

ACADEMIC YEAR	2020/2021
FACULTY	Faculty of Applied Sciences
FIELD OF STUDY/MAJOR	Criminology
	second-cycle studies
SYLLABI	

Course title	Term	ECTS	Course description/Objectives	Course-related educational outcomes	Language the course is taught in
State safety	1,2	1	The aim of the course is to explain ways of regulating and supervising the state safety, to outline the related challenges and hazards and the effect of contemporary phenomena) political, economic and other) on the changes regarding the state safety. The course provides in-depth analysis of selected phenomena in the contemporary world in terms of state safety.	Students know the interrelationships between state safety and other social sciences. They understand the relationships between state safety issues and crime and pathology. Students can describe, analyse and assess selected criminal or pathological phenomena in the context of state safety, and plan relevant actions in the interest of state safety. Students are aware of the necessity of constant broadening of their substantive knowledge and professional self-development; they respect principles of ethics on a professional basis.	Polish
Contemporary conceptions of ethics	1,2	2	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with main currents of contemporary philosophy and ethics, provide them with knowledge and develop skills and competencies enabling active participation in debates regarding current ethical, cultural and worldview dilemmas. The issues discussed during the course pertain to the contemporary phenomena and related challenges: globalization, multiculturalism, secularization of western societies, intensification of fundamentalist	Students identify and define ethical and existential dilemmas and their premises, find and argument their resolutions congruent with a particular situation. Students anticipate existential and ethical dilemmas, analyse their sources, conditions and possible resolutions. Students discuss contemporary dilemmas formulate and present their standpoint to representatives of different ethical and religious traditions, accurately selects their	Polish

			movements, nihilism and 'axiological void', 'disenchantment of the world', crisis of democracy and liberal order, development of medicine, aging of western societies.	arguments, interpret and evaluate the arguments of their opponents. Students respect cultural difference of the people they meet at their work, they are sensitive to differences resulting from diverse ethical traditions and worldviews, and can resolve possible problems resulting from these differences. Students act according to ethical principles, are responsible for the consequences of their actions, establish the hierarchy of values consulting the situational conditions of the cases discussed.	
German	3	3	The aim of the course is to prepare students for a B2+ level exam, provide students with speciality-related vocabulary and grammar structures, develop their language skills with emphasis on listening and reading comprehension and speaking.	Students explain and define key concepts, discuss and provide multi-faceted arguments in the discussion, summarize written and spoken texts, know how to use a foreign language in written and spoken communication. Students can translate words and phrases in the listened and read texts, they can work in a team on a project and present it, and produce written and spoken texts on various topics. Students display active, creative and co-operative attitudes.	Polish
English	3	3	The aim of the course is to prepare students for a B2+ level exam, provide students with speciality-related vocabulary and grammar structures, develop their language skills with emphasis on listening and reading comprehension and speaking.	Students explain and define key concepts, discuss and provide multi-faceted arguments in the discussion, summarize written and spoken texts, know how to use a foreign language in written and spoken communication. Students can translate words and phrases in the listened and read texts, they can work in a team on a project and present it, and produce written and spoken texts on various topics. Students display active, creative and co-operative attitudes.	Polish
Logic	1,2	4	The aim of the course is to provide students with knowledge regarding basic logical notions, history of logic, basic logical theorems, rules of discussion, heuristic argument and public speech,	Students know logical notions pertaining to norms of inferencing, argumentation and application of propositional calculus laws; they know the principles of discussion, heuristic	Polish

			<p>most common logical errors and logical paradoxes. During the course students develop skills pertaining to the issues discussed.</p>	<p>argument and public speech, and the catalogue of most common logical errors and logical paradoxes. Students can define the notions, carry out logical proving, verify data, prescind, see analogies, and speak clearly and illustratively. Students participate in debates, present their standpoint based on subject literature (also foreign language), carry out inductive and deductive reasoning. Students reason critically, oppose dogmatism, work in a team planning and sharing tasks reasonably.</p>	
<p>MA Seminar</p>	<p>3,4</p>	<p>12</p>	<p>The aim of the course is to prepare students for conducting individual research procedures, collecting and proper processing of indispensable research material, verifying research hypotheses and correct inferencing. Students are expected to prepare their MA theses on time, according to the standards defined by the university requirements and the supervisor.</p>	<p>Students know and understand the processes and legal/organizational structures within criminology relevant for their professional work. Students know and understand the principles of intellectual property protection and legal conditions of scientific and research activity. Students have in-depth knowledge of developmental trends in criminology. Students can analyse the effects of their theoretical and practical activity as regards their speciality; they can point out areas requiring modification and plan relevant actions. Students can design their own research procedure based on their criminological knowledge. Students prepare and present an advanced elaboration of the selected criminological problem, based on the Polish and foreign subject literature as well as other sources, respecting the copyrights. Students are convinced of the sense of the task taken up and the need of a professional approach to it; they are aware of their responsibility for the effects of their work, resulting from ethical principles of scientific research work. Students appreciate the need for constant learning, both through self-study</p>	<p>Polish</p>

				and various forms of institutionalized education.	
MA Seminar	1,2	8	The main objective of the seminar is to recognize the areas of students' interests and help them choose and define the topic of their MA theses, conduct the source query and prepare a draft version of the theoretical part of their theses.	Students know and understand the processes and legal/organizational structures within criminology relevant for their professional work. Students know and understand the principles of intellectual property protection and legal conditions of scientific and research activity. Students have in-depth knowledge of developmental trends in criminology. Students can analyse the effects of their theoretical and practical activity as regards their speciality; they can point out areas requiring modification and plan relevant actions. Students can design their own research procedure based on their criminological knowledge. Students prepare and present an advanced elaboration of the selected criminological problem, based on the Polish and foreign subject literature as well as other sources, respecting the copyrights. Students are convinced of the sense of the task taken up and the need of a professional approach to it; they are aware of their responsibility for the effects of their work, resulting from ethical principles of scientific research work. Students appreciate the need for constant learning, both through self-study and various forms of institutionalized education.	Polish
Contemporary conceptions of philosophy	1,2	2	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with main currents of contemporary philosophy and ethics, provide them with knowledge and develop skills and competencies enabling active participation in debates regarding current ethical, cultural and worldview dilemmas. The issues discussed during the course pertain to the contemporary phenomena and related challenges: globalization, multiculturalism, secularization of	Students identify and define philosophical and existential dilemmas and their premises, find and argument their resolutions congruent with a particular situation. Students anticipate existential and philosophical dilemmas, analyse their sources, conditions and possible resolutions. Students discuss contemporary dilemmas formulate and present their standpoint to representatives of different	Polish

			western societies, intensification of fundamentalist movements, nihilism and 'axiological void', 'disenchantment of the world', crisis of democracy and liberal order, development of medicine, aging of western societies.	philosophical and religious traditions, accurately selects their arguments, interpret and evaluate the arguments of their opponents. Students respect cultural difference of the people they meet at their work, they are sensitive to differences resulting from diverse philosophical traditions and worldviews, and can resolve possible problems resulting from these differences.	
Methodology of social sciences	1,2	6	The aim of the course is to increase students' knowledge regarding methodological specificity within social studies, develop their skills and social competencies in terms of conducting their own research projects in criminology issues.	Students can identify and describe all stages of a scientific research process; they explain the role of theory in the scientific research studies. Students conceptualize their research project according to premises and methodological procedures of social sciences. Students can discern ethical problems of their research work and search for their constructive resolutions. Students work effectively in a team on their research project.	Polish
Theories of deviant behaviours	1,2	1	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with theories regarding deviant behaviours.	Students can define various theories of deviant behaviour. They can characterize and point out causes and effects of various deviant behaviours. Students can take up corrective actions in the cases of contact with deviant behaviours. Students co-operate with local institutions to prevent deviant behaviours.	Polish
Psychology of personality and individual differences	1,2	3	The aim of the course is to provide students with knowledge regarding human personality and theoretical perspectives for analysing human behaviour, intelligence, temper and cognitive styles in the context of individual differences. The issues are discussed with reference to the latest research on genetic determinants of personality traits as well as cultural and psychophysiological determinants of human activity. The knowledge enables students' better understanding of the	Students know basic conceptions of personality, intelligence, temper and cognitive styles, and they understand the genesis of individual differences. Students can identify the problems of an individual and suggest an aid program. Students can employ their knowledge of theory of personality and individual differences in conducting analysis of the situation of an individual, their mental resources and ability to cope with the situation. Students should employ their	Polish

			behaviour of individuals and the essence of individual differences among them.	knowledge in controlling their own attitudes and creating the right relationships with others.	
Public safety	1,2	2	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with selected conceptions and current theoretical trends in criminology, sociology and organizational psychology as regards interpersonal communication; raise students' awareness concerning purposeful role of an individual in a social system and build up students' experience as regards providing/organizing safety in public spaces. During the course students develop the skills of communication and interpretation of psychosocial phenomena and processes.	Students can discuss trends and tendencies in contemporary resolutions to public safety problems. They have relevant theoretical knowledge which they can relate to particular situations regarding public safety and the existing threats. Students can search for required materials, analyse them and draw inferences. Students prepare alternative proposals of problem resolutions in a written form, and argue for them. Students employ their knowledge to manage a team work. Students co-operate in a team, create the right relationships with other team members. Students are oriented towards correct identification and effective resolutions of professional dilemmas.	Polish
Forensic sociology	1,2	2	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with various considerations of forensic sociology in terms of social functioning.	Students have basic knowledge regarding correct functioning of an individual in a society, and socioenvironmental conditions for criminal behaviour. Students identify the interrelationships between sociology, criminology, criminalistics and other social sciences. Students recognize and critically assess the core and course of the criminal phenomena and pathologies, especially their social condition. Students can practically apply the methodology of socio-criminalistic research. Students can co-operate with specialists in various fields to identify social background of crime.	Polish
Victimology	1,2	3	The aim of the course is to provide students with in-depth knowledge and skills regarding victimology.	Students can define and describe problems related to victimology, they can point out the causes of victimhood and the effects of victimization. Students can diagnose and	Polish

				resolve victimology-related problems and co-operate with other specialists in this regard.	
Work placement	1,2; 3,4	20	The aim of the course is to increase students' knowledge and develop skills regarding their specialization, familiarize them with the activity profile of work placement-providing entity in various aspects and the specificity of a work environment regarding economic crime and detective activity.	Students have knowledge regarding the organization and functioning of the institution, and its basic documentation. Students can analyse the social phenomena occurring within the organization, observed during the practice. Students can identify the kind of a problem, point out its causes and assess its effects. During the placement students demonstrate active, involved and creative attitude; they hierarchize tasks and co-operate with placement supervisor.	Polish
Work placement	1,2; 3,4	20	The aim of the course is to increase students' knowledge and develop skills regarding their specialization, familiarize them with the activity profile of work placement-providing entity in various aspects and the specificity of a work environment regarding internal safety and safety risk prevention	Students have knowledge regarding the organization and functioning of the institution, and its basic documentation. Students can analyse the social phenomena occurring within the organization, observed during the practice. Students can identify the kind of a problem, point out its causes and assess its effects. During the placement students demonstrate active, involved and creative attitude; they hierarchize tasks and co-operate with placement supervisor.	Polish
Economic crime and corruption	3,4	2	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with the problem of organised crime, its scope, risks and fight against it.	Students know basic stages and conduct elements of organised crime and corruption. They know mechanisms of corruption at various planes of functioning of social structures. Students presents and characterise the acts of analysing and diagnosing the state and effects of processes, and inserting necessary corrections. Students can point out and apply relevant techniques and investigative methods with regard to organised crime and corruption. Students practically apply their subject knowledge of justice: prosecutors, criminal and penitentiary courts and other bodies involved in fighting	Polish

				organised crime and corruption. Students work in a team to achieve team and individual goals; they show creativity, resourcefulness and the ability of effective prioritizing in achieving their goals.	
Organised crime	3,4	2	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with the issues in organised crime worldwide	Students know the social phenomena classified as organised crime, the methods of identifying, fighting against and preventing this kind of crime as well as law enforcement bodies involved in fighting and preventing organised crime. Students can point out and apply methods and techniques of investigation adequate to a particular case of organised crime. Students practically apply their subject knowledge of justice: prosecutors, criminal and penitentiary courts and other bodies involved in fighting organised crime. Students can analyse, characterise, recognise and interpret organised crime phenomena in terms of social threats. work in a team to achieve team and individual goals; they can select adequate measures to deal with organised crime. Students work in a team to achieve team and individual goals; they show creativity, resourcefulness and the ability of effective prioritizing in achieving their goals.	Polish
Drug-related crime	3,4	2	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with the notion of intoxicant, kinds of addiction, classes of drugs and the scale of drug-related crime in Poland and worldwide as well as new trends in this kind of crime. Students become familiarized with relating legal provisions, methods of prevention and fighting against this crime.	Students know the history of narcotics in Poland and worldwide, can define a drug, describe kinds of addictions and drug tolerance, and characterise drugs. Students know the effects of drugs on crime and the related methods of crime (the act on prevention of drug abuse, the act on prevention of drug-related crime); students can use the relevant legal acts in professional practice; design a prophylactic programme regarding harmfulness of drugs and drug	Polish

				substitutes. Students are aware of the interrelationship between drug-related crime and other kinds of crime and negative social phenomena.	
Suicidology	3,4	3	The aim of the course is to provide students with in-depth knowledge regarding objectives of suicidology, the notion of suicide, etiology of suicidal behaviours, investigative issues in suicidology, assisting people after suicide attempts, suicide attempt prevention systems and legal aspects of suicide.	Students understand the core of suicidal behaviour issues, they know the notion and etiology of suicidal behaviours, basic methods of suicidal acts, forms of assistance to people after attempted suicides and basic forms of attempted suicide prevention. Students can point out and resolve basic moral and ethical problems underlying suicidal behaviours. Students can analyse, evaluate and verify aid actions for people after suicidal attempts as well as preventive actions. Students present active attitude towards identifying and preventing attempted suicides.	Polish
Terrorism analysis and its forms	3,4	3	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with the genesis of terrorism, its development, methods and tactics of terrorist groups as well as pointing out proper reactions to terrorist threats and providing characterizations of selected terrorist organizations.	Students know the functioning mode of a contemporary society and its philosophical, cultural, economic, legal, historical, religious, political and social conditions underlying contemporary conflicts. Students know the methods of identifying and preventing and fighting terrorism. Students have broad knowledge about new trends in terrorism and methods of prevention as regards safety. On the basis of independently selected scientific sources, students can characterise changes of the contemporary society in terms of philosophy, culture, law, economy and sociology. Students can analyse and characterise terrorism as exemplified by selected terrorist attacks, recognise and interpret terrorist threats in terms of social threats, select measures adequate to terrorist threats. Students are aware of the relationship between the level of safety in a broad sense	Polish

				and limitations on civic rights as regards terrorism.	
Offences around Stadiums	3,4	1	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with the problem of offences related to sports events and ways of preventing them.	Students know offences around stadiums as a form of crime, they have relevant knowledge about this kind of pathology and forms of preventing/ fighting against it. Students can take adequate proactive and reactive measures and refer to relevant legal acts pin the cases of the crime discussed. Students can prepare (individually or in a team) a plan of preventing offences around stadiums and protecting individuals and social groups from their effects. Students are prepared to co-operate with specialists in various fields and sensitive to ethical behaviour at work.	Polish
Social maladjustment and pathologies and internal security	3,4	2	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with the notions of norm and social pathology and their place in the internal safety system; provide information about various forms of social pathology, their destructive and self-destructive manifestations and complex determinants. Students are made aware of a sociocultural context of emerging, detecting and preventing social pathologies; they are presented basic forms of intervention and prevention as regards social pathologies.	Students can define the notions pertaining to social maladjustment and social pathologies. Students have knowledge of basic forms of intervention and prevention of social pathology escalation. Students can point out and describe the environments at risk of social maladjustment and pathology; students can point out various options and forms of intervention, and formulate recommendations regarding appropriate measures for internal safety. Students are sensitive to ethical behaviour on professional basis; they are aware of themselves and their environment, which enables their effective functioning in the society.	Polish
Crime prevention	3,4	3	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with the principles of crime prevention, Polish system of state safety, determinants and kinds of crime and ways of developing crime prevention strategies.	Students know legal principles that underlie the functioning of the state and its safety system. Students know the principles of creating and realizing strategies of crime prevention. Students know types of crime and their determining factors. Students can, individually and in a team, create and implement strategies aimed at preventing	Polish

				particular forms of crime. Students can select methods of work adequate to the situation and in accordance with relevant legal bases. Students co-operate effectively and substantively with specialists in other fields to prepare relevant crime-preventive strategies. Students take into account ethical aspects of their activity, and prioritize effectively.	
Migration	3,4	2	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with the issue of migration in the contemporary world and related legal principles and policies of the European countries.	Students know the causes and effects of migration, its legal, social and political aspects. Students have knowledge of migration-related crime and threats. Students can select adequate measures in the case of migration-related threats; they are sensitive to psychological aspects of migration and the resulting threats to safety. Students skilfully use the legal acts related to the issues of migration, safety and threats to safety. Considering legal and ethical aspects, students can select solutions adequate to specific situations in the public space resulting from migration. Students act ethically, they are open to co-operation with specialists in various fields related to migration (culture, sociology, psychology); they appreciate the need for constant intellectual self-development.	Polish
Legal order authorities in Poland	3,4	2	The aim of the course is to provide students with indispensable knowledge regarding kind of authorities of legal order in Poland, their objectives and ways of functioning as well as the rights and responsibilities of legal subjects.	Students know Polish legal system and law enforcement bodies. Students have knowledge regarding functioning and the range of responsibilities of law enforcement bodies as well as the rights and responsibilities of legal entities and the interrelationships between the institutions of legal order, social and economic organisations and citizens. In their activities, students take into account the principles of state's legal order. Students can effectively	Polish

				navigate through the reality of legal order, and resolve the tasks in compliance with Polish legal order. Students act in compliance with ethical and legal principles. Students are aware of the necessity of constant increasing and updating their knowledge of Polish legal order in the context of legal and social changes.	
Citizenship formation	3,4	3	The aim of the course is to provide students with detailed knowledge regarding political system in Poland in the context of political changes and relationships between the state and an individual historically and contemporarily. Students become familiarized with the way Poland functions nowadays and the structures of the European Union. Students are provided with practical knowledge of their rights and responsibilities as citizens of Poland and part of the society. Students are made sensitive to changes occurring in the contemporary world and their effects: migration, multiculturalism or different state systems. Students are provided with relevant tools for developing their national identity and civic attitude.	Students know the principles of functioning of the state and legal order bodies in Poland. Students can plan relevant activities taking into account the principles of functioning of the state and the characteristics of its political system. Students display ethical attitudes in the public service, according to Polish ethical and legal standards. Students are aware of the factors affecting the formation (and deformation) of civic attitudes. They are aware of their own civic attitudes, the factors affecting them, the values held and potential threats.	Polish
Crisis management and Public Assembly Act	3,4	3	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with norms and rules of crisis management, the causes of crises, the probability of their occurrence and their effects on life, health, property and environment. Students develop their ability to understand causes and course of crises, principles of responding to them as well as forecasting and predicting the ways they will develop. Students are provided with knowledge and skills for proper organizing and managing of the assemblies.	Students have knowledge regarding crises, their causes, probability of occurrence and the effects on life, health, property and the environment. Students know the structure of the crisis management involving crises prevention, response to crises and relief measures. students can report and properly organise an assembly in compliance with the provisions of the public assembly act. Students understand the causes and course of crises and the principles of response as well as forecasting and predicting the ways they will develop territorially and with regard to the threats to people's lives, property and	Polish

				the environment. Students appreciate and respect the viewpoints and beliefs of others, relative to the freedom of assembly.	
Organization and Team Management	3,4	3	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with ways of preventing risks to public safety, theoretical conceptions of safety understood as the management area; they become familiarized with personality types and conditions for command and control, and the characteristics of post-traumatic stress disorder.	Students know the principles of organising and managing of teams, especially in the situations posing threats to internal safety. Students have knowledge regarding safety management in its particular areas. Students can use activating tools for constant improvement of the quality of human resources management and the standards of safety. Students can manage the teams and organise their work. Students display active attitudes as regards designing the changes for safety management.	Polish
Safety in cyberspace	3,4	1	The aim of the course is to develop students' knowledge, skills and competencies as regards safety threats in cyberspace and principles of reacting to them. Students become familiarized with opportunities and threats of the virtual world and ways of preventing or fighting the latter.	Students know the threats to safety in the cyberspace and the principles of the Internet safety. Students can identify and characterise the safety threats in cyberspace, and respond to them adequately. Students can plan and take up intervention measures in the cases of cyberthreats. Students act in compliance with cyberethics; they understand the necessity of constant professional self-development with regard to changes in cyberspace and new forms of cyberthreats.	Polish
Shooting training	3,4	2	The aim of the course is to provide students with theoretical knowledge regarding types of firearm, its construction, handling and safety rules, and developing relevant practical skills.	Students know the principles and the legal basis for handling and use of a firearm. students can handle a firearm in a safe way. Students can analyse the situation and recognise the legitimacy of the use of a firearm; they are aware of the possible threats of handling a firearm and use it responsibly.	Polish
The basics of self-defence	3,4	1	The aim of the course is to provide students with theoretical knowledge regarding self-defence and its legal and psychological aspects. Students develop basic practical skills for self-defence to be	Students know theoretical background as well as psychological and legal bases of self-defence. Students can practically apply the principles of self-defence in their private and	Polish

			used in their private and professional life. They also improve the skills developed.	professional life. Students can analyse the threat and select the self-defence methods adequate to the situation. Students are aware of the rules for legitimate use of self-defence techniques and the necessity of constant development of their self-defence skills.	
Hearing of a witness and interrogation of the accused	3,4	2	The aim of the course is to provide students with knowledge regarding logical culture, legal basis and constraints on hearing of the victim and witnesses and interrogation of the accused as well as pointing out the importance of a professional hearing/interrogation as a source of information about the perpetrator and their motivation. Students become familiarized with special forms of interrogation, significant errors in legal proceedings and witness/victim's prevarication, and the FBI's methods of interrogation.	Students know the code of criminal proceedings, the rights and duties of the accused, the way of carrying out and recording the actions as well as using the material collected to infer about the perpetrator and their motivation. Students can argue and participate in a discussion, respecting the opponent's point of view; they can use their knowledge in the trial/court proceedings. Students act in compliance with the provisions in the code of criminal proceedings, respect other people's dignity and show empathy.	Polish
Victimology and the individualised identification of perpetrators	3,4	1	The aim of the course is to equip students with tools for collecting information about the victim that enable creating their victimological profile. Students are made aware of the importance of the victimological interview for the individualised identification of perpetrators.	Student understand the significance of a victimological interview for the individualised identification of the perpetrator; they can independently prepare themselves to and conduct a victimological interview as well as analysing the interview data. Students display an active attitude while communicating with various people in different emotional states in order to conduct the interview in the ethical way.	Polish
Offender profiling	3,4	6	The aim of the course is to provide students with knowledge about criminal profiling and its typologies, and develop students' skills for independent preparation of the offender's profile.	Students know the typology of homicides and homicide offenders, sexual crimes and sexual crime perpetrators. Students can analyse the modus operandi and the thought process of the perpetrator in particular types of homicide. Students can independently prepare the profiles of homicide and sexual crime perpetrators. Students can analyse the psychological processes underlying sexual	Polish

				crimes. Students can co-operate with various specialists to use information from various sources for preparing the perpetrator's profile.	
Forensic psychology	1,2	3	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with methods of establishing the fact of the crime, the way it has been committed, detecting perpetrators, and preventing crimes and other social pathologies. Students are provided with knowledge regarding the mechanisms underlying criminal behaviour of adults and minors and develop skills for psychological diagnosis.	Students know particular issues in forensic psychology as well as psychological background for criminal and victims' behaviours. Students analyse behavioural motives of the perpetrator and can take up actions leading to perpetrator's disclosure. Students use their psychological knowledge to obtain witness statements and assess their credibility. Students act ethically during the hearing of witnesses. Students have interpersonal and communication skills that enable work with both criminals and victims.	Polish
Criminal law	1,2	3	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with basic sources of criminal law and proceedings and provisions of criminal law, with emphasis on their practical application.	Students have elementary knowledge of the criminal law and criminal proceedings. They can analyse the cases of crisis and search for resolutions provided for by legal provisions. Students can apply the methods and means available within the criminal law. Students are aware of the significance of professional operating of the state institutions as regards prevention and elimination of criminal threats.	Polish
The basics of forensic medicine	3,4	4	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with forensic medicine as a subfield of medicine, combining biological and medical knowledge with legal sciences, and being, in this way a reliable source of substantive knowledge for law enforcement agencies. During the course students become familiarized with the effects of various injuries and other factors on a human body and the circumstances of their occurrence, the issue of death and death-induced changes on the corpse, the methods of determining cause, kind and time of death, forensic diagnostics. Students are instructed about medical examination of living people and exhibits in the case of criminal	Students know the significance of forensic medicine as a bridge between medicine and law. They understand and explain terminology related to forensic medicine; they explain the significance of the signals of personal injury for determining the causes of death. Students can keep medical records - description of bodily harm, with emphasis on the tools used; they can collect information regarding the circumstances of the incident and secure the evidence at the scene. Students are oriented towards co-operation with other services at the scene.	Polish

			investigation or damage-to-health assessment. Practical classes involve tools qualification, qualification and kinds of injuries, verification of post-mortem changes with forensic medical expertise.		
The basics of criminalistics and inferencing from forensic research data	1,2	5	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with issues in criminalistics, research opportunities for particular groups of evidence and the use of evidence in a criminal trial.	Students can recognise trace evidence and have knowledge regarding securing of evidence (forensic and for the purpose of court proceedings); they know basic notions in criminalistics. Students employ their subject knowledge to recognise and secure forensic trace evidence. Students know the principles of health and safety at the scene and can apply the rules of contamination prevention. Students can draw inferences from the traces secured and use them appropriately in the criminal trial. Students can co-operate with other specialists to carry out forensic tasks.	Polish
Contemporary issues in sociology	1,2	5	The aim of the course is to present and discuss essential issues in contemporary sociology, help students understand changes occurring in a society (with emphasis on Polish society) and interpret phenomena and processes within the scope of interest of the contemporary sociology.	Students define, explain and order the key notions related to the 'risk society', community trust, identity and generationality. Students can present selected problems of a contemporary family with reference to Polish and foreign subject literature. Students can present the issue of new social movements in Poland and worldwide. Students identify the causes of educational inequalities and point out the possible ways of levelling educational opportunities.	Polish
Contemporary issues in psychology	1,2	5	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with main research trends in psychology in Poland and worldwide, with emphasis on research in applied psychology, transforming knowledge regarding behaviour of an individual in terms of perception, conscience, intelligence, memory, emotion and motivation; providing students with substantive knowledge regarding issues raising the biggest controversy among the researchers.	Students recognise the necessity of providing emotional support and care to the participants of the process of upbringing. Students employ psychological knowledge to diagnose and forecast pedagogical space. Students co-operate with a group contribute to educational projects.	Polish

Introduction to criminology	1,2	6	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with the scope of criminology, correct diagnosing of the causes of violating social norms, increase students' knowledge about characteristics of crime in contemporary Poland, the core of social prevention and social consequences of crime. Analysing methods of resolving crime problems from the perspective of criminology.	Students define the scope of criminology, correctly identify the causes of crime and characterise criminogenic environments. They can analyse and argue for the causes of crime and employ the subject knowledge to interpret social life. Students accurately identify social problems and select relevant research methods for them; they formulate correct judgments on criminogenic environments.	Polish
Psychological perspective on the analysis of forensic traces	3,4	1	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with the possible ways the psychologists use criminal evidence secured at the crime scene.	Students know and understand the modifying effect of individual factors on perception and evaluation of the reality. Students can point out the premisses and draw inferences about the incident. Students can distinguish a forensic trace from psychological one. Students are active and open to the work-related feedback.	Polish
Forensic response to incidents bearing features of a criminal offence. The role of public order bodies	3,4	3	The aim of the course is to make students aware of the significance and inimitability of visual inspection and the possibility of irrevocable loss of evidence for identifying the offender and their mode of operation. During the course students become familiarized with other executory legal regulations and with the issues of visual inspection of the scene; they develop the skills necessary for conducting proceedings in particularly complicated cases and filling out an inspection report.	Students know legal basis for inspection and can point out errors made while conducting it; they know the personnel of the forensic response team and its leader; they know which experts to include the team and at what stage, what questions to ask and how they contribute to the perpetrator's detection. Students can carry out a simple visual inspection, develop the skill of inferencing from discovered and preserved evidence. Students can make use of legal acts, issue a simple decision on appointment of an expert, categorize events. Students act ethically and in compliance with the procedures, they can work in a team and respect the competence of its members.	Polish
Issues in psychopathology	3,4	4	The aim of the course is to provide students with substantive knowledge about disorders in the functioning of an individual, which enables them correct identification of dysfunctions in this regard.	Students know and understand the processes affecting emotion and cognition, and the interrelations between emotion and cognition. Students know and understand the concepts	Polish

				relating to the theory of personality and personality disorders, the concepts relating to sexology, norms and pathologies regarding sexuality and basic kinds of sexual crime. Students can practically apply knowledge regarding cognitive processes as well as identifying defence mechanisms of the personality. Students can apply the basic knowledge of personality disorders in identifying kinds of personality disorders. Students use the knowledge regarding personality disorders and sexology in an ethical way.	
Behavioural indicator analysis in the witness and suspect's behaviour	3,4	4	The aim of the course is to help students understand the importance of interpersonal communication for effective information exchange, understand the importance of identifying synchronization (or lack of it) of speech and body language, develop students' skills regarding self-presentation, active listening, asking questions, influencing people and interpreting the results of students' analyses.	Students know the principles of effective verbal communication; they know how to combine verbal and non-verbal communication to appear authentic and influence people. students know basic modes of behaviour of witnesses and suspects. Students can communicate effortlessly and make a self-presentation using techniques of influencing people. Students can identify behaviour that raises doubt, recognise disparities between the body language and the verbal message conveyed, they can analyse the behaviour of the people observed. Students actively communicate with the environment and skilfully obtain information from their interlocutors.	Polish
Introduction to investigative psychology	3,4	1	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with the history of criminal profiling and the early theories of identifying offenders, terminology related to investigative psychology and criminal profiling, conception of geographical profiling, significance of criminal profile for judicial proceedings, factors and psychological aspects of witnesses' statements and special forms of hearing children and elderly persons, development	Students know and understand the importance of historical background for contemporary criminal profiling, and they are familiar with basic notions relating to investigative psychology and criminal profiling. Students know the kinds of profiling its possible applications during the investigation and at the level of judicial proceedings. Students can point out the	Polish

			of criminal profiling, role of motivation in crime, co-operation of various sciences in identifying offenders.	possibilities of criminal profiling at the stage of investigation and judicial proceedings. Students can use the knowledge regarding geographical profiling according to the kind of incident. Students demonstrate their activity in searching for knowledge and communication with others. Students are oriented towards using historical conceptions of the offenders in their present work as profilers.	
Organisation and methods of work of a profiler	3,4	7	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with approaches to criminal profiling in various countries and the basics of profiler's work.	Students know various models of working with data and know the data required for criminal profiling. Students can point out the sources of information, categorize and analyse the data while creating the offender's profile. Students can co-operate with other specialists on creating the offender's profile.	Polish
Physical education	2	0	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with the value of healthy lifestyle and the role of physical activity in psychosocial functioning and correct development of an individual. Students are provided knowledge about sports, leisure, tourism as well as core curriculum of physical education at various levels of education. The course aims at encouraging students to develop health-promoting attitudes and promote various forms of physical activity.	Students explain the importance of physical activity, mobility, leisure and tourism for individual's well-being. Students verify and interpret the information, draw inferences, formulate opinions and justify them as regards organization, implementation and effectiveness of health-promoting programs and sports/recreational events. On the basis of various source data, students can diagnose the situation regarding sports and leisure in the region; they can carry out SWOT analysis, identify priorities and specific objectives of mobility-, and sport-promoting programmes. Students show initiative in taking individual and group activities affecting human physical activity and leisure, and they can communicate effectively with people involved in organizing sports events and join the projects prepared.	Polish
Perpetrator's motivation analysis	3,4	2	The aim of the course is to provide students with knowledge about motivation, its characteristics	Students know and understand motivational processes and the effect of external factors on human motivation. Students can infer	Polish

			and role for functioning of an individual, with emphasis on perpetrator's motivation.	about motivational processes of the perpetrator from available data. Students have active attitudes towards professional self-development.	
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