

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

Course title	Term	ECTS	Course description/Objectives	Course-related educational outcomes	Language the course is taught in
Cyberspace and Digital Media. Cybercrime.	4	5	The aim of the course is to provide students with knowledge and develop their skills and competencies regarding the use of cyberspace and digital media. Students become familiarized with the issues of cybercrime and rules for reacting in crisis, chances and hazards related to virtual world, especially concerning children and adolescents as well as methods of protection from dangers coming from the Net sources.	Students can describe pathologies of the cyberspace and identify cases of cybercrime. Students have elementary knowledge regarding cybercrime, with emphasis on sex crime. Students can plan and take intervention action in crises related to cyberspace, recognise causes of criminal behaviour in cyberspace, know their social and legal consequences. Students act ethically in cyberspace, can design and implement long-term programmes aimed at fighting cybercrime.	Polish
Forensic medicine in forensic examination	5,6	3	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with the methods of work of legal experts and the role of forensic medicine in forensic examination as well as the significance of evidence rendered by legal experts for the investigation. Students become familiarized with legal basis for co-operation of forensic experts with uniformed services.	Students have knowledge regarding the basics of criminalistics and, as its extension, forensic medicine and its role in forensic examination, its methods and legal bases. Students can apply this knowledge while performing their investigative duties, ethically. Students are ready to substantively co-operate with specialists in various fields, they can prioritize and accomplish their tasks, have the need for continual professional self-development.	Polish
The basics of law and economics	5,6	3	The aim of the course is to present main legal institutions dealing with civil, trade and economic	Students know the basic economic law institutions and the legal forms of business	Polish

			<p>law and to familiarize students with the sources of law concerning the institutions of personal law, property law, civil responsibility and law of obligations. Students become familiarized with the principles of business activity and systems of business entities. Students are taught to discern relationships between law and various events of social and economic life, which contributes to students' knowledge, skills and social competencies.</p>	<p>activity. They can search for and analyse sources of law indispensable for assessing legal effects of various legal events, draw up legal documents for related to business activity; students demonstrate independence, method and diligence while working on legal issues, and understand people's various attitudes in public and private life.</p>	
Criminal procedure	5,6	3	<p>The aim of the course is to familiarize students with the issues in criminal trial - basic concepts, principles and prerequisites for court proceeding, contentious work and evidence procedures, evidence and enforcement measures in a criminal trial, as well as providing knowledge regarding criminal proceedings - preparatory and court proceedings.</p>	<p>Students have knowledge about the concept of criminal trial and the law of criminal proceedings, the core of a criminal trial as a legal phenomenon; they can point out the objectives of criminal proceedings. Students have knowledge about relationships of criminal law with other sciences (substantive criminal law, forensic medicine, forensic psychiatry, criminalistics and criminology, execution criminal law and criminal fiscal law and proceedings). Students accurately select methods and measures for criminal proceedings; they can formulate their own opinions regarding application of the law practice; students know operating rules of preparatory proceedings and administration of justice so they can act appropriately and professionally in the contact with these bodies and other participants of the trial.</p>	Polish
Privacy law	5,6	2	<p>During the course students become familiarized with the gist of privacy and ways of protecting personal data on the ground of civil, criminal and administrative law.</p>	<p>Students can define the legal bases for personal data protection; they know rules of processing, securing, recording and running personal data filing systems as well as principles of using them. Students identify ethical aspects of using personal data and are sensitive to them; they can use the knowledge of personal data protection principles in their professional practice. They apply modern</p>	Polish

				technologies working with personal data and are ready for constant self-development in this regard.	
Protection of classified data	5,6	3	The aim of the course is to provide students with knowledge regarding classified information, methods of its protection and differences between non-public and public information.	Students can define the legal bases for classified data protection; they know rules of processing, securing and accessing classified data. Students identify ethical aspects of protecting and using classified data and are sensitive to them; they can use the knowledge of classified data protection principles in their professional practice. They apply modern technologies working with classified data and are ready for constant self-development in this regard.	Polish
Detective tactics and techniques	5,6	5	The course aims at familiarizing students with specific methods of criminal investigation.	Students know legal regulations regarding investigation services and their role in a law-abiding country. They know detective's basic eligibility consequent on the legal constraints and detective tactics and techniques. Students can accurately analyse pathologies and take adequate action consequent on the analysis of the current situation and the subject of investigation service order. Students can draw up basic documents authenticating their duties within the order accepted. Students use communication and interpersonal skills that allow them to work with individuals and groups in various environments and social contexts; they can establish contact and co-operate with specialists in other fields within the investigation conducted.	Polish
Criminal law vs misdemeanours law	5,6	4	The aim of the course is to provide students with knowledge regarding the sources of criminal law and misdemeanour law, basic terminology and institutions, differences between crime and misdemeanour, the structure of laws, legal responsibility for committing crimes and misdemeanours.	Students know basic terms regarding criminal law and misdemeanours law, and differences between them; they know methods and tools for obtaining knowledge about current regulations within criminal law and misdemeanours law. Students can establish state of fact and carry out interpretation of	Polish

				provisions, make use of court adjudications, subject literature and databases. Students understand constant necessity of self-study resulting from evolution of views and changes of provisions regarding criminal law and misdemeanour law.	
Crime scene forensic response	5,6	5	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 the errors made while conducting it; they know the personnel of the forensic response team and its leader; they can take a simple notification of the offence committed. Students know what services carry out particular securing procedures at the scene, and know how to carry out procedures in- and outside criminal proceedings at the scene. Students can carry out a simple visual inspection and draw inferences on the basis of disclosed and preserved evidence. Students can categorize events, make use of legal acts and issue a simple decision concerning expert appointment. Students act ethically, maintain procedures, respect the rules of team work.	Polish
Forensic methods of disclosing, securing and investigating evidence	5,6	3	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with practical aspects of criminal investigation, provide them with indispensable theoretical knowledge and prepare them for participating and independent conducting of investigative and forensic procedures taking into account legal aspects.	Students have basic and in-depth knowledge of selected issues in criminalistics, and they apply the knowledge in the investigative practice; they know methods and techniques of criminal investigation in terms of forensic practice. Students act ethically, individually organize and conduct investigative operations and procedures to the extent necessary at the scene of the crime in accordance with rules and requirements of investigation and with the use of adequate methods and techniques. Students are ready to co-operate with specialists in related fields. Students independently hierarchize the actions, taking into account the top-down recommendations and legal aspects of the situation.	Polish

Forensic psychology	3	5	<p>The aim of the course is to familiarize students with methods of establishing the fact of the criminal offence, method of its committing, disclosing the offenders and preventing crime and social pathologies. Students are provided knowledge about the specificity of psychological diagnosis in this regard and mechanisms of criminal behaviour of adults and juveniles.</p>	<p>Students know basic issues in forensic psychology and psychological background of criminal behaviour and behaviour of the victims. Students analyse the motivation of the offenders and can take actions to disclose them. Students apply their psychological knowledge to obtain witnesses' statements and assess their credibility. Students act ethically during the interrogation of the witnesses; they have communication and interpersonal skills that allow them to work with offenders and victims.</p>	Polish
Physical education	1,2	1	<p>The aim of the course is to increase students' awareness regarding healthcare, healthy lifestyle and physical activity, developing moral and social attitudes based on sports values, preventing sport-related injuries, effective relaxation techniques.</p>	<p>Students have knowledge about human life, determinants of human physical and mental development and a man adopting various roles as a member of a goal-oriented team. Students can analyse and evaluate their individual and group work and point out areas of their activity that need improvement in terms of effectiveness of self-development or group results (e.g. in team games). Students can cooperate and work in a team, adopting various roles and respecting different views; they can be inspirational and participate in group-projects preparing and carrying out social, economic and other projects, taking into account legal, financial and social considerations. Students understand the need for life-long learning in terms of self-development and forms of adult education.</p>	Polish
Work placement	5,6	10	<p>The aim of the course is to increase students' knowledge and develop skills regarding their specialization, familiarize them with the specificity of work environment in penitentiaries and the specificity of post-penitentiary assistance and probation officer's work.</p>	<p>Students have knowledge about organisation and functioning of the institution and its basic documentation. They can observe and analyse social phenomena occurring in the institution during the placement, can identify problems, point out their causes and assess the effects. During the placement students demonstrate active, involved and creative attitude; they</p>	Polish

				hierarchize tasks and co-operate with placement supervisor.	
Organization and methods of work of prison service	6	4	Students become familiarized with the process of shaping socially undesirable attitudes and the role of environmental, emotional and cognitive factors in the genesis of social maladjustment and deviation. During the course students are provided with knowledge about selected methods of preventative and corrective work in penitentiaries. Students become familiarized with organizational structure of Prison Service, legal acts regulating its activity and the character of work of prison personnel. The instructor aims at creating a positive attitude towards corrective work in a penitentiary.	Students know organizational structure of Prison Service, and legal acts regulating its activity, describe methods of corrective and penitentiary work applied under prison confinement conditions. Students can point out and implement effective methods of corrective work with alcoholics under prison confinement conditions. Students are aware of hazards related to prison officer's work and develop their skills of coping with job-related stress.	Polish
Psychological diagnostics	6	3	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with the methods of work of a psychologist, with emphasis on clinical methods of diagnosing personality (observation, talk, interview, analysis of products) and their contribution to investigative work, analysis of an individual's behaviour, their motivations etc.	Students have basic knowledge regarding research method in psychology and clinical and experimental tools for a diagnostic process; they know ethical problems occurring in psychological diagnosis. Students can infer about one's personal traits from behaviour observation, talk, interview and analysis of works Students act ethically; they can co-operate with a group, communicate with specialists in various fields, conform to the team rules.	Polish
The history of penology	6	2	The course presents the development of penology in Poland and worldwide throughout history, the essence of imprisonment and its historical evolution towards isolation.	Students know the genesis and essence of imprisonment and understand the functioning of penitentiary systems; they can correctly interpret and explain the objectives and role of penology from a historical perspective, as well as critically evaluating its role and objectives in the state and legal system. Students understand the necessity of constant insight into penitentiary science.	Polish
Organisation and methods of work of a probation officer	6	4	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with the character of a probation officer's job, its legal and practical aspects, describe their responsibilities	Students have basic knowledge regarding duties, powers and tasks assigned to a probation officer, resulting from legal basis of	Polish

			imposed by the law and the environments where they perform their duties. Students are provided with knowledge about probation and the methods of work; they develop skills indispensable for the job. Students are aware of the need for self-study and professional development in this regard.	probation; they can describe methods and techniques of corrective work of a probation officer and propose the ones relevant to the work with a particular ward. Students can formulate a community and personal identification diagnosis, outlining their plan of work with the ward, methods and techniques of corrective work, its facilitators and threats. Students demonstrate a creative attitude, open to co-operation with institutions and communities dealing with care, education and resocialization. Students observe the principles of probation officer's ethical code and maintain professional secrecy.	
Post-penitentiary assistance	6	3	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with basic issues regarding post-penitentiary assistance, the role of the society in providing it and preparation for working with socially excluded people.	Students understand the core of post-penitentiary prophylaxis, they know and describe the institutions providing post-penitentiary assistance. Students can analyse the problems of marginalized individuals and propose solutions facilitating their social readaptation. Students can analyse and interpret legal acts regarding post-penitentiary assistance to resolve particular cases. Students co-operate with other specialists to provide professional post-penitentiary assistance to people leaving prisons.	Polish
Penitentiary system	6	2	During the course students become familiarized with the basics of functioning of Polish penitentiary system, types of penitentiaries and systems of serving a sentence of imprisonment. There will be discussed the issue of dangerous inmates and individualization of punishment.	Students describe methods of work of basic institutions relating to penitentiary law; students describe corrective and penitentiary work carried out in penitentiary isolation - the cases of penitentiaries in Nowogard and Gorzów Wilkopolski. Students identify risk factors facilitating pathologies in penitentiary institutions; they can point out ways of preventing anomalies. Students display an ethical and professional attitude to inmates.	Polish
Penitentiary resocialization	6	3	Students become familiarized with the proceedings of rehabilitation under custodial and non-custodial	Students presents methods of corrective work with adult offenders in penitentiary isolation.	Polish

			supervision as well as corrective and penitentiary influences on adult offenders. The instructor aims at arousing students' positive motivation towards corrective work.	Students know ethical principles and norms observed in penitentiary worker-inmate contacts. Students evaluate Individual Corrective Schemes for inmates and can design such a scheme on their own. Students support people serving prison sentences and are oriented towards providing them with professional assistance.	
Juvenile delinquency	5	3	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with the scale and characteristics of the juvenile delinquency problem, analyse key issues in criminogenesis, criminal responsibility of minors and possible preventive measures.	Students have extended knowledge regarding criminogenesis of juvenile delinquency, describe social and legal consequences of considering the behaviour of a minor as a symptom of demoralization or an offence. Student can animate juvenile delinquency prevention. They can point out and categorize various groups of factors affecting behaviours of minors violating legal norms. Students can explain and correctly interpret mechanisms of criminal behaviours and demoralization of the minors. With changing social and legal conditions, students understand the need for continual increasing of knowledge regarding juvenile delinquency. Students understand the necessity of co-operation with specialists in various fields to take up prophylactic activities.	Polish
Criminal, family and custody law and probation officer's work	5	5	The aim of the course is to provide students with relevant legal knowledge and familiarize them with legal aspects of resocialization and tools for corrective influence on people - serving prison sentence or non-custodial sentence, improperly fulfilling parental duties or exhibiting signals of corruption; to discuss practical aspects of implementing corrective and probation measures in terms of family law, criminal material and criminal executive law.	Students know legal basis for probation officer's work; they have knowledge regarding functioning of justice, family, criminal and penitentiary courts, and probation, and use it in their professional practice. Students can apply appropriate procedures, methods and principles in their professional work. Students can use their professional skills for mediation with offenders, victims and wards. Students demonstrate creativity, responsibility and diligence about their professional activity; they have communication, mediation and interpersonal skills for working with people from	Polish

				different backgrounds and in various social contexts. Students appreciate the need for life-long learning.	
Penitentiary psychology	5	3	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with the psychological situation of inmates, with emphasis on the problems that may occur during prison isolation. Students become familiarized with the working conditions of prison service employees and particular type of interaction between prison service officer and inmate; they are also instructed about prison subculture.	Students know the specificity of work of prison services and human behaviour affected by psychological stress; they can point out factors inducing aggressive and self-destructive behaviours. Students can co-operate with pedagogues, psychologists, prison officers and other penitentiary employees.	Polish
Penology	5	4	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with the penological currents, theoretical approaches to criminal punishment viewed as a complex social and legal institution of various organizational forms, as well as analysing complex interrelationships between penology and crime policy, and crime policy and penitentiary sciences in a broader sense.	Students can characterize theories of punishment; punitive, probation and preventive measures, and they have knowledge regarding enforcement of sentences. Students analyse and critically assess the core of punishment; they can identify the cases of exclusion of criminal responsibility. Students abide by ethical norms while determining criminal responsibility.	Polish
Globalization of social disintegration processes	5	3	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with the basics of human cultural activity, globalization and its effects.	Students define globalization, culture and social order, generalize global phenomena in the contemporary world, discuss the social symptoms of globalization and evaluate global phenomena in a creative way.	Polish
Probation in a social system	5	3	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with the conception of resocialization with the participation of the society.	Students have basic knowledge regarding resocialization, probation and crime prevention, kinds of punishment and punitive measures used in Poland; students can select appropriate penal proceedings for a given case; students can responsibly and effectively take corrective measures in terms of probation punishment.	Polish
Access to public information	5,6	2	The aim of the course is to provide students with knowledge about functioning of public information, access to it and subject-related legal issues.	Students know the regulations regarding personal data protection and access to public information; they know legal and ethical principles of using public information and processing personal data, and observe them in	Polish

				their professional work. Students can use modern technologies for obtaining public information; they demonstrate a creative, ethical and critical attitude towards their work and are aware of the need for constant professional self-development.	
Detective's rights and responsibilities	5,6	3	The aim of the course is to provide students with knowledge about detective's rights and responsibilities and their role in the system of security and public order.	Students know legal basis defining the objects of detective's profession, legal basis of investigation service activity and related responsibilities; they know the methods and forms of documenting detective's duties. Students can correctly define detective's status within the system of public safety, prepare documents regarding certification of investigation services. Students can record detective's duties in accordance with the rules and data protection laws. With regard to their professional activity, students can co-operate with safety and public order authorities (services, guard and inspection)	Polish
Business activity regulations regarding investigation services	5,6	3	During the course students become familiarized with the basics of detective's work in the context of business activity and related legal acts.	Students know legal provisions regulating investigation services, legal aspects of public, classified and related information. Students identify issues regarding law and economics and their significance for running investigative services. Students have knowledge about forms of individual business activity and functioning on the job market as regards running investigative services. With regard to running investigative services, students navigate through legal acts efficiently, are sensitive to ethical aspects of their work, contact and co-operate with specialists in other relevant fields, are oriented towards life-long learning.	Polish
The basics of Family Law	5,6	2	The aim of the course is to provide students with knowledge regarding theory and practical applications of family and guardianship law as well	Students identify institutions of family and guardianship law; they know doctrine of law and court jurisdiction as regards the issues	Polish

			as respective legal institutions; students develop their skills for employing legal institutions for interpreting applicable legal norms.	discussed. Students can analyse facts relating to family law and their legal consequences according to the institutions family and guardianship law. Working in a team, students are open to different opinions and ready to work out a common standpoint.	
Investigative procedure	5,6	3	The aim of the course is to raise students' awareness with regard to the role of investigative procedures in crime prevention and detection, and identification of offenders; provide students with knowledge of legal provisions, forms and scope of investigation. Students become familiarized with the issue of exceeding powers as regards investigation.	Students know legal basis regulating investigative procedures. Students define investigative procedures, know forms and methods of investigation, and their legal basis, identify approved bodies which conduct investigative procedures. Students know the mode and rules of conducting investigative procedures regulated by industrial acts for authorized entities. Students can describe the core of investigative procedures, explain constraints on their implementing, provide examples of their possible selective implementation, identify their positive and negative aspects. Students can point out and describe mechanisms of controlling investigative steps, point out approved controlling bodies and define their competencies. Students are aware of the relationship between level of safety in a broad sense and restrictions on civil rights.	Polish
The basics of shooting training	5,6	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 legal basis for owning and handling firearms. Students can handle firearm in a safe way (for themselves and others), they can analyse the situation in terms of legitimate use of firearms. Students are aware of the risks related to the use of firearm and handle it in a responsible way.	Polish
Work placement	5,6	10	The aim of the course is to increase students' knowledge and develop skills regarding their specialization, familiarize them with the activity of work placement-providing entity in various aspects and the specificity of work environment related to	Students have knowledge about organization and functioning of the institution and its documentation. They can analyse social phenomena occurring in the institution observed, Students can define given emotional	Polish

			investigative and other criminology related activities.	problem, point out its causes and assess effects. During the practice students demonstrate commitment and creativity, hierarchize tasks and effectively co-operate with their supervisor.	
Victimogenic behaviour prevention	5,6	3	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with ways of preventing victimogenic behaviour, theoretical victimological conceptions, extent of criminal victimization, physical, mental, legal and social situation of a crime victim, categories of victims and effective prevention of becoming a victim. Students are informed about institutions providing assistance to victims of crime.	Students understand the core of prevention of victimogenic behaviour; they have knowledge regarding victimogenic factors and their identification as well as prevention of becoming a victim; students can point out aid institutions. Students can identify causes of victimogenic behaviour and methods of prevention of becoming a victim. Students display an active attitude towards preventing victimogenic factors.	Polish
Crime prevention premises	5,6	2	The aim of the course is to provide information about measures taken to put a lid on prohibited acts and stop their escalation. Students become familiarized with theoretical conceptions regarding victimology, crime prevention (primary, secondary, tertiary), priority and supportive crime prevention, cross-institutional co-operation.	Students understand the core of crime prevention and its legal basis; they have knowledge regarding risk-generating factors: victimogenic and criminogenic. Students can point out sources and causes of crime problems, and methods preventing crime escalation. Students can identify victimogenic and criminogenic behaviour and point out institutions obligated to take prophylactic measures. Students display an active attitude towards victimogenic and criminogenic behaviour.	Polish
Introduction to police cynology	5,6	1	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with the principles of police work with dogs and the training of police dogs and their handlers.	Students know the legal regulations for police work with dogs, substantive reasons for working with dogs, its theoretical and practical aspects. Students can apply the rules of work with a dog in the case of crime threat, they can appropriately co-operate with a police dog within crime prevention activities. Students can contact with specialists in dog-training and working with police dogs to improve the human-animal co-operation. Students have relevant knowledge of themselves allowing for	Polish

				correct guiding of the dog. Students are aware of the responsibilities resulting from ethical attitude to animals and humans and the need for animal's well-being.	
Resocialization diagnostics	5,6	2	The course aims at familiarizing students with rules of resocialization diagnosis, its models and stages, and determinants of a diagnostic process	Students know the significance of resocialization diagnostics for preventive activities, the phenomenon of crime and its types, which allows for effective diagnosing. Students can use resocialization diagnosis to prevent crime and repeated crime, and apply in practice psychological knowledge regarding crime occurrence. Students are open to co-operation with specialists involved in resocialization diagnosis, have well-developed interpersonal communication skills and act ethically.	Polish
Diagnosing risks. Construction and evaluation of preventive programmes and startegies	5,6	3	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with proactive measures for preventing pathologies and crime, their stirring and escalation. Students become familiarized with theoretical conceptions of analysing crime-prevention problems and implementing prophylactic initiatives addressed to particular groups of recipients.	Students know models of resolving criminal problems and know types of recipients of preventive schemes. Students can effectively develop local preventive strategies, assess and practically verify the measures implemented. Students present active attitude towards limiting and preventing criminal risk factors.	Polish
The role of state and local authorities in crime prevention	5,6	1	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with the role of state and local authorities in crime prevention, its legal aspects, theory and practice of crime prevention and structures to co-operate with in this regard on a professional basis.	Students know legal provisions regulating crime prevention activities. They know the rights and responsibilities of particular state and local government bodies in charge of crime prevention. Students understand the mode of work and co-operation of crime-preventing institutions. Students can implement preventive measures within the scope of responsibilities of particular state and local government bodies or in co-operation with them. Students skilfully deal with, select and use legal acts regarding crime prevention. Students are open for co-operation with representatives of various state and local government bodies dealing with crime	Polish

				prevention. Students are aware of themselves and can get into interpersonal relationships with respect for other person's dignity, which allows for ethical and effective professional activity within public space.	
Legal basis for the activity of law enforcement authorities	5,6	2	The aim of the course is to provide students with knowledge regarding kinds of Polish law enforcement authorities, their responsibilities and way of functioning.	Students know Polish legal system and law enforcement authorities and the legal basis of their functioning (also as regards prevention). Students consider principles of Polish legal order in their professional activity. Students act ethically and observe Polish laws. Students are aware of the necessity of updating their knowledge of Polish legal system in view of social and legal changes.	Polish
Preventive analysis	5,6	3	The aim of the course is to provide students with knowledge regarding principles of conducting preventive analysis and crime prevention.	Students know the principles of designing, analysing, evaluating and implementing prevention schemes. Students know the crime phenomenon in particular social groups and understand the principles of adequate preventive analysis. Students can apply the principles of preventive analysis to prevent crime in selected social groups. Students can conduct an individual analysis, evaluation and correction of preventive schemes and strategies. Students are open for co-operation with specialists with other fields relevant for preventive analysis, they can work both individually and in a team on long-term projects and prioritize their tasks. They act professionally and ethically.	Polish
Developing local communities	5,6	2	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with principles of creating local communities and the significance of local communities for local safety and preventive measures.	Students know theoretical and practical aspects of developing local communities and their importance for local safety and prevention. Students know the crime phenomenon in particular social groups in terms of taking relevant preventive steps. Students know the factors inducing conflicts and crime in local communities, and know the	Polish

				ways of preventing them. Students can plan and take preventive measures to ensure safety in local communities. Students can participate in building, maintaining and developing local communities and encourage local communities into co-operation with crime prevention bodies. Students can select measures adequate to the crisis affecting a particular community. Students act ethically and communicate with others effectively in order to build and develop a local community.	
Co-operation of safety ensuring authorities	5,6	2	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with historical perspective on the safety issues of the state and the people; the duties of the organizations constituting the system of state's internal and external safety (administration, local government administration and private entities) and safety-relating executive provisions. Students become familiarized with various kinds of safety problems and ways of their identification and resolution, and develop their skills regarding crisis management teams and simple plans of securing crises.	Students have knowledge regarding the hierarchy of needs, the scope of public safety as specified in the Constitution, the safety ensuring responsibilities of state administration, local governments and private entities. Students can distinguish statutory tasks of various services and identify common grounds. Students can analyse legal acts, they can conduct analysis and synthesis of tasks and threats, and create a plan of securing crises. Students act ethically, observe procedures, respect others while working in a team.	Polish
Selected issues in administrative proceedings	5,6	2	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with principles of administrative proceedings, subject-related terminology and tools for effective dealing with administrative procedures.	Students define the rules for administrative proceeding, pointing out its ethical aspects. Students can apply the principles of administrative proceeding in professional practice. Students are oriented towards their professional self-development as regards administrative proceedings.	Polish
Safety and security in public space	5,6	3	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with basic concepts regarding safety in public spaces, principles and methods of crime prevention and strategic safety management as well as making students sensitive to anti-social behaviour and its effects on the sense of safety.	Students understand the idea of public safety and have knowledge of functioning of public sphere (also locally), specificity of public entities and principles and methods of their work. Students know the effects of public sphere entities on public safety. Students can point out potential risks for the safety of	Polish

				individual, regional, state and global unit; they are vigilant about situations destabilizing public order at local units. Students know how to react in crises and which entities (services) are responsible for ensuring safety. Students can identify safety risks and plan methods of reacting in crises. Students show active attitudes towards public safety risk prevention. Students are aware of the necessity of improving their knowledge and skills as regards public safety in view of organizational and legal changes.	
Issues in crime and risks in selected social groups	5,6	3	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with crime and crime risks that may occur in particular social groups, crime in Poland, determinants of criminal phenomena and negative social phenomena with criminogenic potential, types of risks and ways of preventing them.	Students understand the core of crime and the need for preventing it. They have knowledge regarding crime in Poland, its types and methods of prevention in selected social groups. Students can point out potential crime threats of selected social groups, can explain and correctly interpret behavioural mechanisms affecting crime in given social groups. Students understand the necessity of constant broadening of their substantive knowledge with changing legal and social conditions. Students can identify the crime risks and react adequately to crime-inducing phenomena in particular social groups, demonstrating their active attitude towards the problems discussed.	Polish
Interpersonal communication	5,6	3	The aim of the course is to increase and establish students' knowledge of interpersonal communication in terms of prevention, with emphasis on communicating with a difficult interlocutor, verbal ways of conflict resolution, assertiveness, persuasiveness, negotiation and mediation.	Students know the principles and ethical aspects of interpersonal communication facilitating effective intervention crises and hazardous situations. Students understand the phenomenon and nature of conflicts, their typology, and the role of interpersonal communication in preventing and resolving conflicts. Students can practically apply the principles of interpersonal communication to establish contact and communicate effectively	Polish

				with people from various social groups. Students can participate actively in negotiations and mediation effectively using relevant communication skills. Students can communicate with victims and provide them with adequate assistance. Students appreciate the need for continual development of their communication skills. They can use adequate communication, mediation and negotiation skills at their work with individuals, social groups and institutions.	
Preventive approach to social pathologies	5,6	2	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with the concept of social norm and social pathology and their place in the system of domestic security, familiarize them with various forms of social pathology, their destructive and self-destructive symptoms and complex determinants as well as forms of prevention and intervention regarding social pathologies. Students are made aware of sociocultural context of social pathologies.	Students define concepts regarding social maladjustment and social pathologies. They have knowledge of basic forms of intervention and preventing escalation of social pathologies. Students can identify and characterize the environments at the risk of social maladjustment and social pathologies, identify and classify their symptoms, using adequate and professional language of description. Students can point out various options and forms of intervention, and formulate recommendations. Students are sensitive to ethical behaviour at work.	Polish
Co-operation with crime victims and people in crisis	5,6	2	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with Polish institutions providing assistance to crime victims and people in crisis as well as describing the rules of co-operation with those people. Students become familiarized with the rules and the scope of activity of particular facilities and legal aspects of co-operation with crime victims and people in crisis. Students develop their skills of individual and group planning of supporting actions.	Students know theoretical and practical principles as well as legal and psychological aspects of working with crime victims and people in crisis. Students identify the causes and kinds of conflicts and crises and describe methods of their prevention. Students can provide adequate assistance to crime victims and people in crisis, design assistance schemes for those people and select relevant methods and tools for providing assistance. Students respect the principles of ethical behaviour, dignity and sensitivity of crime victims and people in crisis. Students can	Polish

				communicate and work effectively with representatives of various social groups.	
Influencing offender as a method of repeated crime prevention	5,6	2	The course aims at familiarizing students with the phenomenon of repeated crime and the rules for influencing the offender as a form of repeated crime prevention.	Students know theoretical and practical aspects of designing preventive schemes regarding repeated crime prevention. Students know crisis-inducing phenomena that may result in repeated crime, and know how to prevent them. Students know the role of selected authorities in repeated crime prevention. Students can design, analyse and implement strategies for repeated crime prevention, they can apply relevant preventive procedures in the case of repeated crime risk. Students can apply the rules of negotiation and mediation in the contact with people at the risk of repeated crime. Students can discern, analyse and take into account psychological factors related to repeated crime. Students act professionally, ethically and creatively; they can effectively communicate with people at the risk of repeated crime and their families.	Polish
Authorities and regulatory provisions in crime prevention services	5,6	3	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with provisions regulating the functioning of crime prevention authorities and develop their skills enabling effective realization of preventive tasks in co-operation with the authorities responsible for crime prevention.	Students define the role of the authorities responsible for crime prevention; recognize the legal regulative rules for crime prevention, use the rules and legal guidelines to apply provisions as regards crime prevention. Students respect the constraints of law and act ethically; they are aware of the need of constant self-development as regards crime prevention.	Polish
Work placement	5,6	10	The aim of the course is to broaden students' knowledge and develop their subject-related skills; familiarize them with the activity of work placement-providing entity in various aspects and the specificity of the work environment related to crime prevention and prophylactic/preventive activities of various institutions.	Students have knowledge about organization and functioning of the institution and its documentation. They can analyse social phenomena occurring in the institution observed, Students can define a given social problem, point out its causes and assess effects. During the practice students demonstrate commitment and creativity,	Polish

				hierarchize tasks and effectively co-operate with their supervisor.	
German	2	2	The aim of the course is to develop students' language skills in all respects with special emphasis on written and oral communication, provide students with vocabulary and grammar structures enabling effective communication on a daily and professional basis and teach them vocabulary structures related to criminology.	Students know and understand expressions related to criminology and legal sciences, and know how to use them adequately in professional practice. They can communicate effectively and prepare written documents and oral presentations in German. Students can initiate communication and react adequately in job-related situations with the use of professional language. Students understand the need for life-long learning and constant updating their knowledge and skills through self-study and within institutionalized forms of education.	Polish
English	2	3	The aim of the course is to develop students' language skills in all respects with special emphasis on written and oral communication, provide students with vocabulary and grammar structures enabling effective communication on a daily and professional basis and teach them vocabulary structures related to criminology.	Students know and understand expressions related to criminology and legal sciences, and know how to use them adequately in professional practice. They can communicate effectively and prepare written documents and oral presentations in English. Students can initiate communication and react adequately in job-related situations with the use of professional language. Students understand the need for life-long learning and constant updating their knowledge and skills through self-study and within institutionalized forms of education.	Polish
The basics of Intellectual Property Rights	1	1	The aim of the course is presenting regulations regarding intellectual property and raising students' awareness of the core and economic significance of intangible assets, principles of their trading based on copyright and industrial property rights.	Students have knowledge regarding the status of a natural person endowed with copyrights and related rights; know copyrights in terms of property rights and the rights of an individual; know the regulations regarding employee works protection and publication of students' works. students know and understand basic notions and principles within industrial property rights, copyrights and related rights that pertain to students' development and professional	Polish

				work. Students understand, analyse and infer about practical problems regarding copyright and related rights significant for effective functioning of legal and social structures based on knowledge and innovation transfer. Students can gather knowledge on their own, analyse source documents and link theory with practice by referring their knowledge to particular cases. Students can co-operate and work in a group adopting various roles, participate in projects respecting the norms of intellectual property rights. Students increase their knowledge through self-development and institutionalized forms of education.	
Library training	1	0	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with basic library terminology and the functioning of the university library as well as using alphabetical and subject catalogues, databases, ordering books and using bibliographical bases.	Students can search for books in various catalogues and bases, find required literature and make on-line orders	Polish
Occupational health and safety	1	0	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with OHS university regulations and selected laws of the Labour Code	Students know theoretical issues regarding first aid and fire safety, suggest solutions to OHS-related problems, know OHS rules at educational facilities. Students can provide first aid to victims of accidents, can apply and abide by the fire safety rules on a daily basis. Students promote the right attitude to OHS at the university.	Polish
Information technology	1,2	2	The aim of the course is to prepare students to effectively use IT at work and on a daily basis. 4 modules of ECDL include: information and communication techniques, text editing/mediation, spreadsheets, managerial and presentation programs Students prepare for ECDL Start or ECDL Core certificates.	Students know methods and IT tools for collecting, processing and classifying data accessible in the Internet and other IT systems essential for public administration authorities, public services providers, business entities, NGOs, etc. Students have knowledge about practically applied legal and organizational rules of storing, processing and sharing of electronic data as well as obtaining electronic data from other entities. Students understand, analyse and draw inferences about functioning	Polish

				of IT tools in public administration, NGOs and other public activity entities. Students can cooperate and work in a team, adopting various roles and using IT means in professional activity. Students think and act in a resourceful way, approach problem solving creatively, using IT administrative tools and other forms of organizational and substantive support within IT systems.	
Elements of Law	1	6	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with basic institutions of law in Poland, the sources of law regarding personal and property law, law of obligations, criminal and civil responsibility. Students are provided knowledge about the state structure, civil freedoms and rights, develop their ability to discern relationships between law and various social and economic events.	Students know basic legal institutions regarding constitutional, criminal, civil and administrative law. Students know the organization and competencies of various state authorities and relationships between them. Students can prepare legal documents entailing legal effects. Students can search for and analyse the sources of laws indispensable for evaluation of legal effects of the events. Students work independently on legal issues demonstrating methodicalness and reliability. Students show understanding for different attitudes in private and social life.	Polish
Introduction to pedagogy	2	5	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with basic concepts in pedagogy (upbringing, education, self-formation, teaching, learning), criteria for distinguishing science from other forms of social activity, assumptions and principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, contemporary currents and trends in pedagogy and issues in its sub-disciplines.	Students can define basic concepts in pedagogy and know the criteria for distinguishing science from other forms of social activity; they can explain the effectiveness conditions for teacher's work. Students have knowledge regarding the process of interpersonal and social communication (including pedagogical activity), its regularities and disruptions. They know the specificity of rearing environments and processes occurring in them. Students use pedagogical terminology adequately. They can interpret the articles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, classify particular areas of interest into adequate sub-disciplines of pedagogy, can critically evaluate contemporary	Polish

				currents and trends in pedagogy, demonstrate reflective attitude towards the problems of contemporary pedagogy. Students demonstrate their ethical sensitivity, openness, reflectivity and pro-social attitudes; they are oriented towards life-long learning.	
Sociology	1	5	The aim of the course is to develop students' ability to discern, analyse and interpret social phenomena that affect functioning of an individual as well as developing the skills of practical applying sociological knowledge and research procedures in diagnosing and interpreting subject-related problems.	Students explain the effects of cultural and media systems on human life, explain the proceeding of interpersonal and social communication, their regularities and disruptions in terms of sociology. Students can effectively communicate with people from various social backgrounds and in various emotional states; dialogically resolve conflicts and create communication-fostering atmosphere within a group. Students act professionally and ethically, and appreciate the need for life-long learning.	Polish
Social psychology	1	5	The aim of the course is to activate students' creative potential for designing their individual, purpose-oriented life plan, achieved through communication with another individual, group and the society.	Students identify cases where an individual needs assistance and they identify their mental state; explain social phenomena in terms of science, with the use of adequate terminology; explain scientific concepts regarding social psychology. In the cases requiring intervention, students select adequate methods for efficient communication. Students can analyse a situation, predict its dynamics and plan appropriate techniques for the action taken. Students can select and use conversation techniques adequate to the situation of the supported person. Students are able to predict how a situation unfolds and prepare themselves and the group to take adequate action. Students can communicate effectively and function within relationships in various social situations.	Polish
Ethics	1	3	The course aims at providing students with ordered knowledge regarding basic ethical issues and	Students can cite legal provisions as regards intellectual and material property protection	Polish

			terminology, and developing their skills of identifying and analysing problems regarding professional ethics as well as critical assessment of the reality in axiological and ethical terms, according to the norms observed within European culture.	and argue for their significance in social life. Students point out the role of norms, rules and moral criteria in the life of a community. They identify and describe ethical aspects of social functioning. Students can analyse and interpret social situations in terms of different ethical models, clearly formulate, evaluate and modify their own moral views; they recognize and understand various axiological paradigms resulting from cultural differences. Students demonstrate sensitivity, creativity and flexibility as regards implementation and evaluation of norms and values acknowledged by a society; they can demonstrate a critical attitude towards current and potential ethical systems.	
Methodology of social sciences	1	6	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with research methods in social sciences allowing them to prepare and conduct their own research and interpret the research results	Students know basic concepts and identify problems as regards collecting and interpreting research data; describe the specificity of a research process in social sciences. Students can select adequate research methods and techniques for designing their own research. Students demonstrate research-oriented attitude, select relevant analytical tools and apply their knowledge and skills in new research situations.	Polish
Forensic sociology	2	5	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with the determinants of forensic sociology in the aspects of social functioning.	Students have knowledge regarding proper functioning of an individual in a society, and socioenvironmental determinants of criminogenic behaviour; they identify relationships between sociology, criminology, criminalistics and other social sciences. Students recognize and critically analyse the core and course of criminal and pathological phenomena as regards their social determinants. Students can apply research methods in social criminology in their professional practice. Students can co-operate	Polish

				with specialists in various fields to identify social background of crime.	
Public safety	1	6	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with selected conceptions and current theoretical trends in criminology, sociology and organizational psychology with regard to 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 have knowledge regarding public safety and related legal regulations. They can discuss trends in contemporary resolutions related to public safety, interpret the theoretical knowledge obtained and relate it to particular situations of public safety hazards, search for information, analyse it and make correct inferences, prepare alternative solutions and argue for them. Students use the knowledge obtain for managing team work, can co-operate with other team members building appropriate relationships and are oriented towards identifying and settling professional dilemmas. Students appreciate the need for life-long learning.	Polish
Introduction to criminology	2	7	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with the scope of criminology, methods of diagnosing the causes of breaching social norms, to extend students' knowledge regarding the characterization of criminal cases in contemporary Poland, crime prevention, social effects of crime and methods of resolving crime problems from the perspective of criminology.	Students define the scope of criminology, accurately identify the causes of crime and describe criminogenic environment. They can analyse and argue for the causes of crime and use their criminological knowledge for interpreting social life. Students accurately identify social problems, select adequate methods of investigating them and draw correct inferences about criminogenic environments.	Polish
Work placement	1,2	5	The aim of the course is to increase students' knowledge and develop skills regarding their specialization, familiarize them with the activity of work placement-providing entity in various aspects and the specificity of a given work environment.	Students have knowledge about organization and functioning of the institution and its documentation. They can analyse social phenomena occurring in the institution observed, Students can define given emotional problem, point out its causes and assess effects. During the practice students demonstrate commitment and creativity, hierarchize tasks and effectively co-operate with their supervisor.	Polish

German	3,4	3	The aim of the course is to develop students' language skills in all respects with special emphasis on written and oral communication, provide students with vocabulary and grammar structures enabling effective communication on a daily and professional basis and teach them vocabulary structures related to criminology.	Students know and understand expressions related to criminology and legal sciences, and know how to use them adequately in professional practice. They can communicate effectively and prepare written documents and oral presentations in German. Students can initiate communication and react adequately in job-related situations with the use of professional language. Students understand the need for life-long learning and constant updating their knowledge and skills through self-study and within institutionalized forms of education.	Polish
English	3,4	3	The aim of the course is to develop students' language skills in all respects with special emphasis on written and oral communication, provide students with vocabulary and grammar structures enabling effective communication on a daily and professional basis and teach them vocabulary structures related to criminology.	Students know and understand expressions related to criminology and legal sciences, and know how to use them adequately in professional practice. They can communicate effectively and prepare written documents and oral presentations in English. Students can initiate communication and react adequately in job-related situations with the use of professional language. Students understand the need for life-long learning and constant updating their knowledge and skills through self-study and within institutionalized forms of education.	Polish
Victimology	4	6	The aim of the course is to provide students with knowledge and develop their 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 resolve victimology-related problems and cooperate with other specialists in this regard.	Polish
The issues in social maladjustment and social pathologies	3	4	During the course students are familiarized with ways of defining social maladjustment and social pathology. They become familiarized with selected theories regarding social maladjustment and social pathologies as well as manifestations of these. Students learn to diagnose causes and effects of	Students can define the concepts related to social maladjustment and social pathologies. They can identify and describe the environments in danger of social maladjustment and pathologies. Students are sensitive to the problem of social	Polish

			social maladjustment and social pathology. They become familiarized with institutionalized forms of resolving the problems of social maladjustment and pathology.	maladjustment, social inequalities and pathologies.	
Road traffic safety	4	2	The aim of the course is to provide students with knowledge about organizing co-operation of various entities (e.g. local governments, state administration, schools, mass media) regarding developing and popularization of desirable behaviours of the road users. Students develop the skills of designing technical solutions regarding e.g. technical and operating parameters of vehicles and communication routes, organizing road traffic, etc. They obtain knowledge regarding human sciences for educating children, youth and adults in terms of developing their proper behaviour as road users.	Students can describe prophylactic actions and state programmes regarding road traffic safety and define basic traffic regulations. Students use the knowledge to analyse cases and draw conclusions about road traffic safety. Students present a critical attitude towards prophylactic and preventive actions regarding road traffic safety.	Polish
Models and systems of crisis intervention. Resolving crises	4	3	During the course students become familiarized with the causes and factors that affect the stirring of crisis in people's lives with regard to their families, relationships and social groups. Students become familiarized with the mechanisms of stirring of a crisis, ways and possibilities of dealing with a crisis, the issue of adaptation to changes and new situations that occur after the crisis is resolved. The instructor intends to make students sensitive to the phenomenon of crisis and dangers resulting from lack of possibility of providing assistance to people in various types of crisis affecting their private, social and professional lives.	Students can define a crisis and describe methods and techniques of interventional work with a client in an individual crisis. Students can diagnose for the type of a crisis that affects their client with regard to a particular problem or crisis situation. Students have knowledge about functioning of specific social services, aid institutions providing assistance to people in crisis. Students can select relevant methods and techniques and apply them adequately in the interventional work with a client in an individual crisis. Students demonstrate ethical attitudes that enable professional assistance to people in crises and act in accordance with the principles of professional ethics. Students can co-operate with social services and institutions providing support to people in crises related to different aspects of social life.	Polish
Criminal law	3	6	During the course students become familiarized with provisions of criminal law and criminal proceedings with emphasis on their practical application. Students should know and make use of	Students have elementary knowledge regarding law and criminal proceedings. They can analyse the situations of crisis and search for their legal resolutions. Students can apply	Polish

			basic sources of criminal law and criminal proceedings, and understand the rules of conduct in criminal cases.	methods and means available within criminal law. They are aware of the significance of professionalism of state institutions in preventing and eliminating hazards.	
Psychology of personality and individual differences	3	4	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 to understand better the behaviour of individuals and the essence of individual differences among them.	Students know basic conceptions of personality, intelligence, temper and cognitive styles and understand the genesis of individual differences. They can identify the problems of an individual and suggest assistance scheme. Students can use the knowledge regarding theories of personality and individual differences for analysing the situation of an individual, their mental resources and abilities to cope with the situation. Students should be able to use the knowledge regarding theories of personality and individual differences for monitoring their own attitudes and creating correct relationships with others.	Polish
Seminar	4	4	The main objective of the seminar is to recognize the areas of students' interests and help them choose and define the topic of their BA thesis, conduct the source query and prepare a draft version of the theoretical part of their thesis.	Students know the rules for creating, developing and changing legal and administrative structures in the system of public administration related to criminology and important for their future professional activity. They also know latest developmental trends in criminology. Students understand, analyze and draw correct inferences about occurring phenomena important for criminology, and their effects on effective functioning of legal and administrative structures and their co-operation with local and regional communities. Students independently obtain knowledge and skills through analysing legal acts and source texts and practice of law enforcing bodies, and they can relate the information obtained to particular facts that concern writing BA thesis and professional practice. Students understand the need for life-long learning through self-study and forms of education dedicated for adults.	Polish

				Students can supply their knowledge through individual and group work with the view to their thesis defence and professional work.	
The basics of criminalistics	3	6	During the course students become familiarized with forms and methods of fighting crime and other social pathologies.	Students can analyse and diagnose the course and effects of the processes and insert necessary corrections as they proceed. Students know basic concepts in criminalistics and its relationships with other sciences involved in fighting crime and social pathologies. Students can point out and apply major investigative methods and techniques, design and perform investigation activities. Students can correctly analyse a particular type of crime and design adequate prevention plan. During the investigation, students can co-operate with specialists in various fields and prioritize goals.	Polish
Theories of deviant behaviour	4	3	During the course students become familiarized with various theories of deviant behaviour.	Students can describe various theories of deviant behaviour, point out and describe causes and effects of deviant behaviour as well as taking adequate corrective actions in the case of deviant behaviour observed. Students co-operate with various local institutions to prevent deviant behaviour.	Polish
Mediation and negotiation workshops	3	4	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with basic methods of mediation and negotiation and the rules of their application in various types of conflict and dispute. Students become familiarized with particular techniques and tools for dealing with conflicts, resolving problems and settling disputes in interpersonal relations with regard to various aspects of social and professional life. The instructor broadens students knowledge, competencies and skills regarding effective resolution of conflicts and disputes, and introduces them to active and pragmatic use of mediation and negotiation methods and techniques.	Students can define a conflict with regard to problems and complex aspect of social life; they accurately describe mediation and negotiation, and the role of a social mediator. Students can select relevant methods and techniques of mediation and negotiation adequate to the character of the conflict in a given social situation. Students act ethically as social mediators.	Polish

Work placement	3,4	5	The aim of the course is to increase students' knowledge and develop skills regarding their specialization, familiarize them with the activity of work placement-providing entity in various aspects and the specificity of a given work environment.	Students have knowledge about organization and functioning of the institution and its basic documentation. They can analyse social phenomena occurring in the institution observed, identify a social problem, pointing out its causes and assessing its effects. During the practice students demonstrate commitment and creativity, hierarchize tasks and effectively co-operate with their supervisor.	Polish
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.	Students have basic knowledge regarding the state safety, they know the terminology and related phenomena. Students understand the relationships between the state safety and crime and social pathology in a broad sense. Students can independently analyse and interpret criminal and social pathological phenomena in the context of state safety, and take relevant actions. Students are ready for constant updating and improving of their knowledge and aware of the necessity of observing ethical norms while acting in the interest of the state safety.	Polish
Psychology	1	3	The aim of the course is to provide students with knowledge regarding contemporary research trends in psychology, regulatory mechanisms, information reception and processing, and to teach students to use the knowledge for developing their cognitive skills, as well as self-discovery and self-improvement abilities in their professional practice.	Students have ordered knowledge regarding basic mechanisms of behaviour development of an individual; they can define basic psychological terms. Students can apply this knowledge for designing and conducting educational classes at school, considering child's situation and mental abilities. On the basis of applied methods of psychological diagnosis, students can predict school difficulties of children and provide them with relevant assistance. Students can analyse their achievements and opportunities and on this basis plan the path of their professional development. Students identify the child's problems accurately and are sensitive to the signals of disturbed behaviour; they are	Polish

				capable of assessing the child in an objective way.	
Philosophy	1,2	2	The aim of the course is to present the history of philosophy (from ancient times to the end of 19th century and anti-positivist breakthrough; students learn basic notions, terminology and problems in philosophy, become familiar with analytical tools and research method in philosophy, improve their historical and theoretical knowledge and hermeneutical skills through independent analysis of culture texts and their entrenchment in a broader philosophical context.	Students can describe the views of the key philosophers discussed during the course and explain basic philosophical terminology. Students can use subject literature to search for relevant information, they can point out similarities and differences concerning the theory of being, epistemology and normative ethics between various philosophical trends. Students are convinced of the necessity of applying the knowledge concerning philosophy of nature in their cognitive advance and are aware of the value of ethical environment for their moral development. Students can apply the knowledge and skills in their further intellectual development, they are aware of the importance of including philosophical issues in discussions concerning individual and social matters, they can formulate their axiological standpoints and realize their ethical and cognitive values through social activity and tolerance.	Polish
Logic	1,2	2	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, most common logical errors and logical paradoxes. During the course students develop skills pertaining to the issues discussed.	Students have knowledge regarding logical basis for developing structures and applying law in the practice of public administration and law enforcement institutions and other entities providing public services. Students know logical basis for development of relationships between these structures and institutions in terms of their practice. Students know methods and tools applied in logic, including those used for interpreting legal provisions within selected areas of public and private law, as well as methods and tools allowing for drawing correct inferences from the data collected by public administration bodies. Students understand, analyse and draw correct inferences about	Polish

				occurring phenomena, situations, events and their effects fundamental for effective functioning of legal and social structures. Students can independently obtain relevant knowledge and skills for interpreting legal provisions and other source texts important for the practice of administrative and law enforcing bodies. Students can relate obtained information to particular facts using logical inference skills. Students can broaden and improve the knowledge and skills obtained independently and through institutionalized forms of education. Students can think and act logically approaching problem solutions in accordance with the assumptions of logical inference, drawing correct and practical conclusions.	
Social communication	1	1	The aim of the course is familiarizing students with the course of communication process with regard to the elements of verbal and non-verbal communication and factors impeding and facilitating communication.	Students know terminology communication, identify and describe forms of verbal and non-verbal communication and differences between them. Students have knowledge about the process of communication, its stages and participants, describe models of communication and points out communication barriers. Students can recognize and apply elements of verbal and non-verbal communication and communication tools adequately to the situation and interlocutor. Students can identify communication barriers and factors inhibiting and facilitating communication. Students are aware of their competencies, are development-oriented, open to communication and co-operation.	Polish
The basics of investigative psychology	5,6	2	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with methods of establishing the fact of the crime, method of its commission, behavioural evidence on the crime scene and detecting offenders as well as	Students know basic issues regarding investigative psychology and psychological background of criminal and victim behaviour. Students can analyse motivation of criminal behaviour and take actions to disclose the	Polish

			collecting and processing victimology data and mechanisms of camouflage.	offender; students use their psychological knowledge to obtain witnesses' testimonies and assess their credibility. Students act ethically while questioning the witnesses, present their active attitude while searching for knowledge and communicating with others and can use historical conceptions regarding offenders.	
Forensic entomology	5	2	The aim of the course is familiarizing students with the application of forensic entomology in criminalistics.	Students know objectives and tasks of forensic entomology, understand the use of traces in criminal investigations, can properly plan investigative action in terms of protecting entomological evidence; students demonstrate creativity and resourcefulness and take actions to improve the quality of visual inspection.	Polish