

Subject card

Subject name and code	Penitentiary Law and Rehabilitation - lecture, PG_00133127						
Field of study	Criminology						
Date of commencement of studies	October 2026	Academic year of realisation of subject			2027/2028		
Education level	Master'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			2.0		
Learning profile	academic	Assessment form			exam		
Conducting unit	Faculty of Law and Administration -> Rector						
Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)	Subject supervisor		dr Krzysztof Stasiak				
	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		20.0	50
Subject objectives	<p>Providing students with knowledge of Polish penitentiary law, including, in particular, criminal law regulations covering: imprisonment, arrest, military arrest, temporary detention, and preventive measures involving isolation (placement in a psychiatric facility when the aim is to prevent the commission of a crime). Acquiring knowledge about the state's penitentiary policy and the objectives and functions of criminal sanctions of an isolating nature. Acquiring knowledge about the fundamental process of socialisation, which is a process through which social and moral maturity is achieved, guaranteeing a relatively conflict-free functioning of individuals in social situations and groups. This main objective gives rise to another problem, namely the need for students to learn about the various forms of disorders of this process and to recognise the complex issue of methods of dealing with these dysfunctions. It is therefore a question of the process of rehabilitation and the theoretical foundations of this process, which are sought in the so-called great psychological theories.</p>						

Learning outcomes	Course outcome	Subject outcome	Method of verification
	[KRYMMU2_WG06] Has an in-depth knowledge and is familiar with the terminology of psychology and sociology and related sciences in the disciplines related to the field of study	Students will learn basic theories of social and moral development and become familiar with the mechanisms of socialisation and the methods used in both institutional and non-institutional social rehabilitation (probation). Students will be able to identify situational and subjective causes of socialisation disorders and understand the purpose of various psycho-corrective measures applied to different categories of people considered to be social deviants.	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written
	[KRYMMU2_WG01] Has an in-depth knowledge of the nature of legal and related penal sciences, their place in the system of sciences and their interrelationships	Knowledge of penitentiary law, the objectives and functions of punishment and penal measures of an isolating nature, the history of prevention and rehabilitation, and their types.	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written
	[KRYMMU2_WG03] Has an advanced knowledge of the subject matter of the regulation of individual branches of law related to the studied major	The student is able to use complex theoretical approaches to analyse, interpret and design strategies for penitentiary law and the objectives and functions of isolation penalties. They are able to identify, analyse and diagnose moral and legal dilemmas in their professional work related to the functioning of the broadly understood criminal justice system in the field of penitentiary law. They are able to work in a team and coordinate the work of the team in solving problems in the field of penitentiary law.	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written [SW1] oral statement/ conversation/discussion
	[KRYMMU2_KK01] Is aware of the level of his knowledge and skills, and understands the need for lifelong learning	They have a deep awareness of their level of knowledge and skills, and understand the need for lifelong learning. They are aware of the need to expand their professional competences and qualifications, as well as improve their skills, and are able to independently set directions for their own development and education at an advanced and in-depth level.	[SK1] oral statement/conversation/ discussion [SK4] test/exam - oral or written

Subject contents	<p>1. History of penitentiary law.</p> <p>2. Objectives and functions of penalties and other criminal law measures of an isolating nature.</p> <p>3. History and evolution of isolating penalties.</p> <p>4. Types and categories of penal institutions.</p> <p>5. Classification of convicts.</p> <p>6. Systems of serving prison sentences.</p> <p>7. Prisonisation rate.</p> <p>9. The concept of socialisation and the main approaches to this process (anthropological, pedagogical-moral, sociological and psychological) and its versions.</p> <p>10. Socialisation as a process of acquiring social knowledge and its elements; knowledge transmitters, social knowledge (values, norms and attitudes), knowledge recipients and socialisation mechanisms (external and internal).</p> <p>11. Social and moral maturity, ethical codes and theories of the origins of morality.</p> <p>12. Defects in the socialisation process, typology of deviant behaviour.</p> <p>13. Resocialisation as a form of psychocorrectional influence.</p> <p>14. Theoretical foundations of resocialisation. 15. Conscience, guilt and responsibility as conditions for the internal transformation of offenders.</p>		
Prerequisites and co-requisites			
Assessment methods and criteria	Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade
	test, problem solving	51.0%	100.0%

Recommended reading	Basic literature	<p>Leszek Bogunia, Tomasz Kalisz,, Prawo karne wykonawcze, wybór źródeł. Wrocław 2001,</p> <p>Barbara StańdoKawecka. Prawne podstawy resocjalizacji, , wyd. Zakamycze 2000,</p> <p>Szymanowski Teodor, Migdał Jerzy.Prawo karne wykonawcze i polityka penitencjarna, aktualne wydanie,</p> <p>Joanna Hołda , Zbigniew Hołda, Beata Żórawska, Prawo karne wykonawcze, Zakamycze 2004,</p> <p>Stanisław Paweła Prawo karne wykonawcze. Zarys wykładu. Zakamycze 2003,</p> <p>Mieczysław Ciosek, Psychologia sądowa i penitencjarna, Warszawa 2001,</p> <p>Stanik J.M, Urban B., /Red/ Resocjalizacja t. I i t. II /wskazane fragmenty/ Warszawa 2010</p> <p>Ostrowska K., Psychologia resocjalizacyjna . Warszawa 2008</p> <p>Ciosek M., Pastwa-Wojciechowska B., /Red/ Psychologia penitencjarna, Warszawa 2016/fragmenty/</p>
	Supplementary literature	<p>Leon Rabinowicz. Podstawy nauki o więziennictwie, Warszawa1933,</p> <p>Śliwowski Jerzy. Prawo i polityka penitencjarna, Warszawa 1982,</p> <p>Stanisław Walczak. Prawo penitencjarne. Zarys systemu. Warszawa 1972,</p>
	eResources addresses	
Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed	Types of prisons.	
Work placement	Not applicable	

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