University of Gdańsk

Subject card

Subject name and code	Criminology III (Criminological Sociology) - lecture, PG_00131755		
Field of study	Criminology		
Date of commencement of studies	October 2025	Academic year of realisation of subject	2026/2027
Education level	Bachelor's studies	Subject group	Obligatory subject group in the field of study
Mode of study	full-time studies	Mode of delivery	at the university
Year of study	2	Language of instruction	Polish
Semester of study	4	ECTS credits	3.0
Learning profile	academic	Assessment form	exam
Conducting unit	Faculty of Law and Administration -> Rector		
Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)	Subject supervisor	dr hab. Daniel Wicenty	
	Teachers		

Lesson types

Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Project	Seminar	SUM
Number of study hours	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30

E-learning hours included: 0.0

Learning activity and number of study hours

Learning activity	Participation in didactic classes included in study plan	Participation in consultation hours	Self-study	SUM
Number of study hours	30	0.0	45.0	75

Subject objectives

Sensitizing to social, cultural and political context of criminality

Systematic overview of sociologically funded criminological theories in the postivist, anti-naturalistic and neo-classical paradigm

Historical roots of criminology as an autonomous scientific discipline

Critics, main dillemas and controversy concerning sociological theories on crime

Learning outcomes

Course outcome	Subject outcome	Method of verification

<table>
<tr><td>Subject contents</td><td>Historical circumstance of developing criminology: Cesare Lombroso and his premises and studies; the origins of Western penal system (Michel Foucault's Discipline and Punish")

Classical, neo-classical, positivist and antinaturalistic paradigm of crime

Chicago school and its modern impact on criminology, geography of crime, geographic profiling

Robert K. Merton's anomy and strain theory

Social control theories: classic concepts of Emil Durkheim, modern theories concerning on social ties (Travis Hirschi), drift theory (David Matza)

Theories of crime subculture (Richard Cloward, Lloyd Ohlin, Albert Cohen)

Edwin Sutherland's theory of differential association, white-collar crime concept

Howard Becker's "Outsiders"

Edwin Lemert's primary and secondary devation

Diego Gambetta's property right approach and the genesis of Sicilian mafia

Triangle model victim-criminal-opportunity and neo-classical concepts of crime, broken windows theory</td></tr>
<tr><td>Prerequisites and co-requisites</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Assessment methods and criteria</td><td><table><tr><th>Subject passing criteria</th><th>Passing threshold</th><th>Percentage of the final grade</th></tr><tr><td>final exam result</td><td>50.0%</td><td>100.0%</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Recommended reading</td><td><table><tr><td>Basic literature</td><td>any decent handbook on criminology including sociological theories

Becker Howard, Outsiders: Studies in the Sociology of Deviance, various editions</td></tr><tr><td>Supplementary literature</td><td>Foucault Michel, Discipline and Punish, various editions

Gambetta Diego, 1993, The Sicilian Mafia. The Business of Private Protection, Cambridge (MA)

Garland David, 2002, The Culture of Control: Crime and Social Order in Contemporary Society, Oxford</td></tr><tr><td>eResources addresses</td><td></td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed</td><td>Name crucial differences between positivis and antinaturalistic paradigm on crime

Discuss basic premises of broken windows theory</td></tr>
<tr><td>Work placement</td><td>Not applicable</td></tr>
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