

**Subject card**

<b>Subject name and code</b>	Penal Populism - lecture, PG_00134403						
<b>Field of study</b>	Criminology						
<b>Date of commencement of studies</b>	October 2024	<b>Academic year of realisation of subject</b>			2026/2027		
<b>Education level</b>	Bachelor's studies	<b>Subject group</b>			Optional subject group		
<b>Mode of study</b>	part-time studies	<b>Mode of delivery</b>			at the university		
<b>Year of study</b>	3	<b>Language of instruction</b>			Polish		
<b>Semester of study</b>	5	<b>ECTS credits</b>			1.0		
<b>Learning profile</b>	academic	<b>Assessment form</b>					
<b>Conducting unit</b>	Katedra Prawa Karnego Materialnego i Kryminologii -> Faculty of Law and Administration -> Rektor						
<b>Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)</b>	<b>Subject supervisor</b>		dr Andrzej Lewna				
	<b>Teachers</b>						
<b>Lesson types</b>	<b>Lesson type</b>	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Project	Seminar	SUM
	<b>Number of study hours</b>	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10
	E-learning hours included: 0.0						
<b>Learning activity and number of study hours</b>	<b>Learning activity</b>	Participation in didactic classes included in study plan		Participation in consultation hours		Self-study	SUM
	<b>Number of study hours</b>	10		0.0		15.0	25
<b>Subject objectives</b>	Explain the phenomenon of penal populism, discuss its most significant manifestations, identify the dangers associated with it, develop critical attitudes towards political manipulation.						

Learning outcomes	Course outcome	Subject outcome	Method of verification
	[KRYML3_KK01] The graduate is aware of the level of his/her knowledge and skills and understands the need for lifelong learning.	The student is cautious in expressing opinions, discusses, remains open to knowledge about the functioning of the political system, works independently, shows creativity in diagnosing threats, cares about the common good, shows responsibility for democratic procedures in the state, engages consciously in political life, adheres to the findings made, is oriented to infer from the consequences of political and legislative actions taken, appreciates the contribution of NGOs to the creation of social trust capital.	[SK4] test/exam - oral or written
	[KRYML3_WG01] The graduate demonstrates fundamental knowledge of the nature of legal disciplines and crime, their place in the system of sciences and their mutual relations.	The student constructs probabilistic scenarios of political actions based on the use of penal populism, compares the methods of action of politicians, classifies them and orders them according to the criteria of usefulness for the development of democracy, social trust and the formation of civil society, proposes alternative constructive solutions to the problems of modern criminal law, draws conclusions on the basis of the claims raised, predicts the impact of the manipulation techniques used on public sentiment, argues judgments, recognizes the motives of populist actions, criticizes them, discusses them.	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written
	[KRYML3_UW01] The graduate can observe and interpret social phenomena, analyzes their relations with various areas of criminology.	The student correctly names and defines the phenomenon of penal populism, lists its manifestations and legal manifestations, describes the populist political practices, including legislation and actions of the judiciary of this nature, explains the causes of the indicated phenomena, identifies threats; in particular, those arising from the actions of the media, accurately characterizes the consequences of populist actions, distinguishes their manifestations, illustrates his knowledge with numerous examples, draws conclusions.	[SU4] test/exam - oral or written
Subject contents	Explain the concept of penal populism in relation to political populism, discuss the causes of the phenomenon, including in particular the issue of the crisis of modern democracy, identify the basic manifestations of penal populism in Poland and the world, point to the relationship between the world of media and politics in the creation of punitive attitudes conducive to the creation of changes in the law, discuss research on the effectiveness of populist activities in the context of the functioning of the crime control system, discuss methods of counteracting penal populism against a comparative legal background (Finland, Germany, France, Scandinavia).		
Prerequisites and co-requisites	None.		
Assessment methods and criteria	Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade
	Exam	51.0%	100.0%

Recommended reading	Basic literature	<p>Czapska J., Kury H. (ed.), Mit represyjności albo o znaczeniu prewencji kryminalnej, Zakamycze 2002,          Christie N., Crime Control As Industry: Towards Gulags, Western Style, London, New York, 2001,          Fukuyama F., Zaufanie. Kapitał społeczny a droga do dobrobytu, Warszawa 2007,          Gardocki L., Zagadnienia teorii kryminalizacji, Warszawa 1990,          Garland D., The Culture of Control. Crime and Social Order In Contemporary Society, Oxford, New York, 2001,          Garland D., Mass Imprisonment: Social Causes and Consequences, London, New Delhi, 2001,          Melezini M., Punitivność wymiaru sprawiedliwości w Polsce w XX wieku, Białystok 2003,          Pratt J, Penal populizm, London, New York, 2009,          Roberts J. V. i in., Penal Populism and Public Opinion. Lessons from Five Countries, New York 2003,          Ruggiero V., Penal Abolitionism, Oxford, New York, 2010,          Sienkiewicz Z., Kokot R., Populizm penalny i jego przejawy w Polsce, Wrocław 2009,</p>
	Supplementary literature	<p>Christie N., Dogodna ilość przestępstw, Warszawa 2004,          Bałandynowicz A., Kryzys prawa karnego - a proces marginalizacji jednostek, PROKURATURA I PRAWO Nr 5 r. 2006, str. 5-19,          Bałandynowicz A., Prawo bez autorytetu - prawo pozbawione sumienia - a wykluczenie społeczne jednostek, PROKURATURA I PRAWO Nb 5 r. 2006, pp. 5-18,          Krajewski K., Sens i bezsens prohibicji. Prawo karne wobec narkotyków i narkomanii, Zakamycze 2001,          Krajewski K., Spór o politykę karną w Polsce: problem kary pozbawienia wolności z warunkowym zawieszeniem jej wykonania i alternatyw kary pozbawienia wolności, Przegląd Więziennictwa Polskiego nb 54 (2007), pp.5 - 26.          Krajewski K., Czy więzienie jest skuteczne? Uwagi na marginesie amerykańskiej dyskusji na temat wpływu kary pozbawienia wolności na rozmiary przestępczości, w: K.Krajewski (red) Nauki penalne wobec problemów współczesnej przestępczości. księga jubileuszowa z okazji 70. rocznicy urodzin prof. Andrzeja Gaberle, Wolters Kluwer Polska Oficyna, Warszawa 2007, pp. 455 - 474.          Krajewski K., Ogólna charakterystyka nasilenia i dynamiki przestępczości ujawnionej w Krakowie w latach 1990 - 2005 na tle sytuacji w Amsterdamie, Budapeszcie, Hamburgu i Wiedniu, w: K.Krajewski (red) Poczucie bezpieczeństwa mieszkańców wielkich miast. Kraków na tle innych miast europejskich, Kraków 2008, pp.47 - 83.          Krajewski K., Niepokoje, lęki, strach przed przestępczością i rozmiary wiktymizacji w pięciu badanych miastach, w: K.Krajewski (ed) Poczucie bezpieczeństwa mieszkańców wielkich miast. Kraków na tle innych miast europejskich, Kraków 2008, pp.85 - 142.,          Zalewski W., Przeszłość "niepoprawny" - jako problem polityki kryminalnej, Gdańsk 2006,</p>
	eResources addresses	Adresy na platformie eNauczanie:
Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed	What is penal populism and what dangers does it bring?	
Work placement	Not applicable	

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