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## Introduction

The term “resocialization” already enjoys an established position in both Polish scientific literature and professional practice. Re-socialization, the re-adaptation necessary in order to function in society, aims at helping individuals to fulfil social roles, change certain personality parameters, and ultimately aid general human development. In the traditional sense, resocialization is a set of systemic care, coupled with educational and therapeutic interactions led by specialized prison staff and educational and correctional centres, which operates according to the model of resocialization adopted. Emphasis is placed on the strictly juridical element, or on behavioural and cognitive changes, or on the treatment (rehabilitation) of offenders. The stress here is placed on equipping offenders with the appropriate parameters necessary for social functioning, the source of which lies in isolation, training or therapy. The low effectiveness of these types of interactions, the high percentage of recidivism and the negative effects of the stigmatization of criminals, however, make us look at the process of resocialization from a slightly different perspective.

The contemporary approach to resocialization is more focused on supporting the development of socially maladjusted individuals in their overall development, not just selected personality structures or social parameters. This type of impact focuses on creative activities and accentuates the greater share of responsibility in the process of change. The offender becomes the main actor in the process of recovering from crime and social reintegration with the support of properly prepared educators or probation officers, acting both in a penitentiary institution and the community. This process, stemming from social rehabilitation interactions, undergoes social

re-adaptation, strengthened by supporting the motivation of offenders to undergo the experience of the change process, helping them to achieve full reintegration into society by taking an active life which is conducive to both ex-offenders and the society.

This issue of *Studia Paedagogica Ignatiana* explores the depth of traditional resocialization theories and the methodological solutions emerging from them, as well as searching for answers to current challenges resulting from the formulation of new theories of upbringing and the need to transpose them into new practical solutions that are the essence of resocialization. Therefore, the current issue contains papers both stressing the theoretical aspects and the importance of theory for good practice, as well as reports from studies that result in the formulation of postulates for social policy and the creation of methodological solutions that should improve the effectiveness of the rehabilitation process.

The first part contains five theoretical studies. Thus, Maciej Muskała and Justyna Kusztal present an outline of the research concept, the aim of which is to diagnose the adequacy of competences and work models of probation officers in terms of the new tasks resulting from normative changes in the justice and rehabilitation system. Next, Jarosław Jagieła addresses the issues of school violence from the perspective of the less-known psychotherapeutic concepts of transactional analysis (TA) and formulates an authorial model of school violence. Miłosz Mółka attempts to show the possibilities of increasing the level of effectiveness of the social readaptation of convicts, which are the effect of combining the assumptions of traditional resocialization and resocialisation with the assumptions of accompanying pedagogy. The author points out the need to include a transcendent perspective in the research area, which is an underestimated element of the rehabilitation process. In turn, Joanna Sztuka undertakes a presentation of the rich achievements of studies and the diversity of research perspectives on the effectiveness of resocialisation, which is not yet found in the Polish context of research on resocialisation. Finally, Renata Deka shows the situation of older prisoners, pointing to the diversity of the community of senior prisoners and the course of aging in conditions of isolation.

The second part, containing research reports, consists of four articles. Renata Szczepanik makes the subject of her research biographical

experiences of recidivists covering the relations of prisoners during imprisonment. The author presents different types of interpersonal coalitions that are contained by prisoners and analyses the functions that the various types of alliances in prison perform for them. Then Krzysztof Biel searches for the determinants of the process of social re-adaptation in the narratives of ex-prisoners staying in the Integration Center “Pro Domo” in Krakow. Magdalena Staniaszek undertakes the diagnosis of the social climate of youth educational centres from the aspect of interpersonal relations, personal development and the organisational system of the institution. Finally, Robert Opora and Roman Breska analyse medical records in order to identify the characteristics of patients who have ceased alcohol treatment.

It is hoped that this volume will become a contribution to the debate on the theory and practice of social rehabilitation in light of new civilizational and social challenges that are present in our reality. At the same time, I would like to thank the reviewers of this volume for their thorough reading of the submitted papers and wish you a pleasant reading.