

Subject card

Subject name and code	Forensic Science - lecture, PG_00134198						
Field of study	Kryminalistyka - wykład						
Date of commencement of studies	October 2025		Academic year of realisation of subject		2027/2028		
Education level	Bachelor's 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	3		Language of instruction		English		
Semester of study	5		ECTS credits		3.0		
Learning profile	academic		Assessment form		exam		
Conducting unit	Faculty of Law and Administration -> Rector						
Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)	Subject supervisor		dr hab. inż. Aneta Lewkowicz				
	Teachers						
Lesson types	Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Project	Seminar	SUM
	Number of study hours	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20
	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	20		0.0		55.0	75
Subject objectives	Students will become acquainted with the leading institutions in Poland dealing with opinions for the justice sector, with particular emphasis on the development of Forensic Science, Criminalistics through conducting scientific research.						

Learning outcomes	Course outcome	Subject outcome	Method of verification
	[CCJL3_WG02] Has an enhanced knowledge of facts and concepts and the relationship between selected natural phenomena, social phenomena and in the sphere of the products of human thought, especially in the perspective of legal conditions related to the problems of criminal acts, as well as the etiology and phenomenology of crime, and on key social and psychological phenomena relevant in the context of the studied direction.	The student has detailed knowledge of basic concepts, theories and relationships between natural, social and cultural phenomena in the context of criminal acts. They are familiar with the legal conditions related to crime, including definitions, classifications and legal consequences of criminal acts. They understand the importance and application of forensic evidence in the evidentiary process, including the classification and methods of securing evidence. The student is able to list common methods and analyses performed in forensic laboratories.	[SW4] test/egzamin - ustny lub pisemny
	[CCJL3_UW01] is able to use his knowledge of criminology and related scientific disciplines to formulate and interpret basic problems associated with criminology, as well as with the functioning of the national and international justice system, observes and interprets phenomena universal for different societies in the field of etiology and phenomenology of crime	The student is able to use their knowledge of criminology and related scientific disciplines to formulate and interpret basic issues related to criminology and criminalistics. The student has knowledge of the role of a forensic expert and the principles of cooperation with law enforcement and judicial authorities. They understand the importance of ethical and legal principles in forensic work, including the restrictions imposed by criminal and procedural law.	[SU4] test/egzamin - ustny lub pisemny
	[CCJL3_KK01] is aware of his/her level of knowledge and skills and understands the need for lifelong learning.	The student is aware of their level of knowledge and skills in the field of forensics, including knowledge of methods of identifying traces, analysing evidence and the principles of cooperation with process authorities. The student understands the need for lifelong learning, recognising the dynamic development of forensic techniques, methods/procedures, and the importance of an interdisciplinary approach in the work of a technician at the scene of an incident and an expert/specialist in a forensic laboratory.	[SK1] wypowiedź ustna/rozmowa/ dyskusja [SK8] obserwacja samodzielnej lub zespołowej pracy studenta
Subject contents	1 Forensic Science.2. Criminalistics.3. forensic trace.4. Classification of forensic traces.5. Forensic laboratories in Poland.6. Forensic laboratories in Europe and the USA.7. Examples of Forensic Expertise and the disclosure, preservation, analysis of forensic traces:- GSR-documents-dactyloscopy-time of death estimation-DNA.		
Prerequisites and co-requisites			
Assessment methods and criteria	Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade
	paper-based exam	51.0%	100.0%

Recommended reading	Basic literature	1. Eckert, William G., Introduction to Forensic Sciences 2d ed. BocaRaton, Fla.: CRC Press 1997. 2. Fisher, Barry A.J. Techniques of Crime Scene Investigation 7th edBoca Raton, Fla.: CRS Press, 2004. 3. Gaensslen, R.E., Howard A. Harris and Henry C. Lee Introduction toForensic Sciences and Criminalistics, New York: McGraw-Hill, 2008. 4. Foster K.R., Huber P.W. Judgin Science, Scientific Knowledge and theFederal Courts MIT Press, Cambridge 1999.
	Supplementary literature	1. Pass Allan D. , Embar-Seddon, ayn, Forensic Science, 2015, secondedition, Salem Press: American Academy of Forensic Sciences Crime laboratories Crime scene Criminalistics Crime Scene Investigation 2. Max M. Houck, Jay A. Siegel, Fundamentals of Forensic Sciences, 2006, Elsevier Academic Press. Part 1 Criminal Justice and Forensic Sciences, chapter 1, 2 and 3.
	eResources addresses	
Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed	Description of the methods and techniques used in Forensic Science. The work of an expert forensic scientist. Characteristics of exemplary forensic science disciplines:Criminalistics, Forensic Toxicology, Forensic Genetics. The forensic process in the evidentiary part supported mainly on expert opinions.Knowledge of forensic expertise: dactyloscopic, GSR, DNA analysis, documents.	
Work placement	Not applicable	

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