



HRIŠĆANSKI POKRET
CRNE GORE



RESOCIJALIZACIJA bivših zatvorenika i zavisnika

26. mart 2014. Podgorica, Crna Gora

Jezici konferencije: Crnogorski-srpski, bosanski, hrvatski, engleski

Mjesto održavanja: Hotel Podgorica, Podgorica,

Sala: Konferencijska sala (prizemlje)

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10.40 – 11.00		REGISTRACIJA
11:00– 11.10	X	<p>Pozdravni govor</p> <p>gosp. Lav Lajović, koordinator Hrišćanskog pokreta Crne Gore,</p> <p>mr Jacques Bazen, international coordinator SGP (Dutch Reformed Party)</p>
11.10 – 11.20	X	<p>MINISTARSTVO PRAVDE</p> <p>DIREKTORAT ZA IZVRŠENJE KRIVIČNI SANKCIJA</p> <p>gosp. Slavica Rabrenović, direktorica direktorata</p>
11.20 – 11.40	X	<p>PRISON INSTITUTIONS OF THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE NETHERLANDS</p> <p>mr J. D.W. Eebeek , zatvorski svještenik</p>
11.40 -12.00	X	<p>ZAVOD ZA IZVRŠENJE KRIVIČNIH SANKCIJA</p> <p>gosp. Milan Perović, direktor</p>
12.00 – 12.20	X	<p>ZAVOD ZA ZAPOŠLJAVANJE CRNE GORE</p> <p>gosp. Aleksandar Rakočević, savjetnik direktorice</p>
12.20 – 12.40	X	<p>SPECIJALNA BOLNICA ZA PSIHIJATRIJU KOTOR, DOBROTA</p> <p>gosp. Dr Marina Roganović, neurpsihajatar</p>
12.40 – 13.00		Diskusija
13.00 – 13.30		Pauza za kafu sa posluženjem

13.30 -13.50	PRAVNI FAKULTET PODGORICA Prof. dr Velimir Rakočević, kriminologija i kriminalistika
13.50 – 14.10	CENTAR ZA SOCIJALNI RAD PODGORICA gosp. Maja Luketić rukovodilac sektora socijalne i dječije zaštite
14.10 – 14.30	UNIVERZITET DEVENTER – HOLANDIJA gosp. Prof. dr Adrijan Borggreve
14.30 – 14.50.	Radmila Stupar Djurišić, psihološkinja
14.50 – 15.10	CENTAR ZA DEFENDOLOGIJU gosp. Mr Slavko Milić
15.10 -15.30	SHILOH MINISTRIES mr. Philip David Smythe, direktor
15.30 – 16.00	Diskusija
16.00 – 17.00	ZAJEDNIČKI RUČAK

Good morning.
He does and gentle men for give them. ↓ foot-keeper.
effection send over

I met Mary by chance in the center of the city of The Hague. Mary is the wife of ex-prisoner John. Ten years ago he lived in the halfwayhouse Exodus for ex-prisoners. When he was in prison as a drugs addict, his first wife died from a drug overdose. She was the mother of their little son Tim. This was a turningpoint in his life. He knew he had to take the responsibility for his son and he decided to go to Exodus. In Exodus he learned to live and he managed to build up a new life without crime. At that time he met his new girlfriend Mary. Together they took the responsibility for little Tim. Now, ten years later I asked Mary: How is John? She said: He is still working as a truck driver. We are doing well!

Thank you for the invitation to speak at this conference about resocialisation.

I have worked in prison in the Netherlands for

thirtythree years.

Eighteen years as prison chaplain and fifteen years as general chaplain at the Ministry of Justice where I gave guidance to sixty prison chaplains.

Papientje

Effective resocialisation is the theme of my speech.

Effective resocialisation needs a broad approach in prevention – prevent that people get in touch with crime - ; resocialisation during detention and resocialisation in aftercare after detention.
Only a broad approach is effective.

I give you ten points for effective resocialisation. Ten commandments for a new way to freedom.

Some of them are already in development

→ multi 1. Effective resocialisation must be focused on the problems of prisoners and ex-prisoners.

Many of them, such as John, are not only stuck in prison, but also in their own life-story. It is a vicious circle and they can't get out it on their own.

There are personal problems and there are society-based problems, involving a lack of basic social preconditions, providing the fundamentals for being.

Many people often face both personal and social problems.

In the personal area, there are problems such as

- retarded personal development
- retarded inter relational and social skills and education
- the inability to manage a household
- instability in day-to-day activities
- addiction problems
- problems connected with the own religious-cultural background
- problems with motivations and having a goal in life
- a lack of long-term significant contacts
- loneliness.

As regards the social conditions, there are a number of factors that play an important role, such as

- having no job, no home,
- the social environment
- not enough supporting contacts
- the criminal record.

2. Effective resocialisation asks for an integral approach.

Integral in two ways: at first with regard to the personal guidance. There must be a guidance-approach focused on all of the personal ^{and social} problems. Secondly integral with regard to the cooperation in society between all relevant organisations such as housing organisations, employer organisations, probation service and social organisations.

3. Effective resocialisation starts during detention.

In Dutch prisons programmes are developed focused on the multiproblems of prisoners and factors that may evoke crime.

→ 4. Effective resocialition after detention must be directly connected to the detentionsituation. It is necessary to make sure that prisoners have support after detention. In a situation without support, a new connection with crime will grow.

→ 5. ^{projects} Specific project like halfway-houses can be helpful to effective resocialition. In the conference of december 12 last year, I told you about Exodus in The Netherlands. It is focused on the personal and social problems. Exodus developed a broadly based and integral guidance programme. It includes all aspects of life: living, working, establishing relationships and give meaning to life.

6. Effective resocialition is not only a task for professionals, institutions and the authorities, but above all for society itself. Having a bond with society is a main point in building up a new life. When you have no bond, there is nothing to lose. You are unaffected by the demands society places on you. (crime-expert Junger-Tas). Therefore it is important to find a basis for re-integration in society. Giving information and education is very important. So we can try to convince people that investing in prisoners and ex-prisoners is the best way to prevent crime. *society*

→ 7. Information and education from outside for prisoners and bringing rolemodels (ex-prisoners who succeeded in starting a new life) into prison can be helpful to effective resocialition. *in prison*

→ 8. Social institutions like churches, sportsclubs, can be beneficial to effective resocialition.

It is necessary to open society for ex-prisoners, to enable them to make a bond with society.

→ 9. Developing concrete social skills is a necessary aspect in the guidance programme. But it is also very important for ^{prisoners} them to learn to find the deeper meaning of life, an immaterial goal for their lives. So guidance for the inner life is necessary in prison. It makes ^{it} motivation to break with crime stronger.

→ 10. Concrete results in work, house, new relationships. It is necessary to give ex-prisoners in guidance programmes concrete results in work, housing and new relationships, so that they know where they work for in a new way of living.

These ten points in short: only in a broad approach focused on the complex problems of prisoners, integral and society-based, resocialisation can be effective.

Besides is it necessary to create a movement of people who show prisoners that they believe in their future.

Many prisoners don't believe in their own future. Like one of the inmates of Exodus said: 'The professionals believe in me, more than I believe in myself.'

Society must be motivated to believe in the future of ex-prisoners, even if they are stuck in their own life-story. That this is possible is my conviction and my experience.

Ex I started Exodus 30 years ago with a small group of pastors and volunteers, in a large basement under a block of flats. Here an Open Home was created, which welcomed former prisoners.

It grew out to an organisation of 11 halfway-houses where in a year live ~~live~~ 500 ex-prisoners under guidance.

They will face better future with great success. The Exodus program is very successful.

I hope that you here in Montenegro can start a cooperation that can stimulate a new development in your country.

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