

Abstract

The criminal recidivism is a serious social problem. The aim of the thesis is to analyze the existing means used to suppress recidivism, their evaluation and to propose how to make them more effective.

The thesis consists of four main chapters, which are divided into subsections. Chapters deal with the introduction of recidivism and crime prevention and also with the various measures that serve to prevent recidivist crime.

After the introduction follows the chapter introducing the concept of recidivism. This chapter outlines also the differences in conceptions of this concept and introduces different kinds of recidivism based on their different conceptions. This chapter also shows how recidivism is conceived and repressed in Czech law.

The second chapter deals with crime prevention in general and with its impacts on preventing recidivist criminal activity with respect to the specific causes of recidivism. This chapter also explains the differences between primary, secondary and tertiary prevention and also introduces the possible preventive activities.

The third chapter presents various possible criminal sanctions and their possible alternatives. The first subchapter is dedicated to imprisonment and activities that are made within it for subsequent elimination of recidivist activity. Furthermore the alternative sanctions and protective measures as well as their advantages are presented and their importance in the fight against recidivism is also evaluated. Part of this chapter is also description of the alternatives - alternatives to punishment and process alternatives; their use has also its significance in preventing of recidivist crime.

The fourth chapter describes the release from prison and subsequent time period when the risk of any recurrence is the highest. It

introduces activities done during the service of a term of imprisonment that should help to specific individuals with the transition to life outside the prison. This chapter also focuses on the biggest problems that the released person faced with and also on search of possible solutions of these problems.

The final chapter summarizes the findings and concludes that in the thesis are presented various proposals *de lege ferenda* that could bring more effectiveness to the fight against recidivism and therefore against crime in general. This chapter also highlights the particular need for an individual approach to individual offenders and the need for increased use of alternative sanctions. At the same time, there is appeal to the development of research of criminal recidivism.