

Module Title :	SS2785- Irish Social Policy II (10 ECTS)
	<p>This module, which will run in both Michaelmas and Hilary term, comprises two sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section One – European Refugee Policy Hilary term (Dr Philip Curry) • Section Two- Crime and Irish Society will run in Michaelmas term (Ms Gillian Smith)
Section One Module Overview and Content	<p>European Refugee Policy (5 ECTS)</p> <p>The number of people worldwide who have been forcibly displaced from their home as a result of conflict, systemic discrimination, persecution, and other human rights violations has been steadily growing over the last decade to reach an unprecedented 65.6 million in 2017. The protection of asylum seekers and refugees has correspondingly become an urgent global policy issue.</p> <p>This course examines the legal basis of modern asylum and refugee systems, how these systems operate in practice and how the protection of people who have been forcibly displaced has come to be intertwined with the politics and policies of migration more generally. While recognizing that forced displacement is a global issue, this course focuses on the European Union and the nations of Europe.</p>
Section One Learning Outcomes	<p>On completion of this module students will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the main provisions of the United Nations Convention and Protocol relating to the status of refugees • Comprehend how asylum and refugee protection systems operate in practice and the kinds of difficulties they encounter • Be able to identify key dimensions of the lived experience of forced displacement and how it varies across cultural, gender, age and ethnic groups. • Be able to assess how and why governments have attempted to control and direct migration using legal and policy frameworks and the impact this has had on the victims of forced displacement.
Section Two Module Overview and Content	<p>Crime and Irish Society (5 ECTS)</p> <p><u>Teaching strategy:</u> This module is a Blended Learning module, which combines lectures that are delivered online with traditional face-to-face seminars. Blended Learning gives students more independence, control and flexibility in their learning, but also requires self-discipline and time management.</p>

	<p>Weekly lectures comprise a 50-minute audio session alongside presentation slides, which will be made available on Fridays for students to review on Blackboard ahead of the weekly seminar the following Thursday.</p> <p>Students are required to listen to the lecture, review the lecture slides, and complete the recommended reading(s) and seminar exercise by 7pm Wednesday in time for the lecturer to review ahead of the seminar on Thursday. All seminar reading material will be made available on Blackboard. Seminars will facilitate in-depth analysis of the lecture material and are designed to develop students' analytical and communications skills.</p> <p><u>Module content:</u> This module critically examines crime and punishment in Ireland under the lens of social policy. It gives a historical overview of the approaches of the state to criminal justice, and explores trends and policies in crime and punishment in Ireland. Module topics include: Defining crime, Measuring crime, Crime trends, Punishing crime, Punishing with prison, Punishing without prison, Coercive Confinement, Youth Justice, Drugs & Criminal Justice. Finally, we look at the question of whether contemporary Ireland is punitive, by historic and comparative perspectives.</p>
<p>Section Two Learning Outcomes</p>	<p>On completion of the module you will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critically appraise the implications of using official crime statistics to represent the 'crime problem'. • Describe the major trends in official crime in Ireland since 1922 and analyse explanations for these trends. • Discuss ways in which the effectiveness of punishment can be measured, and discuss the effectiveness of custodial versus non-custodial sanctions in Ireland. • Examine and discuss whether or not Ireland has become more punitive over time. • Critique Irish policy approaches to illicit drugs, youth justice and penal policy broadly.
<p>Lecturer for European Refugee Policy Lecturer for Crime and Irish Society:</p>	<p>Dr Philip Curry pcurrey@tcd.ie</p> <p>Ms Gillian Smith smithgi@tcd.ie</p>
<p>Assessment 1: European Refugee Policy (Michaelmas Term)</p> <p>Assessment 2: Crime and Irish Society (Hilary Term)</p>	<p>This module is assessed entirely through course work which consists of an individual project in which students apply the material learnt on the course to the European 2014-16 'migrant crisis'.</p> <p>Assessment is by one 3,000 word assignment, comprising an essay and reflective journal (100%). Titles, submission date and instructions will be confirmed during term.</p>

<p>Penalty for late submission</p>	<p>A penalty of 10% will be applied to students who submit essays late without an authorised extension.</p>
<p>Recommended Reading European Refugee Policy</p>	<p>The core textbook for this course is: Fiddian-Qasmiyeh, E., Loescher, G., Long, K., and Sigona, N. (Eds.) (2014) <u>The Oxford Handbook of Refugee and Forced Migration Studies</u>. Oxford: Oxford University Press.</p> <p>The ‘Convention and Protocol relating to the status of refugees’ (1950 / 1967) is a key policy document for this course and may be downloaded at: http://www.unhcr.org/protect/PROTECTION/3b66c2aa10.pdf</p> <p>Crucial journals for this course which may all be accessed online through the College library website are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Journal of Refugee Studies • Refugee Survey Quarterly • Journal of Immigrant and Refugee Studies <p>Some indicative readings:</p> <p>Gammeltoft-Hansen, T. (2014) International Refugee Law and Refugee Policy: The Case of Deterrence Policies. <i>Journal of Refugee Studies</i>, 27 (4): 574-595.</p> <p>Karamanidou L, Schuster L (2011) Realising one’s rights under the 1951 convention 60 years on: A review of practical constraints on accessing protection in Europe. <i>Journal of Refugee Studies</i>, 25(2): 169–192.</p> <p>Castles, S., de Hass, H. and Miller, M. (2013) <i>The Age of Migration: International Population Movements in the Modern World</i> (5th). Palgrave Macmillan. LEN 301.451 N37*4.</p>
<p>Recommended Reading - Crime and Irish Society</p>	<p>Please note a full reading list will accompany each individual session and the following supplementary list is indicative only.</p> <p>Core readings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healy, D., Hamilton, C., Daly, Y. and Butler, M (eds) (2016) <i>The Routledge Handbook of Irish Criminology</i>. London: Routledge. • Liebling, A., Maruna, S. and McAra, L. (eds) (2017) <i>The Oxford Handbook of Criminology: Sixth Edition</i>. London: Oxford University Press. <p>Supplementary readings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • O’Sullivan, E. and O’Donnell, I. (2007) Coercive Confinement in the Republic of Ireland: The Waning of a Culture of Control. <i>Punishment and Society</i>, 9 (1): 27-48. • Kilkelly, U. (2008) Youth Courts and Children’s Rights: The Irish Experience. <i>Youth Justice</i>, 8(1): 39-56. • O’Donnell, I., Teljeur, C., Hughes, N., Baumer, E. and Kelly, A. (2007) When Prisoners go Home: Punishment, Social Deprivation and the Geography of Reintegration. <i>Irish Criminal Law Journal</i>, 17, 4, 3-9.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• O'Donnell, I. (2008) 'Stagnation and Change in Irish Penal Policy' <i>The Howard Journal of Criminal Justice</i> 47(2): 121-133.• Rogan, M. (2011) <i>Prison Policy in Ireland: Politics, Penal-Welfarism and Political Imprisonment</i>. London: Routledge.• Irish Probation Journal available at http://www.probation.ie
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