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Confidence and responsibility generative modality in the process of secondary integration of punished persons and the local support network in the process of adaptation excluded to the living environment.

Abstract Humanizing the punitive justice system includes help in direct understanding and the process of learning a person to change the dependence and dependence in the state of self-organization and personal control of their lives. Aid interactions should not be an obstacle to individual development of the individual and the release of the dynamism of self-assertion. In the process of learning, one must respect the possibilities and dignity of a person, because then the individual who meets with respect regains personalist value and can voluntarily recognize the need to improve his situation.

Adaptation should be based on a definite system of norms and values of the whole social society, setting out specific goals and life plans that could be implemented and implemented by a former prisoner in a living environment together with a guardian.

Key words: humanizing the punitive justice system, social inclusion, social reintegration, social exchange

Introduction

The fundamental idea of the new strategy and the concept of social rehabilitation is the hope of integration of people with society, the postulate of their valuable participation in family life, neighborhood, local community as a goal and method of rehabilitation is the way to change their real life (loss of social status, loss of ability to work , limiting

the relationship and the inability to enter into social and professional roles) and preparing society for inclusion activities.

The content of humanizing the punitive justice system therefore includes: help in direct understanding and the process of learning a person to change dependence and dependence into a state of self-organization and personal control of their lives. Aid interactions should not be an obstacle to individual development of the individual and the release of the dynamism of self-assertion. In the process of learning, one must respect the possibilities and dignity of a person, because then the individual who meets with respect regains personalist value and can voluntarily recognize the need to improve his situation.

Complementary activities including help and education are about acquiring new learners experiences that supersede previous negative experiences and then failures should not be a burden. Subjective treatment of a prisoner in a convention taking into account the standards of humanitarianism may lead to a rethinking of thinking towards rejecting the current way of life and accepting the change consisting in the acquisition: self-confidence, self-esteem and ability to solve difficult and conflicting situations. The incorporation of individualized programs into the penitentiary system in the direction of inclusion and favoritism, not exclusion and social exclusion, allows convicts to undergo these rehabilitation interactions, which are essentially aimed at achieving the need for personal growth and development. Proactive classes should be characterized by: authenticity, indispensability for identity reconstruction, can not be imposed from outside, and allow for the unification of creative activity with its results and the personal value of the convict. They ensure the development of universal competences, because they give a chance to develop: the ability to cooperate, adaptability, perseverance, effectiveness, sense of responsibility and action in the group and for the group.

In this direction of humane punishment, the individual can rise above his life situation, define the truth about himself and answer the question of who I am and whether I am able to understand other people and thus myself. The sense of humanizing the conditions and manner of serving the isolation punishment allows to achieve positive results in the psychophysical development of the convict subject to crossing the limits of voluntary and spiritual life, taking responsibility and trust as a trajectory of affective behavior towards the victim and social community.

Advocating a formula of punitive justice in the form of an isolation sanction that leads to the elimination of man from the community is an admission to the trend of thinking that rejects and excludes any acts and strategies for cooperation, coordination, exchange and transcendence condemned to society in order to minimize civilization losses from social disadvantage in imprisonment. Regardless of our internal conviction, prisons are communal institutions for which we are all to a different degree responsible. Convicted people are not, as it was believed in the past era, slaves of the state; therefore, one of the fundamental issues is the problem of justifiable isolation of the place of penal ailments from the rest of society. Fencing and structural separation can take the form of an external and internal form, and each of them is exhausted in material and social form. Material external insulation is expressed in architectural figures in the form of: walls, turrets with armed guards, double steel gates and complete grating of living quarters. These are not safeguards against the escape of the perpetrators, because they play a completely different role and strive for the lust for revenge and terrorizing people already enslaved by the deprivation of liberty.

Social external isolation consists in the fact that the place of punishment is closed and removed from the influence of the external environment. It is open only to the decisiveness of the authority organizing the implementation of sanctions. Such tight elimination of any institution from the social organism degenerates those who isolate, those who are isolated and institutions as such (Bałandynowicz, 2016)

Tight material isolation supported by a tight social isolation of the convict's life from communality determines the total totalization of all participants gathered in this microenvironment. This phenomenon on the insulating side manifests itself in: professional pragmatics permitting far-reaching availability of officers, already organized in a hierarchical paramilitary formation, and numerous tensions within this service. Other antecedents confirming the totalization of the professional staff are: blockages in the recruitment of qualified civilian employees, especially doctors, teachers and psychologists, very strong fluctuation of officers, strongly felt sense of isolation and social rejection and high saturation of risky and deviant behaviors hazardous in this profession.

The overarching goal of integration in society should be to prevent isolation tendencies, lack of acceptance, segregation, discrimination or intolerance towards people with disabilities,

homeless, unemployed, being in conflict with the law that is not present in contemporary humanistic culture. In order to create appropriate conditions for building systems of norms and values, as well as communities of interests in combating life's problems, it is first of all necessary to shape positive social and emotional ties between people of various levels of mental, physical and social skills enriched by specific forms of inclusion and inclusion education. The result will be a new quality and an increase in the number of contacts at the formal and informal level for specific individuals and social groups for a dignified life and active participation in undertaking all social roles. Recently, the public seems to understand the importance of activities in the environment and a slow departure from the segregation system.

The category of humanity in the social space

The category of humanity as an intrinsic value manifests itself in actions, deeds in an unspecified situation, having its objective teleological reference to man and the surrounding world. By humanity is meant courage, honor, strength, bravery, responsibility for another human being, in difficult situations, heroism and sacrifice. Being a human emanates culturally and socially nobitates, creating a chance to be with another human being, while maintaining the rights of another human being (Barth, 1991).

In the contemporary world more and more often we point out the lack of possibility to reconcile the common good with the individual good for ethical, social and cultural reasons, despite the fact that culturally we have a concern for the good of others and collective interests over the common good. (Rarot, 2005) Increasing anomie causes disorganization of public life, and axiological confusion directly affects the social moods not only of the young generation, but the helplessness of adults convinced of the need to protect ethical and moral standards. The process of social change is perceived in terms of pleasure, contentment, less concern and responsibility for another person. An example of such an approach is a wide range of institutionalized solutions accompanying the course of social change and the mechanical functioning of a human being. In many cases, segregation and exclusion are convenient, avoiding feeling, involvement, sacrifice or help for fear of excluding yourself. On the other hand, the general nature of the propaganda slogans, the low credibility of social activity inspirers and the lack of social conviction, make the introduction of new programs in public life unacceptable. (Radziewicz-Winnicki, 2004; 2009) The second man who is usually next does not matter anymore.

Before the society, the tasks of functioning in democratic structures should be learned from mastering simple practical reflexes to the full level of social maturity and living in democracy, that is, revealing values, justifying them and embedding in culture, which should result in responsible, motivatively deepened, and above all spontaneous tasks pro-social behavior for another human being (July, 2000). The complex and changing nature of modern society is a threat to isolated individuals, it does not make it easier to find agreement on the level of values and recognized norms, rather it hinders the sense of belonging to the community. The personal negative feelings of the individual affect the assessment of the whole society. People living in the conditions of a lack of individual and collective sense can not become full members of the society in which they should participate.

The complexity and changeability of social life, the disappearance of generally recognized traditions and universal norms, the competition of various relative value systems, make it difficult for contemporary man to find meaning in life, more easily when it belongs to a specific community. Society produces and consumes not so that it can exist in a specifically human way, but exists to produce and consume (JPII No. 39). The society that has at its disposal such efficient tools as the free market economy can not allow / should not let people who are not fiercely life / excluded remain on the margins of community life. If this is the case, it means that there has been a real reversal of the relationship between the means and goals of the action. We know that industrial society can not afford to give up competitiveness due to the demands of economic reality. Not only strong people have something to offer "weak" when they accept material responsibility for them or try to integrate them into the rhythm of the organization of socio-economic life (Vanier, 1987, Nouwen, 1993).

The measure of the humanistic society and its civilization is the real respect for the weak, the other, the excluded and the ability to shape social and economic structures so that they enable joint exchange.

It should be emphasized that social integration is an expression of the democratization of the way of life resulting from civilizational and cultural changes, where at every stage life the human individual, regardless of the degree of dysfunction or social threats, is guaranteed a natural, non-segregating environment. Integration expresses the desire to create

opportunities for individuals in a difficult situation to re-join or partially join a normal life, access to institutions and all services provided and available in the country.

The goal of reintegration is to counter segregation, isolation, stigmatization, discrimination of the excluded and creating opportunities for them to return to society. Also self-help, they are aimed at rebuilding and maintaining the ability to participate in social life and perform a new function in the workplace, residence or stay. Shaping positive emotional and social ties, interpersonal in terms of intellectual, mental and social efficiency. The ultimate goal of reintegration activities is to prepare children, adolescents, adults and people. Reintegration is about business units, an integrative approach to people, their patience and problems, rejection, homelessness, helplessness and vulnerability, to help educators, psychologists and employees. for: Pytko, 2000) A. Bałandynowicz (2011) emphasizes that social reintegration with the inclusion of people who can accept, create and create specific conditions of an individual, the right to take a case. Reintegration is thus the integration of people into the social world after the traumatic takeover, psychological distress or isolation.

In turn, Wiesław Ambrozik (2011, p.66) asks the question of how well society is prepared to take action and solve problems to accept a former criminal as part of social reintegration into the local environment. Most often, people distance themselves, and the resulting systems of "alleged help and social reintegration" do not reorganize contemporary societies, to see these problems and solve them ". The growing idea of a civil society, ie self-organizing, creates such hope and releases voluntary social activity in creating various social structures independent of the state (Wnuk-Lipiński, 2005, Ambrozik, 2011), undertaking the effort to reorganize the approach and develop social attitudes. towards behaviors and phenomena concerning social problems, including social reintegration of convicts in open environment conditions. The condition for an effective implementation of the concept of social reorganization in solving social problems, both locally and nationally, is to create appropriate individual or group leadership that could take shape in a new dimension of attitudes in communities, ie the elimination of stigmatizing, stigmatizing and excluding attitudes. And that a large part of society has in exchange for shaping social awareness about this category of marginalized people who are part of society, that is, the US SAME.

One should take into account the construction of a civic support movement around people from the margins of society, ready to work with them and recognize their needs, potentials

and possibilities of returning to a normal life. Here the notion of self-organization of former convicts deserves attention, who, not receiving proper help from the family, local environment, local government structures, have a sense of rejection, social exclusion and look for help in their own groups, especially those who managed to stay in society, but in fact they are somewhere off the beaten track.

Existing dispersed groups working for the social reintegration of convicts arose from the need of the situation, they lack the help of professionals and people who could support the idea of former prisoners in an open environment. However, establishing sustainable cooperation with these groups (referred to as foundations, associations) creates the basis for building a reintegration or inclusive social movement or a new social subsystem, acting for the convict and society, and pro-social attitudes towards human problems.

Social media play a significant role in the process of reorganizing the attitudes of society related to re-adaptation and social reintegration (Ambrozik, 2011), especially when they are properly prepared and aware of their mission. The development of social contacts with former prisoners, understanding their needs is the essence of social integration, and the implementation of specific tasks, performing work, undertaking joint activities is an advantage of functional integration. From the socio-ethical point of view, equal opportunities for every member of society are a right, not a privilege, reintegration gives the opportunity to change social attitudes towards such people. From the legal and legislative point of view, this aspect is inscribed in the legal system and guarantees (assumes a guarantee of assistance) to varying degrees, in most cases too stingy, as in the field of psychological assistance.

Occurring social barriers related to the presented negative attitudes of the society cause significant limitations in social life, activity and performing various social roles and undertaking professional tasks in the group of unskilled workers.

Cultural barriers are related to the attitude of society to persons in prison and negative attitude towards such persons. Opinions are definitely common about criminals, and although they are at large, they are perceived negatively by members of society. Reintegration is therefore a chance for a smart partnership between both parties and increasing the efficiency of activities in the environment in relation to these people and their families. The integration system prevents the processes of institutionalization, gives the opportunity

to participate fully in social life and build social solidarity through the acceptance of another person.

The idea of inclusion is to prepare the public from an early age to knowledge of the problem and to develop social awareness through various forms of education in kindergarten, school, in workplaces and education of the environment towards the development of pro-social behavior and social skills in the world of various social groups, where the rights are respected every human. Rehabilitation based on the principles of inclusion assumes the right to errors and difficulties that will not be solved by penalization, but indicate a change in the approach to the style of work, modes of influence, individual support and behavior towards the individual.

Destructive and demoralizing behaviors should not be supported, but the acceptance of man as an individual and subject requires understanding and acceptance in the local environment. Inclusion focuses on the effects of social exclusion and considers man individually as a person and his life situation in a given situation. Proposals for multidimensional resocialization with the participation of the whole society (Bałandynowicz, 2006,2011), seem to be the optimal solution, but require the entire society to prepare for this undertaking, and first of all change social policy from "restrictive-stigmatizing", having the character of excluding human beings from community in the direction of social reintegration policy, implemented in accordance with the proposals of inclusion. (Pytko, 2010), ie real help and social support.

If inclusion provides an opportunity for people and society to implement their plans and plans, through independent participation and the possibility of self-fulfillment, then inclusive social education creates specific conditions for mobilizing independent motivations resulting from the natural development potential of every human being, what should every educator at work do with a foster child. (Pytko, 2010, Czapów 1971, Konopczyński, 2008). It enables stimulation of the process of internalisation of pro-social values through the participation of constructive social roles. The whole education system oriented to adapt to it and to all its participants, which allows to throw off the devil's stigma. Such a course of action leads to optimal socialization of the pupils according to the possibilities, abilities and motivation to undertake life tasks. And it gives opportunities for all participants of inclusive education to fulfill themselves as a potential entity, despite previous risky behaviors. Starting the process of constructive self-realization gives

the opportunity to rebuild faulty social attitudes, destructive roles stigmatizing and degrading the individual. It also gives hope for a normal life in society (for: Pytka, 2010; Konopczyński, 2010).

Me and others in society

Return to society is associated with new tasks and responsibilities, both in the sphere of personal and family life. Relations with the environment and the possibility of obtaining support and information about the actions and social feelings undertaken by the individual are useful for the motivation and commitment of the convicts. The possibilities to achieve the intentions resulting from the obligations imposed by the court become less realistically day by day. Due to the limited market of vacancies and requirements in terms of qualifications, education, criminal record, availability, opinions from the previous workplace and professional experience are a great obstacle. In the first days, they are forced to stay out of work and look for other sources of livelihood. Return of convicts to the local environment supported by the supervision of a probation officer, is a time of searching for their place, answers of social and subjective feelings after a punishment. Organizing your life, becoming independent and re-entering family, work and social life is a huge challenge for the convict.

Adaptation should be based on a definite system of norms and values of the whole social society, setting out specific goals and life plans that could be implemented and implemented by a former prisoner in a living environment together with a guardian. In the early stage of stay in the wild it is difficult to talk about positive adaptation, since return to the family environment is difficult. Relations with the closest family did not make it easier for the respondents to adapt to the local environment due to the lack of support and painful feelings related to situations of breaking the law. There is an increase in problems with establishing social relations, alcohol abuse, quarrels with family, neighbors or finding and keeping a job. Both the family and neighborhood are perceived by the convict in the same way as resulting from the accumulated earlier injuries, the situation and position of the family in the environment and social assessment (Kieszkowska, 2012).

In an open environment, there are usually very strong barriers to reintegration of former prisoners, necessitating the matching of resources to the requirements of a difficult situation. Environmental conditions endanger the resources of human forces or cause their loss (social

position, low level of knowledge, risky behavior, stigmatization of the individual). They have an instrumental value and symbolic meaning, so they self-define. Social support is beneficial for the growth of personal resources only when it favors current and important needs in a given situation. Loss of both is stressful, and individuals compensate for loss by engaging others, such as cognitive dissonance behavior by experiencing the ego in interpersonal relationships, when the individual loses high self-esteem in one area and tries to achieve it in another, not necessarily similar field. The process of reintegration of former prisoners should include participation of the individual, group and society in the reintegration of these people. Targeted actions should take into account the assessment of the life situation of individuals with different potentials, strength and place of life, the possibility of using them in a rational way for personal, social and cultural development. Life potential, life force, life place and individual resources are undisputed social capital, if people receive proper support for their development.

Currently, shelter for convicts during winter (periodically) is a shelter for older people or station halls in large cities for younger people, which poses a serious threat to passers-by, and thus to society, due to their nomadic lifestyle. The hostel is not always conducive to accommodation, as it is usually intended for people after therapy. The disturbing phenomenon of the crowded existence in the evening is not conducive to the readaptation of former prisoners, but only to the implementation of pathological tasks.

In the social reintegration program, it is necessary to plan inclusive and catalytic activities tailored to the individual needs of former charges, their families and the local environment. Therefore, it will be necessary to be in the framework of a psycho-pedagogical diagnosis and to observe the behaviors of convicts seeking to find beneficial personal resources, such as: social support, self-efficacy and values, optimism, sense of control, expression of emotions, experience in dealing with difficult situations, constructive ways of coping with stress, healthy lifestyle, rational thinking, spirituality - faith, commitment, motivation, pro-social orientation, sense of coherence (intelligibility, controllability, sensibility - sense of the value of life, will to live, defense mechanisms, quality of meeting psychosocial needs, interests, knowledge and professional experience, socio-economic status. These resources are invaluable to each individual in confrontation with the surrounding reality and are a determinant of the quality of life of a person. In the process of becoming independent of the convict, they fulfill an important role so that persons whose credibility and commitment to discovering the right path in the therapy process will be a chance to

restore proper personal and social relations in the future. Psychological therapy combined with other forms of treatment (addictions) taking into account individual needs is a guarantee of understanding current situation of former prisoners and social expectations towards him.

Skillful education in the field of existing deficits may introduce former convicts to a higher level of competence and self-assessment. Indicating the possibility of achieving adaptive abilities without breaking the norms of law is a challenge for the individual and his self-fulfillment. These areas apply only when the individual in a libertarian environment has permanent support from specialists during the social reintegration program. It seems that it is difficult to determine the time of therapy for former prisoners, however, based on the experience of other groups with traumatic states, we know that it can not last less than a year, and up to two years depending on the period of penitentiary isolation and its consequences. It may, however, be combined with equalizing social deficits and the position of former prisoners in the social and professional group. The redeployment of vocational tasks should be in the form of instruction (depending on the level of professional skills) and should take place in positions adapted for this type of work (workshops) so that in the future the convict can carry out these or similar tasks.

Proposals of measures to improve the situation of people returning to the local environment

Social exchange based on responsibility for another human being, trust, the right to choose and make commitments is an opportunity for socially excluded people to find their own resources and potentials in an open environment. According to the catalaxy, being a member of society means not only an economic exchange, through the production of certain goods but also the admission to the community as a full citizen and undertaking important and responsible tasks in the community. Therefore, the reintegration program should be adapted to the individual needs and capabilities of the convict based on the psychopedagogical diagnosis and knowledge contained in the convict's documentation and the environmental conditions in which the convicted person will be detained. Invasive-catalytic activities designed in relation to the individual and group, recorded in the place of residence and supported by specialists, family, society and the media can contribute to the development of optimal ways of dealing with difficult situations and proper understanding of the local return of convicts. Implementation of such a program should take place in the local environment of the convict (individual work or in small groups) in order

to first develop the ability to adapt to perform basic tasks and duties. Trainings conducted under the guidance of a probation assistant, trainer or social worker can contribute to step-by-step maneuvering, understanding the sense of undertaken tasks and satisfaction with the job done correctly. It will also allow for an in-depth knowledge of the protector's behavior and designing of individual measures to compensate for deficits in specific areas of functioning and grading of difficulties. Many years of research on the adaptation of convicts are part of the proposed model and indicate the dynamics of changes taking place in the reintegration process, which will allow direct treatment of convictions with regard to changes in their behavior and use individual working methods. The process of reintegration of convicts includes the participation of an individual, group and society in the reintegration of these people.

Targeted actions should take into account the assessment of the life situation of individuals with different potentials, strength and place of life, the possibility of using them in a rational way for personal, social and cultural development. Life potential, life force, life place and individual resources are undisputed social capital, if people receive proper support for their development. The role in the process of returning to society should be fulfilled by all institutions and organizations working to help another human being, and a probation officer or assistant would have the chance to conduct a reintegration program in a free environment, in direct relations with people who require orientation, analyze their achievements at individual stages program.

In the social reintegration program, inclusive and catalytic activities should be planned, tailored to the individual needs of former charges, their families and the local environment, aimed not only at inclusion in the community but also interpersonal exchange based on a system of values, and economic change based on mutual actions of some others.

It will be necessary as part of the psychopedagogical diagnosis and observing the behavior of convicts seeking to find beneficial personal resources, such as: social support, self-efficacy and value, optimism, sense of control, expression of emotions, experience with coping with difficult situations, constructive ways of dealing with stress, healthy lifestyle, rational thinking, spirituality - faith, commitment, motivation, pro-social orientation, sense of coherence (intelligibility, controllability, sense of life value, will to live, defense mechanisms, quality of meeting psychosocial needs, interests, knowledge and professional experience) , socioeconomic status. These resources are invaluable to each individual

in confrontation with the surrounding reality and are a determinant of the quality of human life.

In the process of becoming independent of a former prisoner, other people whose credibility and commitment to discover the right way in the therapy process will also play a significant role in the recovery of correct personal and social relations in the future. Psychological therapy combined with other forms of treatment (including addictions), taking into account individual needs, is a guarantee of understanding the current situation of the convict and social expectations towards him. Skillful education in the field of existing deficits may introduce the convict to a higher level of competence and self-assessment. Indicating the possibility of achieving adaptive abilities without breaking the norms of law is a challenge for the individual and his self-fulfillment.

These areas apply only when the individual in a libertarian environment has permanent support from specialists during the social reintegration program in an inclusive and catalytic model, when there are favorable conditions for rising to a higher level of marginalized people in the areas of the local environment, economy and society and his culture. Then understanding the local return of the individual to social balance will be understandably justified by current social needs.

It seems that it is difficult to determine the time of therapy for convicts returning to the local environment, but on the basis of other groups with traumatic states it is known that it can not last less than a year, and up to 2 years depending on the period of penitentiary isolation and its consequences . It may, however, be connected (or should) with equalizing social deficits and the position of a former convict in a social and professional group. The redeployment of vocational tasks should be instructional (depending on the level of professional skills and shortcomings in this area) and should take place in positions adapted for this type of work (workshops) so that in the future convicts could carry out these or similar tasks in a team of other employees and knew the principles of technology and pace of work. Proper professional preparation is also the basis for the responsible performance of tasks in the workplace. Lack of competence raises fears, anxiety and reluctance to perform entrusted tasks, the more so when these tasks are resumed at large after a longer break and in new (different) conditions.

The participation of the family, group and society should be conducive to the social reintegration of former convicts and should be implemented in the living environment. Persons from the family, social and professional environment should be aware of their role in motivating the convict to work and present a specific social and professional attitude, openness, responsibility and cooperation in this inclusion process. A special mission to be fulfilled in the social reintegration program should be attributed to the media, whose task is to properly indicate the involvement of former convicts in improving their situation, rediscovering in social roles and society, and distinguishing workplaces focusing on diversity, sharing goods and services serving the public. The proposed areas of reintegration work would have a chance to be implemented in a situation of full involvement of many entities and the reorganization of criminal and penitentiary policy and conscious participation of the society. For the listed inclusion and catalytic activities, it will be necessary to prepare former prisoners for independence in the process of social reintegration and to implement them in conditions of an open environment to perform specific tasks and duties. The process of probation of punished persons is to increase the chance of their effective reintegration through better adaptation to life in society. In the process of inclusion at the current stage of society's functioning, you can include such activities as:

1. help in identifying risks (social, pedagogical, psychological, medical, legal);
2. psycho-pathological, medical and legal care; vocational guidance (improvement, retraining);
3. crisis intervention;
4. help in education;
5. support from certain self-help groups;
6. help in getting and keeping a job.

In turn in the field of social exchange (catalysis), it will be important to:

1. responsible performance of social roles;
2. fulfilling family roles and good relationships with family;
3. proper neighborhood and social contacts;

4. the participation of every person in the life of the community;
5. activity in organizations and associations;
6. work for charitable and public purposes;
7. projects in the local environment.

On the other hand, equalizing opportunities in turn should be reflected in certain behaviors of former convicts and their perception of the surrounding reality, through:

1. lack of conflicts with the law;
2. limitation, elimination of contacts with marginalized groups;
3. the ability to meet psychosocial needs at an appropriate level;
4. psychological stabilization (positive self-esteem, coping in difficult situations, constructive conflict resolution, sense of life, life plans, dispositional optimism, self-efficacy and faith assumed goals) (Kieszkowska, 2012, p.142).

Former prisoner and environment should create a mutual network of connections at various stages of social reintegration. Independent payment of debt to victims of crime or their families, work for society and society contribute to the proper development of the individual and shaping responsibility for their actions and the fate of society. Therefore, the most important activities should include: 1. Inclusion of convicts to an individual corrective program, the assumption of which should be to rebuild the relationship with the environment and include in the support group and conduct further research, in which the subsequent stages of adaptation will be analyzed. 2. Construction of local support networks in the process of adaptation of people returning to the environment with the participation of specialists. 3. Increase the involvement of specialists in improving the personal resources of convicts and motivating them to change negative behavior, 4. Increasing the involvement of psychologists, pedagogues, psychiatrists and sexologists in improving the personal resources of people in difficult life situations and motivating them to change negative health behaviors, so that they can maintain the functioning indicators at the desired level as long as possible and achieve specific social roles. 5. Inclusion of specialists from various fields (including retirees) in environmental work to strengthen pro-

social activities to indicate the direction of development for the society. 6. Implementing inclusive education as part of the school and kindergarten program in the perception of others and shaping opinions and social attitudes about deviants, appropriate social and legal behaviors, pathological phenomena and social responsibility for occurring phenomena. 7. Building social responsibility for others as a new culture of approach (social awareness) in society, which involves learning the functioning of convicts, gaining reliable knowledge about them, using social potential in mutual cooperation, recognizing the other person as the subject of self-change and social responsibility. 8. In the context of inclusive and catalytic education, building support programs to obtain jobs for convicted unemployed persons, implementation of programs shaping social awareness about mutual assistance and exchange, cooperation with entrepreneurs in implementing a policy of vocational activation of convicts in need of assistance, taking into account the personal competences of those other, cooperation with the society in the field of organizing common tasks in the environment. The socio-cultural world in which different persons participate is a norm and it is necessary in social policy and law to strive to accept differences and differences that ensure each individual's rightful place in society. 9. Recognition of own resources and possibilities of carrying out tasks by former prisoners for the benefit of another human being. 10. Restoring "Others" to society through specific forms of cooperation and supporting others on the path to change. 11. Organizing support for imprisoned families, in order to rebuild social and peer relations, improve peer group functioning at school or workplace for children and families involved in the problem of pathological behavior of their relatives. It seems right and necessary to indicate neglected areas, for which we respond morally and organisationally as well as undertaking appropriate system solutions. Joint actions can help to reduce anti-social behavior and improve the functioning of various social groups in the local environment.

Abstrakt: Zaufanie i odpowiedzialność modalnością generatywną w procesie wtórnej integracji osób karanych a lokalna sieć wsparcia w procesie przystosowania się wykluczanych do środowiska życia

Humanizowanie systemu sprawiedliwości karzącej obejmuje pomoc w bezpośrednim rozumieniu oraz proces uczenia człowieka, aby zmienić zależność i niesamodzielność w stan samoorganizowania i osobistego kierowania swoim życiem. Oddziaływania pomocowe nie powinny być przeszkodą do indywidualnego rozwoju jednostki i wyzwolenia dynamizmu

samopotwierdzenia. W procesie uczenia zaś należy uszanować możliwości i godność człowieka, gdyż wówczas jednostka, która spotyka się z szacunkiem odzyskuje wartość personalistyczną i może dobrowolnie uznać konieczność poprawy swojej sytuacji.

Przystosowanie się winno być oparte na określonym systemie norm i wartości całego ogółu społecznego, wytyczającym określone cele i plany życiowe, które wraz z opiekunem mógłby wdrażać i realizować były więzień w środowisku życia.

Słowa kluczowe: humanizowania systemu sprawiedliwości karzącej, inkluzja społeczna, reintegracja społeczna, wymiana społeczna

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