Abstract

The purpose of imprisonment beyond the protection of the society is to educate the offender to lead an orderly life when he’s released. It is practical to use that time, when offender is imprisoned, to positively influence him. Besides positive effects the imprisonment in criminogenous artificial environment has further consequences for offender. It leads to disruption of positive social relationships, social stigmatization, prisonisation, escalation of debts; it develops passivity of inmates and much more. These negative consequences lead to the question whether it is possible to obtain redress prisoners. This thesis deals with possibilities of rehabilitation of persons in prison and after they leave the prison. The text is focused on individual activities within penitentiary treatment programs especially labor activities and educational activities which represent suitable instruments for resocialization, but still belong among the most problematic area of penitentiary care. In the next part of diploma thesis the reader is introduced with current postpenitentiary care settings. Postpenitentiary care is provided both by state entities and NGOs. The aim is the introduction to the complicated transition released prisoners to civilian life. Their reintegration is difficult complex process with many obstacles which usually are debts and unemployment of these people who often after being released from prison have nowhere to return to. Critical analysis of legislation and practice is focused on the main issues of penitentiary and postpenitentiary care and fundamental obstacles that hinder remedy. The paper implies that the current adjustment of criminal policy in the Czech Republic does not provide help for reintegration into society. Based on the findings of expert interviews recommendations for the Czech Republic are formulated.