

Subject card

Subject name and code	SG - CRIMINAL LAW - Criminology and victimology - lecture, PG_00200829						
Field of study	Law						
Date of commencement of studies	October 2026	Academic year of realisation of subject				2029/2030	
Education level	uniform Master's studies	Subject group				Optional subject group Subject group related to scientific research in the field of study	
Mode of study	full-time studies	Mode of delivery				at the university	
Year of study	4	Language of instruction				Polish	
Semester of study	8	ECTS credits				3.0	
Learning profile	academic	Assessment form				exam	
Conducting unit							
Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)	Subject supervisor		dr hab. Wojciech Zalewski				
	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		2.0		43.0	75
Subject objectives	<p>Educational objectives General objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To familiarize students with the basic trends and theories of criminology and victimology. To develop the ability to critically analyze the causes of crime and social responses to crime. To develop sensitivity to the situation of crime victims and their place in the justice system. To understand the relationship between criminology, criminal law, criminal policy, and human rights. <p>Specific objectives</p> <p>The student:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> understands the interdisciplinary nature of criminology and victimology; is familiar with biological, psychological, and sociological theories of crime; is able to explain the mechanisms of deviance, social control, and stigmatization; analyzes the position of the victim in criminal law and models of justice; evaluates traditional and restorative models of response to crime. 						

Learning outcomes	Course outcome	Subject outcome	Method of verification
	[PRAWOJ5_KO03] is ready to actively participate in entities carrying out professional activities related to law	The student is ready to use knowledge of criminology and victimology in the activities of institutions involved in crime prevention, victim protection, and the application of criminal and penal law.	[SK1] oral statement/conversation/discussion [SK4] test/exam - oral or written
	[PRAWOJ5_UW05] is able to perceive and analyse moral dilemmas, generate solutions and justify the positions adopted	The student is able to identify and analyze moral dilemmas arising in criminology and victimology, in particular those related to social response to crime, victim status, perpetrator responsibility, and the role of social control institutions, and to formulate justified proposals for their solutions.	[SU4] test/exam - oral or written [SU5] implementation of a problem task
	[PRAWOJ5_WK09] has an in-depth knowledge of legal institutions and constructions specific to various fields of law, including selected specific areas of law discussed in the course of study	The student has in-depth knowledge of criminal law and criminal enforcement institutions analyzed from a criminological and victimological perspective, including measures to respond to crime and mechanisms for protecting victims.	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written [SW1] oral statement/conversation/discussion [SW2] presentation/project/paper/report
	[PRAWOJ5_WK10] has an in-depth knowledge of the principles of ethical and appropriate communication in legal and legal language	The student knows and understands the principles of ethical use of legal language in the description of crime and victimization, including communication concerning perpetrators and victims of crime.	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written [SW1] oral statement/conversation/discussion [SW2] presentation/project/paper/report
	[PRAWOJ5_WG05] identifies in depth the various forms of social life, including the rights and duties of individuals in different contexts, with particular reference to the phenomena of violation of the law and their consequences	The student identifies and analyzes the social determinants of crime and victimization, as well as the consequences of legal violations for individuals and social groups in depth.	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written [SW1] oral statement/conversation/discussion [SW2] presentation/project/paper/report

<p>Subject contents</p>	<p>Criminology and victimology concept, subject, research methods.</p> <p>Biological concepts of crime (Lombroso, Kretschmer, Sheldon criticism).</p> <p>Psychological theories of crime (Freud, Eysenck, behaviorism, frustration aggression).</p> <p>Sociological theories of crime: anomie (Durkheim, Merton), Chicago school, cultural conflict (Sellin), differential association (Sutherland).</p> <p>Theories of social control and stigmatization, criminal career theory (Hirschi, Lemert, etc.).</p> <p>Controlology (J.Q. Wilson, C. Ray Jaffrey): broken windows theory, CPTED, penal populism.</p> <p>Crime as a social phenomenon structure, dynamics, crime cards.</p> <p>Victimology the concept of victim, typologies of victims.</p> <p>The effects of crime on victims (psychological, social, economic).</p> <p>Special victims: children, women, the elderly, victims of domestic violence.</p> <p>Restorative justice origins, philosophical and legal foundations.</p> <p>Models of restorative justice (mediation, conferences, restorative circles).</p> <p>Restorative justice in Polish and comparative law.</p>
<p>Prerequisites and co-requisites</p>	<p>Prerequisites The following are required to enroll in this course: completion of a course in substantive criminal law (in particular the general part), completion of a course in criminal procedural law (covering the basics of criminal proceedings), ability to use basic criminal law acts, in particular the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure. A basic knowledge of constitutional law in the area of criminal liability and the right to defense is also recommended.</p>

Assessment methods and criteria	Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade
	The achievement of learning outcomes is verified on the basis of: · a written or oral exam covering theoretical issues in the field of criminology and victimology; Assessment criteria include: · factual accuracy and knowledge of criminological concepts, · ability to analyze and interpret crime and victimization phenomena, · ability to critically use subject literature, · independence and logical reasoning.	51.0%	100.0%
Recommended reading	Basic literature	Basic literature Criminology Piotr Chomczyński, Przemysław Frąckowiak, Dagmara Woźniakowska (eds.) Criminology. Theory and Practice Warsaw: Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN, 2024. Brunon Hołyst, Criminology (12th ed.) Warsaw: Wolters Kluwer, 2022. Emil W. Pływaczewski (eds.), Crime in the 21st Century: Opportunities and Challenges for Criminology Białystok: Wydawnictwo Temida 2, 2020 (editorial team). Victimology: Ewa Bieńkowska, Victimology Warsaw: Wolters Kluwer Polska, 2018. Cezary Kulesza, Procedural Victimology Białystok: Wydawnictwo Temida 2, 2020. Brunon Hołyst, Criminal Victimology Warsaw: Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN, 2021.	
	Supplementary literature	Supplementary literature Criminology Emil W. Pływaczewski, Ewa M. Guzik-Makaruk (eds.) Selected legal, criminological, and medical aspects of social exclusion Białystok: Wydawnictwo Temida 2, 2016. Anthony Walsh, Cody Jorgensen, Criminology: The Essentials, 4th Ed. Los Angeles/London: SAGE Publications, 2025 Sandra Walklate (red.), Handbook of Victims and Victimology, London/ New York: Routledge, 2018	
	eResources addresses		
Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What factors do biological criminological theories refer to? 2. What factors are taken into account in psychological criminological theories? 3. How do sociological criminological theories explain theories of crime? 4. How can biosocial theories influence the direction of future criminological research? 5. The usefulness of criminology in preventing crime and combating problems resulting from crime 6. B. Mendelsohn's general victimology - relevance in contemporary debates. 7. Feminist criminology and its criticism. 		
Work placement	Not applicable		

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