

“THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE MA OF CRIMINOLOGY THROUGH THE VOICE OF THE POSTGRADUATES AND THE TEACHING STAFF & PRESENTATION OF THE DISTINGUISHED THESES OF 2012-2022”

20-5-2022

DISTINGUISHED THESES

1. Section entitled **“Aspects of the crime phenomenon and methods of study”**,
Coordination Adjunct Professor Vasiliki Vlachou

Dimitra Plastira “City and insecurity in times of economic crisis”

The elaboration of this diplomatic work takes place at a time when the crisis in the economy, characterizes both, the Greek and the World Societies. The subject of this bibliographic work is the attempt to approach the relation between the modern urban space and the characteristics of the economic crisis and the insecurity of crimes. In order to bring these functions to safe conclusions, the work is developed in three chapters. The conceptual definition of the conditions under examination and the structural characteristics of the modern city, along with particular features of today's society, the crisis of values, the time-related presentation of crime-related Environmental Theories and the factors affecting insecurity within of the city's frame, in the first chapter. In the second chapter, the course, in the scientific field, of the economy and its effect on social changes, the theories, on the relation with crime, social and economic changes, social cohesion, the adopted economic system, the role of solidarity over time, as well as relative deprivation and exclusion. The bibliographic research findings that arise from the function of environmental factors in the city, insecurity and economic conditions are set out in the last chapter and everything that has been mentioned results in the conclusions.

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Giorgos Mpatha "The role of mapping in the study of crime and insecurity: difficulties and prospects"

In this study, an attempt is made to demonstrate the multifarious field of mapping crime and insecurity. The mapping industry is found to have an extensive theoretical background, managing to be a powerful and effective resource for policing in modern times. The study is structured in two axes: • The mapping of fear of crime and insecurity, through the extensive investigation of the relevant literature of the "place" and the spatial dimension of crime. • The introduction of new techniques in forensic studies, which helps the prosecution authorities – mainly- in dealing with the phenomenon of crime. The innovations in the areas of tackling and preventing crime are combined with the systematic mapping of crime and insecurity, through the introduction of the use of computers and Geographic Information Systems (GIS). New

techniques, of which mapping is a key component, include: identifying patterns and concentrations of crime, investigating the relationship between crime and environmental or socio-economic characteristics, assessing the effectiveness of policing and crime reduction programs implemented in specific geographical areas.

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Styliani Farri “The contribution of official statistics to the approach of the criminal phenomenon: a historical approach”

Official statistics have been used and are being used as methodological tools for recording and interpreting the criminal phenomenon. Taking into account the initial different research approaches, as they emerged from the research work of A.M. Guerry, A. Quételet and E. Ferri respectively, statistics as a science was a reality in the 19th century. Over time, although the criteria and the way of collecting their data changes, some elements regarding their utilization remain constant, such as the way of utilizing their results by the bodies of official social control and the interpretation in formulating anti-crime policy. Although the use of Official Statistics contributes greatly to the description (quantitative and qualitative) of the criminal phenomenon and its interpretation, their association with specific limitations is indisputable. The dark figure of crime inevitably affects the reliability of the measurements, as well as a several of other difficulties, which, however, are minor compared to the usefulness of forensic statistics in the study of crime.

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Georgia Boziou “The perceptions and “meanings” police officers give to the crime of rape: a qualitative investigation”

The role of first responding police officers who manage rape investigations proves to be crucial, but has not been studied in detailed. The purpose of this research is to examine the perceptions and the “meanings” police officers give to the crime of rape. In particular, it examines the interpretation of the term "rape" given by police officers and its identification with the terms of the institutional framework. It also examines whether the perceptions and representations affect the investigation of a rape case in association with the criminal act, the victim and the offender. The subject was approached through qualitative research. The tool selected and used for the collection of data was through personal interviews of 20 police officers, both male and female, who work or had worked in Security Departments of the Prefecture of Attica. Upon completion of the recorded interviews, these were transcribed into written form in order to proceed to the analysis of the data gathered. The method used to examine the subject was “thematic content analysis”. The results of the research show that most participants are influenced by the role assigned to them by the Police Academy and feel, to a large extent, that although they do not have the necessary knowledge and skills to manage the “protagonists” of a crime episode, they feel that they are efficient in their work as they apply the standard procedures. Most respondents identify "rape" with its legal definition. They also believe that any person can be a victim of rape and that the offender of this crime could be anyone. Additionally, the offence can take place anywhere as long as it is

an isolated area. Furthermore, most officers consider police training to be particularly important for the crime of rape, but the findings of this research also shows that education and experience are similarly important in eliminating social stereotypes and broadening the attitudes and perceptions of police officers while investigating rape cases.

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Vasilios Asimakopoulos "Crime and criminal in the discourse of theatre and criminology: the case of Georg Büchner's "Woyzeck""

This dissertation will attempt to organize a conversation between the theory of criminology and Georg Büchner's play "Woyzeck", with the aim of highlighting the ways in which the processes of transition into the criminal act (passage à l'acte) and social reaction (informal and institutional) are reflected in this work, in order to show the importance of the connection between criminology and literature or art, more widely. In the play, the poor soldier Woyzeck, influenced by the constant insults and oppressions of his social environment, an idiosyncratic and pathological psychosynthesis, but also by the infidelity of his partner and mother of their child, murders her and then loses his life himself in a confused attempt to conceal the incriminating elements of the crime and commit suicide. Our field of analysis is the text of Georg Büchner's play (Woyzeck) while the method to be followed is that of thematic content analysis with the aim of highlighting, initially, the literary themes of the work. In the second stage, an attempt will be made to link the literary themes of the play with appropriate concepts and theories of criminology, both of the clinical - such as E. De Greeff's theory for crimes of passion - of psychiatry, etc. - and sociological, such as marginalization and social stigmatization. Finally, the above analytical process will be evaluated on the perspectives of aesthetic mediation of art in the revelation of the deeper "truth" hidden in a criminal act.

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Kostantinos Basouris "Criminological approximation of the novel "The Judas Window" by John Dickson Carr"

The present dissertation attempts to make a criminological approximation of the novel, The Judas Window, by the American author John Dickson Carr. The main topic of this novel is about the defense of young James Caplon Answell, who is accused for the murder of his future father-in-law, Avory Hume. Sir Henry Merrivale is the main character of the novel, who is the defense lawyer of the young defendant, but also an amateur detective as well. While all evidence is against the young defendant, Sir Henry Merrivale manages to prove his innocence through an array of offbeat techniques that the defense lawyer uses with great prowess. During the criminological approximation of this mystery novel there will be an attempt to depict the methods, the functioning and the effectiveness of the Penal Justice System through the description of the young defendant's defense. During the character and the novel analysis, in general, essential elements of criminological interest will be featured, such as formal and informal social control, factors that create and lead to criminal behavior, female criminality,

but also the ethical proof principle and the proof of innocence in the judicial practice. All the above are analyzed in the social and political background of 1936 along with contemporary reality reductions.

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2. Section entitled “Prison and social reintegration”, Coordination Professor Georgios Nikolopoulos

Elli Anitsi “Relationship between penalty and punishment: a research into the attitudes of ex-prisoners”

This research aims to investigate the relationship between penalty and punishment, through the beliefs of people that have received and served the penalty of imprisonment. Therefore, the study was conducted on ex-prisoners. Their attitudes towards punishment are surveyed, as well as their views on the penalty’s effectiveness as punishment. Five specific questions are asked regarding (a) Punishment as the objective of penalty, (b) Positive and negative consequences of punishment, (c) The role of punishment in general criminal prevention, (d) The role of punishment in social reintegration and (e) Their ideas and proposals on the role and objective of penalty. A bibliographical research was conducted approaching the matter from several viewpoints: a historical review of the types of punishments and their objectives from a criminological viewpoint; a review of the main theoretical approaches on the etiology and the goals of penalty, from a philosophical viewpoint; a bibliographical review on issues of effectiveness of penalties and the public’s views on criminal penalty; finally, the issue of penalties and especially of deprivation of liberty was regarded from the viewpoint of human rights. The survey was conducted in the Center for Reintegration of Released-from-prison (Ex-prisoners) “EPANODOS” with the participation of 20 ex-prisoners, after the researcher applied for and was granted permission from the institution to conduct the interviews. The interviews were semi-structured. The results were processed with the method of content analysis. The results show that: (a) Punishment is mentioned often in the objectives of penalty. Punishment is regarded as the purpose of penalty, as the means to achieve another purpose, or as having a special role in the management of dangerous criminals. (b) Positive consequences refer mainly to a series of inner processes (a personal development process) that ideally should occur, and these relate to: good use of personal time, realization of the wrong-doing, repentance so that there can be a change of behavior, and taking a lesson out of the experience. On the other hand, negative consequences refer mainly to the practical implications, namely: loss of time, interaction with convicts, culture of prison, stigma. (c) Regarding general criminal prevention, an intimidating role is recognized, which however is deemed ineffective. (d) There is a difference in how the two genders perceive social reintegration. Also, the views of younger post-adolescent men and older men differentiate. The role of punishment in social reintegration is ambiguous; on the one hand, due to the intimidating aspect of it, one may want to avoid the unpleasant experience, on the other hand the stigma of imprisonment hinders integration. Further negative consequences of imprisonment are noted as inhibitors. (e) Three basic suggestions are put forward by the participants regarding the role and goals of penalty: (i) to deter the person from participating

in illegal actions, (ii) to facilitate the realization of the harm that the person caused, (iii) to protect the society.

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Panagiota Makrisopoulou “The criminality of women and the performance of maternal role inside the prison”

The issue of women criminality and its increasing tendency, which is observed mainly in the recent years, raise issues that have to be examined, issues that, in fact, go beyond the attempt of explaining criminality phenomenon on its own. According to research findings, women who are detained in prison are very often mothers of young children, and these women are proved to be the major or even the only persons who have the real care of them. The performance of maternal role, even if it is not prohibited, it is restricted, because of mothers' detention in this limited environment of prison, given that mothers struggle to adjust and simultaneously to form their maternal role under the new circumstances. Such a procedure concerns both the child and the mother and its main function is to result in mother's forthcoming social reintegration. This is the reason why, the major aim of this thesis is to investigate the impact of incarceration on the performance of maternal role, both for incarcerated mothers who have their children together with them in prison and for incarcerated mothers whose young children are not with them in prison. For this purpose, research has been conducted in the Detention Center for Women placed in Eleonas Thebes (DCWET), by means of semi-structured interview, in which both close and open questions have been addressed to four incarcerated mothers with children in and outside the prison. Conclusions that are excluded will hopefully function as motivation for further research and awareness of both public and private actors, aiming at guaranteeing adequate living conditions and the introduction of advisory programs supporting incarcerated mothers in the above mentioned Detention Center (DCWET).

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Maria-Dimitra Misirli “Prison under control: international and national monitoring bodies of detention conditions and of protection of detainees' rights in national prisons”

The present thesis deals with the monitoring of detention conditions and the protection of the rights of detainees exercised in Greek prisons by international and national bodies. What is being considered is whether the prison, in addition to its function as a field of law enforcement, respects and protects the rights of detainees by ensuring appropriate detention conditions as defined by national and international legal order. Focusing on the detainee as a body of rights in need of protection, the regulatory framework that guarantees both the rights of detainees and their protection control in prisons by competent international and national bodies is presented extensively. Furthermore, last decade's reports of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT) of the Council of Europe concerning Greek prisons and the relevant Greek responses are

being analyzed via the method of thematic analysis and the extent to which the Greek practice adapts to the requirements of the above regulatory framework is examined. The findings of this analysis show that the ideology expressed on the issue of protecting the rights of detainees through the practices of Greek anti-criminal policy bodies and institutions differs greatly from the ideology embodied in the declared objectives of the national anti-criminal policy. What is found in Greek practice is that the penalty of incarceration has been transformed from a measure against personal liberty to a blatant and systematic means of violating detainees' rights and that the prison institution looks more like a "warehouse for detainees" and a right's repressive body. This frustrating picture of Greek prisons makes it more necessary than ever prisons to be monitored by international and national independent and impartial bodies such as the CPT and the Ombudsman

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Aggelos Ilias Pierratos "Social marginalization and exclusion of ex-prisoners: the contribution of their life stories"

Social exclusion is a particularly complex and multifaceted phenomenon with social, political, economic and cultural implications, while –as a "horizon" concept– it is most distinctively characterized by the lack of a comprehensive and satisfactory definition and concurrently its difficult conceptual separation from related terms, such as "poverty" and "social marginalization". Stemmed from an evolving and spiraling process that emerges as a patchwork of social disadvantages and negative status, social exclusion has a notably aggravating effect on any prospect of social inclusion or insertion for groups or individuals. From a criminological point of view, this phenomenon can escalate into its most extreme dimensions in the case of ex-prisoners. The purpose of this study is to identify and interpret the main aspects of social marginalization and exclusion of the aforementioned population, in view of its efforts towards social reintegration. For the purpose of the research, qualitative methodology was chosen; in particular, narrative interview was used as the methodological tool for data collection and thematic content analysis was then used for data classification and presentation. The results show that dynamic situations of marginalization and exclusion are experienced before, during and after imprisonment with various aspects, within both formal and informal social control, exceeding corresponding aspects of existing support networks. In addition, certain life events interact in harmony with the latter. Furthermore, the different effect of incarceration and the overall experience of involvement with the penal justice system –and the stigma it leads to– regarding the identity and psychological state of former prisoners are also confirmed. However, some "exceptions" are pointed out with respect to the individual management of those adverse effects. In conclusion, life stories were proven to be a highly appropriate approach regarding the identification of marginalizing and exclusive situations of a population that –however inaccessible it may seem– needs meaningful expression and communication.

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Natalia Georgiadi “Restorative justice and crime prevention : the effect of restorative justice in prevention of reoffending”

It seems that recent years something changes in legal systems worldwide. In the early '70s appeared a new, alternative, form of justice which until today gains more and more ground. The idea of restorative justice suggests a new approach of crime and promises a more complete treatment of justice. Restorative justice understands crime as a disruption of human relationships that has to be restored and criminal as a human being who can change way of thinking and behavior. It differs from the traditional retributive criminal justice system in the way it defines crime and in the way it responds to it. The purpose of this theoretical research is if and to what extent restorative justice have some impact in reoffending forming in some way a way of controlling crime by deterring future delinquent behavior. Although many writers claim that reducing recidivism is not the aim of restorative justice, the reoffending question still concern researchers. In this context, it is observed an increase of empirical research to control the question of recidivism. This literature research deals with the overview of empirical and literature data drawn from the field of restorative justice regarding its effect on reoffending prevention. The theoretical hypothesis is that actually can be observed a reduction in recidivism rates of offenders who participated in a restorative justice program due to offenders re-communalisation reached in its context and to the symbolic treatment of the crime offered by processes of restorative justice.

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3. Section entitled, “**New technologies, Media and internationalization of the crime phenomenon**”, Coordination Professor Athozoi Chaidou

Vasilios Taxopoulos “Modern technology and new forms of crime”

Modern technology has become a constituent part of everyday life, but every single one uses it in a different way. Offenders are able to commit traditional forms of crime by using technological means and, additionally, completely new forms of crime emerge. As a result, new laws arise to include all the technologically committed crimes. Computers play a significant role in crime committing along with the internet, because through the latter the majority of crimes that occur via technological means are committed. The majority of crimes that are perpetrated inside the cyberspace is committed inside the Deep Web, which is accessible through anonymisation tools. As of the Surface Web, which is accessible by all internet users, social networks, where the offenders approach the victims in an easy way, play an important role. Victims can also be approached through an e-mail, an SMS, or various monitoring mechanisms. In addition, the offenders are able to commit frauds by exploiting technological innovations, such as credit cards and ATMs, in order to be economically benefited. Police are also able to exploit the same technologies as the offenders, so that they arrest them through various operations. Some of the most prevalent crimes whose existence is due to exclusive usage of modern technology are hacking, malicious software and digital piracy. Hacker culture is regulated by values and principles. Malicious software can be highly catastrophic for the infected device and the stored files and programs in it. The media that are protected by copyright laws are considered objects of piracy. Software piracy is the most common form of digital piracy and high rates of this are observed worldwide.

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Aggeliki Peponi “A study of the informal social reaction to sexual aggression in social media: the case of Myrto”

As it can be seen in the title of the present dissertation, the issue that will be worked out is the following: "A study of the informal social reaction to sexual aggression in social media: the case of Myrto". In other words, it will be attempted the study of the aspects of the informal social repression, as it is formed through social media, on the occasion of an incident of sexual aggression, such as that of Myrto. In particular, the study of these attitudes will be carried out in commentaries, which have been submitted to journalistic articles of newspapers in the internet, which are referred to the case of a sexual assault against Myrto. The necessity of reporting both in the media and in sexual aggression in terms of the theoretical context is immediately perceived. So, the media will be approached, the ethics that govern them, type that exist in media, the influence of the internet, and their connection with crime. Then, the definitions of sexual aggression, the theoretical approaches that have been formulated, as well as the phenomenology of this class of crimes will be mentioned. From a methodological point of view, the reasons for choosing the research object, the problems of this research, the method that had followed and the implementation of the method, in other words, the content analysis of the research material, will be presented. Finally, the research will come up with some conclusions that will result from the analysis of the material and which will respond to the research cases of the present study.

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Katerina Triantafyllopoulou “Online sexual criminality: minors”

This thesis deals with online sexual criminality against minors, by either adult or juvenile offenders. It examines the role of the internet on the phenomenon of sexual exploitation of minors, either this takes place exclusively in cyberspace or extends to the physical world. Furthermore, new forms of online child abuse are recorded, as well as the difficulties in effectively preventing and suppressing them. Finally, the national and international legislation for tackling the phenomenon and the need for its regular update are presented.

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Maria Ilis Vlachou "The manufacture of crime news in Greece today: the case of crime reporting"

The specific subject was chosen for my thesis as related to my undergraduate studies in the faculty of Communication and Media of the University of Athens in order to combine criminology with journalism through the study of the manufacture of crime news. My thesis is structured in three parts. In the first part, the theoretical framework of the thesis is analyzed with specific emphasis on the way in which media manufacture social reality as well as what are the criteria for crime news selection used by the media so that "events" to be converted into "news". Subsequently in the theoretical framework, it is explained the media impact on the genesis of crime and on the social reaction to it. Moreover, the contribution of the formal system of exercise of social control in crime news is pointed out. The third chapter of the theoretical framework is referred to the basic elements of reporting. The thesis also focuses on the examination of crime reporting, where the basic source of its information is the police. In the second part of the thesis, the research conducted for the case of little Annie is presented, which concerned the media relative news in April and May of 2015, as well the interviews conducted with crime reporters and policemen. The deductions of the research, follow. In the third part of the thesis, the main results are discussed in terms of theory and the conclusions of the whole study.

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Alkistis Sakellaropoulou "Criticism of tackling the criminal issue internationally and in Europe"

The criminal phenomenon is both a legal and a social phenomenon, which directly affects society at all levels. In the present work, an attempt will be made to present the content of the phenomenon with emphasis on defining their concept of crime, the position of the victim and the formulation of anti-crime policy. In order to better approach the issue, reference will be made to the most common forms of organized crime, which has a purely transnational character. Emphasis will also be placed on both the process of tackling and the process of crime prevention. Following this analysis that will be developed in the first part of this, in the second part we will focus on tackling crime at European and international level. How is anti-crime policy shaped, who are the bodies of anti-crime policy and by what means and strategies does it become more effective? Is there room for improvement?

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