



Teaching Guide

| Identifying Data | | | | | 2023/24 |
|----------------------------|--|---------------|--|---------|---------|
| Subject (*) | Criminology | Code | 612G01038 | | |
| Study programme | Grao en Dereito | | | | |
| Descriptors | | | | | |
| Cycle | Period | Year | Type | Credits | |
| First and Second Cycle | 1st four-month period | Fourth | Optional | 6 | |
| Language | SpanishGalicianEnglish | | | | |
| Teaching method | Face-to-face | | | | |
| Prerequisites | | | | | |
| Department | Dereito Público | | | | |
| Coordinador | Fernández Bessa, Cristina | E-mail | c.fernandezb@udc.es | | |
| Lecturers | Brandariz Garcia, Jose angel Fernández Bessa, Cristina | E-mail | jose.angel.brandariz@udc.es c.fernandezb@udc.es | | |
| Web | | | | | |
| General description | Criminology is an multidisciplinary social science which object of study is, on the one hand, criminality and social deviance and, on the other, social control and penalty. | | | | |

Study programme competences / results

| Code | Study programme competences / results |
|------|---|
| A1 | Knowledge of the main legal institutions |
| A2 | Knowledge of the role of law as a regulatory system of social relations |
| A3 | Grasping the systematic nature of the legal system |
| A4 | Appreciating the interdisciplinary nature of legal problems |
| A5 | Knowing the constitutional principles and values. |
| A6 | Understanding the different manifestations of law in its historical evolution and in its current reality. |
| A8 | Basic knowledge of legal argumentation. |
| A9 | Ability to handle legal sources (legal, jurisprudential and doctrinal). |
| A10 | Ability to interpret and critically assess the legal system. |
| A11 | Ability to understand and write legal documents. |
| A12 | Management of legal oratory (ability to express themselves properly in public). |
| A13 | Mastering new technologies applied to law. |
| A14 | Ability to draft legal norms. |
| B2 | Ability to know how to apply their knowledge to their work or vocation in a professional way and possess the skills that are usually demonstrated through the elaboration and defense of arguments and the resolution of problems within their area of study. |
| B3 | Ability to gather and interpret relevant data (usually within their area of study) to make judgments that include a reflection on social, scientific or ethical relevant issues. |
| B5 | Acquisition and assessment of those learning skills necessary to undertake further studies with a high degree of autonomy |
| B6 | Learning to learn. |
| B7 | Effective problem solving. |
| B8 | Critical, logical, and creative thinking. |
| B9 | Working autonomously on own initiative with a lifelong learning approach. |
| B10 | Teamwork and collaboration. |
| B11 | Ethical and social responsibility. |
| B12 | Effective workplace communication and oral and written skills in Spanish, Galician and foreign languages. |
| C1 | Adequate oral and written expression in the official languages. |
| C3 | Using ICT in working contexts and lifelong learning. |
| C4 | Exercising an open, educated, critical, committed, democratic and supportive citizenship for the sake of the common good. |
| C6 | Critically assess the knowledge, technology and information available to solve the problems they face. |
| C7 | Assume as a professional and citizen the importance of lifelong learning. |



| | |
|----|--|
| C8 | Valuing the importance of research, innovation and technological development for the socioeconomic and cultural progress of society. |
|----|--|

| Learning outcomes | | | |
|---|--|---|----------------------------|
| Learning outcomes | Study programme competences / results | | |
| Learning the basic theoretical features of criminological science | A4 A9 A10 A13 | B6 B10 B5 | C1 C4 C6 |
| Learning how to deal with criminological knowledge for practical purposes. | A2 A8 A9 A10 A11 A12 A13 | B7 B8 B10 B11 B12 B2 B3 | C3 |
| Learning to critically analyse law regulations and criminological theories. | A1 A2 A3 A4 A5 A6 A9 A10 A14 | B6 B7 B8 B9 B10 | C1 C3 C4 C7 C8 |

| Contents | |
|--|-----------|
| Topic | Sub-topic |
| Lesson 1: Object of study of criminology. | |
| Lesson 2: Methods of criminological research | |
| Lesson 3. The first criminological schools | |
| Lesson 4: Sociological criminological theories | |
| Lesson 5: Crime prevention | |
| Lesson 6. Policing | |
| Lesson 7. Criminal Justice System | |
| Lesson 8. Prison systems | |
| Lesson 9. Criminal policy | |

| Planning | | | | |
|------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Methodologies / tests | Competencies / Results | Teaching hours (in-person & virtual) | Student?s personal work hours | Total hours |
| Collaborative learning | A2 A3 A4 A5 A6 A8 A9 A10 A11 A12 A13 A14 B6 B7 B8 B9 B10 B11 B12 B2 B3 B5 C1 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 | 11 | 33 | 44 |



| | | | | |
|---|--|----|----|----|
| Directed discussion | A1 A2 A3 A4 A5 A6 A8 A12 A13 B6 B7 B8 B9 B10 B11 C1 C7 C8 | 17 | 0 | 17 |
| Case study | A2 A3 A4 A5 A6 A8 A12 A13 B6 B7 B8 B9 B10 B11 C1 C7 C8 | 16 | 32 | 48 |
| Guest lecture / keynote speech | A2 A3 A4 A5 A6 A8 B6 B7 B8 B9 B11 C1 C7 C8 | 36 | 0 | 36 |
| Objective test | A1 A2 A3 A4 A5 A6 B6 B7 B8 B9 B11 C1 C7 C8 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Personalized attention | | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| (*)The information in the planning table is for guidance only and does not take into account the heterogeneity of the students. | | | | |

| Methodologies | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Methodologies | Description |
| Collaborative learning | Students are expected to work and carry out exercises in groups. In this framework, students should be actively involved and cooperative in carrying out the corresponding tasks. |
| Directed discussion | Debates on various criminology topics. |
| Case study | Criminology is an inherently practical discipline. Consequently, the examination of case studies is a critical component of this course. |
| Guest lecture / keynote speech | Theoretical lectures will be used to provide students an approach to every learning unit. |
| Objective test | The test, which will be critical for the assessment procedure, will include questions related to every learning unit of this course. |

| Personalized attention | |
|---|---|
| Methodologies | Description |
| Guest lecture / keynote speech Objective test Collaborative learning Directed discussion Case study | The personalized attention of the students will not be associated to an specific methodology, since it will be an uninterrupted task. For these purposes, every activity of the course will be backed by the personal attention given by the lecturer, in order to enable the student to pose questions and to allow the lecturer to adjust his or her methodologies to the particular needs of each student. |

| Assessment | | | |
|------------------------|---|---|---------------|
| Methodologies | Competencies / Results | Description | Qualification |
| Objective test | A1 A2 A3 A4 A5 A6 B6 B7 B8 B9 B11 C1 C7 C8 | Written test on the topics of the subject. | 70 |
| Collaborative learning | A2 A3 A4 A5 A6 A8 A9 A10 A11 A12 A13 A14 B6 B7 B8 B9 B10 B11 B12 B2 B3 B5 C1 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8 | Groups of students will analyse several criminological issues. The students are expected to be active and collaborative during the process of collaborative learning. | 10 |



| | | | |
|---------------------|--|--|----|
| Directed discussion | A1 A2 A3 A4 A5 A6 A8 A12 A13 B6 B7 B8 B9 B10 B11 C1 C7 C8 | Debate on criminological issues | 5 |
| Case study | A2 A3 A4 A5 A6 A8 A12 A13 B6 B7 B8 B9 B10 B11 C1 C7 C8 | Criminology is a practice-oriented science. Thus, the analysis and study of cases will be a key element of the learning process. | 15 |

Assessment comments

Since Criminology is a mainly empirical knowledge, the assessment will be organised in accordance to the following pattern: the discussion and solving of cases will be attributed as a 30 percent of the final qualification, while the objective test will be attributed the 70 percent of the final qualification. Students may be eventually re-assessed by relying on a theoretical test whose outcome will weigh 70 percent of the final grade. The assessment of the empirical exercises carried out throughout the course, in turn, will weigh 30 percent of this final grade. The empirical exercises are not expected to be carried out again in the framework of this re-assessment scheme. Cheating activities will lead to a 0 grade, after having been thoroughly scrutinised and verified. Students who have been granted an exemption from attending in-person academic activities will be assessed by exclusively relying on the regular theoretical test, which in this case will weigh 100 percent of the corresponding grade.

Sources of information

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Basic | - Larrauri, Elena (2018). Introducción a la criminología y al sistema penal. Madrid: Editorial Trotta Ao filo dalgunhas leccións os docentes poderán por a disposición do estudantado bibliografía complementaria. Asemade, os docentes poderán entregar ao estudantado os apuntamentos da materia. |
| Complementary | - Varona Gomez, Daniel (2023). El sistema punitivo Español. Atelier |

Recommendations

Subjects that it is recommended to have taken before

Criminal Law: General /612G01010
Legal Penalties/612G01020
Criminal Law: Special Part/612G01025

Subjects that are recommended to be taken simultaneously

Prison Law/612G01039

Subjects that continue the syllabus

Other comments

(*)The teaching guide is the document in which the URV publishes the information about all its courses. It is a public document and cannot be modified. Only in exceptional cases can it be revised by the competent agent or duly revised so that it is in line with current legislation.