

Subject card

Subject name and code	Criminology III - Social Theories of crime - lecture, PG_00134365						
Field of study	Criminology and Criminal Justice						
Date of commencement of studies	October 2023	Academic year of realisation of subject			2024/2025		
Education level	undergraduate studies	Subject group			Obligatory subject group in the field of study		
Mode of study	full-time studies	Mode of delivery			at the university		
Year of study	2	Language of instruction			English English		
Semester of study	3	ECTS credits			5.0		
Learning profile	academic	Assessment form					
Conducting unit							
Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)	Subject supervisor		dr Piotr Pawliszak				
	Teachers		dr Piotr Pawliszak				
Lesson types	Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Project	Seminar	SUM
	Number of study hours	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30
	E-learning hours included: 0.0						
Learning activity and number of study hours	Learning activity	Participation in didactic classes included in study plan		Participation in consultation hours		Self-study	SUM
	Number of study hours	30		0.0		95.0	125
Subject objectives	The primary goal of the course is to show a wide range of sociological approaches to the problem of crime based on general and specific sociological concepts and theories, as well as other social theories.						

Learning outcomes	Course outcome	Subject outcome	Method of verification
	[CCJL3_WG07] He/she has basic knowledge of man, in particular as an entity constituting social structures and the principles of their functioning, as well as acting in these structures	He/She has a basic knowledge of human individual, in particular, as an entity that constitutes criminogenic social structures and the rules of their functioning, as well as acting in these structures	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written
	[CCJL3_UK8] He/she can, in a basic scope, formulate statements using specialized terminology characteristic of criminology and related disciplines, present opinions in this area and discuss them	He/she is able to formulate statements with the use of specialized terminology drawn from social theories of crime to a basic extent, present opinions, positions in this regard and discuss them	[SU4] test/exam - oral or written
	[CCJL3_UU03] He/she is able to acquire knowledge independently, learn and develop his/her professional skills, using various sources (in the native and foreign language) and modern technologies	He/she is able to independently acquire knowledge, learn and develop his skills in sociological theories of crime, using various sources (in English) and modern technologies.	[SU4] test/exam - oral or written
	[CCJL3_UW02] He/she can use his/her knowledge in the field of criminology and related scientific disciplines in order to formulate and interpret basic problems related to criminology, as well as the functioning of the national and international judiciary	He/she is able to use his knowledge of criminology and related scientific disciplines to formulate and interpret basic problems related to social theories of crime, as well as the functioning of the national and international justice system.	[SU4] test/exam - oral or written
	[CCJL3_KK01] He/she is aware of his/her level of knowledge and skills, as well as understands the need for lifelong learning.	He/She is aware of the level of his knowledge and skills, and understands the need for lifelong learning in the field of social theory of crime	[SK4] test/exam - oral or written
	[CCJL3_WG02] He/she has extended knowledge of the set of elementary facts, simple concepts and the relationship between selected natural and social phenomena in the field of penal sciences	He has an expanded knowledge of a set of elementary facts, simple concepts and relationships between selected natural and social phenomena in the field of social theories of crime	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written
	[CCJL3_UW01] He/she can observe and interpret correctly phenomena that appear in the area of etiology and phenomenology of crime, universal for various societies, analyzes their connections with various areas of criminology	He/she is able to observe and properly interpret crime and deviance phenomena using selected social theories of crime	[SU4] test/exam - oral or written
	[CCJL3_KU02] The graduate is prepared to participate actively in groups, organizations and institutions related to broadly understood criminology and judiciary, and at the same time is able to communicate with people who are and are not specialists in criminology.	He/she is prepared to actively participate in groups, organizations and institutions related to criminology in the broadest sense and the administration of justice, while being able to communicate with criminology and non-criminology professionals appropriately using and interpreting concepts drawn from social theories of crime.	[SK4] test/exam - oral or written
	[CCJL3_U04] The graduate has basic skills in observing, diagnosing, rationally assessing universal psychological situations and analyzing motives and patterns of human behavior	He/she has the basic skills to observe, diagnose, rationally evaluate psychological situations and analyze the motives and patterns of human behavior in relation to criminal phenomena in light of social theories of crime.	[SU4] test/exam - oral or written
	[CCJL3_WG06] The graduate has organized and expanded knowledge of the norms and principles prevailing in structures and institutions related to criminology	He/She Has a structured and expanded knowledge of the norms and rules of the structures and institutions involved in the formation of criminological theories	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written
	[CCJL3_WG04] He/she has fundamental knowledge of various types of social structures and institutions (cultural, political, legal, economic), in particular their essential elements	He/She has a basic knowledge of different types of social structures and institutions (cultural, political, legal, economic), in particular their essential elements that determine crime	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written

Subject contents	<p>1. Introduction to social criminology: useful general concepts, different crime typologies, victims and process of victimization</p> <p>2. Early thinkers (s. Augustus, s. Thomas); classical and neo-classical thinkers (Beccaria, Fielding, Lombroso, Quételet); tensions between positivist and (neo-)classical thinking</p> <p>3. positivist and interpretative paradigm: early positivists (Durkheim and functionalist perspective, Sutherland and differential association theory, Merton and anomie theory), Chicago School and interactionist/interpretative turn ,youth and deviant subcultures theories, white collar crime</p> <p>4. New Deviancy theorists: labelling theories (Lemert, Becker)</p> <p>5. Marxism, conflict and neo-marxists perspectives, non-marxist critical theories (Simmelian, Weberian), Foucault and his "Discipline and Punish", radical criminology</p> <p>6. neo-classical approach and current trends: opportunity theories, drift theory, control theories (neutralization techniques, social control theories, deterrence doctrine),Wilson, Kelling, Zimbardo and broken windows theory, Garland and his Culture of Control</p> <p>7. Social learning theories and self-control theories</p> <p>8.Rational choice and economic theories of criminal behavior</p> <p>9. Feminist and radical perspectives in criminology</p> <p>10. Integrating theories of crime (principles and some cases)</p> <p>11. Mathematical and computer modeling of crime</p> <p>12. Folk and scientific theories of crime, functions of social theories of crime</p> <p>13. Evaluating social theories of crime</p>		
Prerequisites and co-requisites			
Assessment methods and criteria	Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade
	test consisting of problem, completion, closed single and multiple choice questions -1h	51.0%	100.0%
Recommended reading	Basic literature	<p>Barkan S.E. Criminology: A Sociological Understanding, current edition</p> <p>Drzazga E., Grzyba M., Nowe kierunki w kryminologii. Warszawa 2018.</p> <p>Marvin D. Krohn et all. (Eds.) 2019. Handbook on Crime and Deviance-Springer</p> <p>Taylor I., Walton P., Young P. The New Criminology : For a Social Theory of Deviance, current edition.</p>	

Supplementary literature	<p>Briggs, Friedman 2009 Criminology FOR Dummies</p> <p>Sarah E. Daly - Theories of Crime Through Popular Culture-Springer International Publishing_Palgrave Macmillan (2021)</p> <p>G. Sykes, D. Matza, Techniques of Neutralization: A Theory of Delinquency, American Journal of Sociology 1957, vol. 22, no. 6, pp. 664670</p> <p>R. Agnew, Foundation for a General Strain Theory of Crime and Delinquency, Criminology 1992, vol. 30, pp. 4788</p> <p>L. Cohen, M. Felson, Social Change and Crime Rate Trends: A Routine Activities Approach, American Sociological Review 1979, vol. 44, pp. 588608</p> <p>G. Sykes, D. Matza, Juvenile Delinquency and Subterranean Values, American Sociological Review 1961, vol. 26, pp. 712719</p> <p>R. Merton, Social Structure and Anomie, American Sociological Review 1938, no. 3, pp. 672682</p> <p>R. Sampson, W.B. Groves, Community Structure and Crime: Testing Social-Disorganization Theory, American Journal of Sociology 1989, vol. 94, pp. 774802</p> <p>T. Thornberry, Towards an Interactional Theory of Delinquency, Criminology 1987, vol. 25, pp. 863891</p> <p>E. Sutherland, White-Collar Criminality, American Sociological Review 1940, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 112</p> <p>E. Sutherland, Is White Collar Crime Crime?, American Sociological Review 1945, vol. 10, no. 2, pp. 132139</p> <p>D. Garland, Criminological knowledge and its Relation to Power: Foucaults Genealogy and Criminology Today, The British Journal of Criminology, 1992, vol. 32, no. 4, pp. 403422</p> <p>D. Garland, The Culture of High Crime Societies: Some Preconditions of Recent Law and Order Policies, The British Journal of Criminology 2000, vol. 40, no. 3, pp. 347375</p> <p>D. Gambetta, Fragments of an economic theory of the mafia, European Journal of Sociology 1988, vol. 29, no. 1, pp. 127145</p> <p>F. Varese, Is Sicily the future of Russia? Private protection and the rise of the Russian Mafia, European Journal of Sociology, 2001, vol. 42, no. 1, pp. 186220</p> <p>E. Lemert, Issues in the Study of Deviance, The Sociological Quarterly 1981, vol. 22, no. 2, pp. 285305</p> <p>C. Wellford, Labelling Theory and Criminology: An Assessment, Social Problems 1975, vol. 22, no. 3, pp. 332345</p> <p>M. Petrunik, The Rise and Fall of Labelling Theory: The Construction and Destruction of a Sociological Strawman, The Canadian Journal of Sociology 1980, vol. 5, no. 3, pp. 213233</p>
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	eResources addresses	<p>Podstawowe</p> <p>http://www.??? - will be provided for individual lectures, such as on slides</p> <p>Adresy na platformie eNauczanie:</p>
Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed	<p>Topics for the Social Theories of Crime What is deviancy and crime in criminological perspective? What are so-called folk theories (of crime) and the features, structure, functions, and types of sociological theories? What are the main differences in explanation of crime between pre-classical, classical, and neoclassical and sociological theories? What are the main positivist features of Césare Lombroso's theory in comparison to Cesare Beccarias rationalist theory of crime? What are the main assumptions about the human nature of Durkheim's theory and how does he explain the causes and functions of crime, suicides and other deviations in social life? What are the effects and ways to adapt to anomic structural strain, and how can the state reduce crime according to Merton? What are the differences between A. Cohen and R.K. Merton in explaining different (what?) categories of crime in certain (what?) social groups? What is the main cause of crime and what are opportunity structures leading to different criminal subcultures according to Cloward and Ohlin? What are the working class and underclass, and what is the main cultural mechanism that makes their members more likely to commit crimes than members of the middle class according to Cloward and Ohlin, W.B. Miller, and Ch. Murray? What are the main causes of involvement in crime according to Robert Agnew, and which features of subjective tension are the main object of his study why? What methods and factors did the Chicago School use to explain the spatial distribution of crime and other social problems in Chicago? Why was there such a high incidence of social problems in Chicago, and how did Chicago sociologists try to help residents and city authorities reduce the scale of these problems? What forms derived from the experience of the Chicago School are/could be applied to systemic, institutional and civic prevention of urban crime, delinquency and other social problems? What is the process of negative labeling and how can justice policy counteract it? What social control mechanisms are at work in formal and informal means of coercion and discipline, and to what researchers do we owe their public exposure and description? How different types of social bonds deter individuals from committing crimes, according to Hirshi? What is Self Control in the theory of T.W. Hirshi and M.R. Gottfredson and on what factors does it depend? How criminal behavior is learned according to Edwin Sutherlands DAT? How do learned techniques of neutralization work? What is the difference between lifetime persistent offenders and adolescent limited offenders according to T. Moffitt, and how can it be viewed in light of the life course research of R. Sampson and J. Laub? What are the main assumptions of Economic theory of crime and delinquency? What are and how do the key factors in The Radical Political Economic Model of Crime? What are the basic assumptions and recommendations of Marxist radical criminology? What are the main questions of feminist criminology? What are the main three methods of integrating different theories?</p>	
Work placement	Not applicable	

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