement and role of the police within democratic and totalitarian society. – Contemporary forms of crime. – Definition and basic fundamentals of the legal state I police model in the legal state. – Police functions. – Police force as a feature of the police work.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Basic definitions for police powers and police law. – Types and models of police organization. – Control and oversight of the police organization. – Professionalism of the police. <p>The determination of the subject "Introduction to the police sciences" starts from previous determination of the term "police", i.e. knowing what police represents as an institution and which are its perpetrators, status and functions. This scientific discipline aims to integrate basic concepts and knowledge in the area of police and from other police sciences, and to connect and present in an unique and conceptual way, according to a special methodology.</p>		
12	Methods of learning	<p>The methods used in the subject "Introduction to the police sciences" are almost identical with methods used in the other sciences. Considering the subject matter of this discipline, the priority is given to the methods of scientific analysis and synthesis, i.e. procedures of generalization and abstraction. This procedure is based on sociological, legal, historical, information and other methods that are used for police sciences. Considering the above settings of the term, subject, purpose and methods of "Introduction to the police sciences", we come to the realization that this discipline has closer and more distant connections with other scientific disciplines. This connection can be tracked through the relationship of the subject "Introduction to the police sciences" with other social, security, administrative, legal, forensics, criminology and other disciplines, as well as the relationship between other forensic and police disciplines.</p>		
13	Total available fund of time			
14	Schedule of the available time			
15	Form of classes activities	15.1	Lectures-theoretic classes	36 hours
		15.2	Exercises (laboratory, auditoria), seminars, team work	12 hours
16.	Other form of activities	16.1	Project's tasks	/
		16.2	Independent tasks	2 hours
17.	Method of assessment			
	17.1.	Tests	80 points	
	17.2.	Seminar work / project (presentation: textual and oral)	10 points	
	17.3.	Activity and participation	10 points	
18	Assessment criteria (points/assessment)		Under 50 points	5(Five) (F)
			From 51 to 60 points	6(Six) (E)
			From 61 to 70 points	7(Seven) (D)
			From 71 to 80 points	8(Eight) (C)

		From 81 to 90 points	9(Nine) (B)
		From 91 to 100 points	10(Ten) (A)

19.	Condition for signature and passing the exam	Permanent attendance at lectures and exercises for full-time students.			
20.	Class language	Macedonian			
21	Method of evaluation of the class quality	Through self-evaluation regularly implemented by authorized internal committee.			
22.	Literature				
	22.1.	Compulsory literature			
		No.	Author	Title	Publisher/Year
		1.	Trpe Stojanovski	Policijata vo demokratskoto opstestvo [Police in the democratic society]	2 Avgust S, 1997.
		2.	Berry Baker	Da se bide policaec [Becoming a Police Officer: An Insider's Guide to a Career in Law Enforcement]	Library no. 28./8828
	22.2.	Supplementary literature			
		No.	Author	Title	Publisher/Year
		1.	Mirceva, S, and R Rajkovcevski	“Policing in the Republic of Macedonia” In G.Meško, C.B. Fields, B. Lobnikar, and A. Sotlar (Eds.), <i>Handbook on Policing in Central and Eastern Europe</i>	Springer Publishing, New York, USA, pp. 143-168, 2013.
		2.	Rajkovchevski, R, and S Mircheva	“Position of Police Sciences within the System of Sciences” in Cane Mojanoski (ed.), <i>Security and Euro-Atlantic Perspectives of the Balkans, Police Science and Police Profession (States And Perspectives)</i> , International Scientific Conference Proceedings, Volume I.	Van Gog Ltd, Skopje, Macedonia, pp.323-336, 2012.
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