

**Subject card**

<b>Subject name and code</b>	Investigative Journalism and Court Reporting - lecture, PG_00134416						
<b>Field of study</b>	Criminology						
<b>Date of commencement of studies</b>	October 2026	<b>Academic year of realisation of subject</b>			2028/2029		
<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>	6	<b>ECTS credits</b>			1.0		
<b>Learning profile</b>	academic	<b>Assessment form</b>			credit		
<b>Conducting unit</b>	Faculty of Law and Administration -> Rector						
<b>Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)</b>	<b>Subject supervisor</b>		dr Marta Flis-Świczowska				
	<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>	The purpose of the course is to familiarize students with the specifics of investigative and forensic journalism, involving the special function of the media, which is the control function, and to develop skills in document analysis, information acquisition, verification of information and informants, as well as the protection of information sources and the stages of preparing material for publication. The premise, therefore, is to develop a foundation for working as an investigative and forensic journalist. For this reason, special emphasis is placed on the legal and ethical aspects of the journalistic profession, including - inevitably associated with journalism - responsibility for the word and service in the public interest.						
<b>Learning outcomes</b>	<b>Course outcome</b>		<b>Subject outcome</b>		<b>Method of verification</b>		
	[KRYML3_KK01] Is aware of the level of his knowledge and skills, and understands the need for lifelong learning and the need to expand professional competence and qualifications, as well as to improve skills		Is aware of the level of his knowledge and skills and understands the need for lifelong learning.		[SK7] entries and opinions in the internship diary		
	[KRYML3_WG07] Is aware with research methods and tools, including data and information acquisition techniques, appropriate for this area of knowledge		Knows various research methods and tools appropriate to the acquired area of knowledge.		[SW4] test/exam - oral or written		
	[KRYML3_WG02] To an advanced degree, he knows the terminology and key concepts of law, criminology and related sciences, including law, psychology and sociology, to the extent related to the studied major		Knows terminology and concepts in the field of criminal procedural law and related sciences.		[SW4] test/exam - oral or written		

Subject contents	<p>The role and specifics of investigative and judicial journalism. The role of the investigative and judicial journalist in the context of the control function of the media. The specifics of the work of an investigative and judicial journalist. Dangers associated with the work of investigative and judicial journalist. Ethical and legal context of the work of a journalist with particular emphasis on criminal liability. Sources of information - obtaining, verification, protection of sources of information (professional secrecy of a journalist). Methods of work of investigative and judicial journalist-including journalistic provocation (legal and ethical limits), recording without the consent of the recorded person; secrecy of correspondence vs. public interest.</p>		
Prerequisites and co-requisites			
Assessment methods and criteria	Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade
	test	51.0%	100.0%
Recommended reading	Basic literature	<p>Chylinski M., Obligation to exercise special care and diligence in collecting and using press materials vs. journalistic professionalism, <i>Media Studies</i>, 2014, no. 3 (58), pp. 25-37. Eichstaedt K., Journalistic secrecy - selected issues, <i>Media, Culture, Society</i>, 2019, no. 14, pp. 15-25. Hodalska M., Trauma of journalists. The journalism of trauma, Krakow 2017 (selected excerpts). Hoffmann T., Selected aspects of the development of investigative journalism in Poland, <i>Media and Society</i>, 2018, no. 9, pp. 44-57. Jurek K., Ethical and legal context of the work of an investigative journalist, <i>Media, Culture, Society</i>, 2011, no. 1 (6), pp. 97-111. Koper R., Investigative journalism - anachronism or utilitarianism?, <i>Zeszyty Prasoznawcze</i>, 2018, vol. 61, no. 3 (235), pp. 388-403. Palczewski M., Journalistic provocation. Definition, legal and ethical aspects, typologies, <i>Media Studies</i>, 2008, no. 2 (33), pp. 71-91. Popielec D., Investigative journalism. Essence, functioning, perspectives, Bydgoszcz 2019.</p>	
	Supplementary literature	<p>Adamczyk W., American archetypes of investigative journalism, Poznań 2008. Adamczyk W., From individualism to teamwork: I-Teams as part of the evolution in the way investigative reporters conduct investigations, <i>Political Review</i>, no. 1, 2016, pp. 143-164. Palczewski M., Worsowicz M., News and investigative journalism towards the challenges of the XXI century, Lodz 2011. Polinska P., Investigative journalism in the local space. Press studies analysis of the publication of <i>Dziennik Zachodni</i> of 2015, <i>Culture, Media, Theology</i>, No. 30, 2017, 137-150. Zasada M., The condition of investigative journalism in Poland, <i>OAP Scientific Quarterly ePoliticon</i>, 2014, 12, pp. 109-125</p>	
	eResources addresses		
Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed			
Work placement	Not applicable		

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