Uniwersity of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn
Faculty of Theology

SUMMARY

A pisteological aspect of a proces of a rehabilitation of people deprived of their liberty in the light of studies in the custody in Olsztyn in years 2017–2018

Leszek Mysiewicz

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A prison ministry implemented in penitentiary units is an indispensable element of social rehabilitation interactions on people deprived of their liberty. A verification of pastoral activities and prisoners' commitment in religious forms of activity allows diagnosing their attitude to faith in God. The high rate of faith declared by prisoners prompted the author of the dissertation to undertake empirical studies illustrating their participation in religious and pastoral life during a prison isolation.

Therefore, the need arose to find an answer to the question contained in the main problem of the thesis: To what extent does faith in God shown through religiousness influences the process of social rehabilitation of prisoners serving imprisonment in the custody in Olsztyn?

In order to give a fair justification to the above problem, the following specific problems were also formulated: How do people deprived of their liberty define their attitude towards faith? What factors affect the attitude of people deprived of their liberty to faith? Does Holy Mass affect the process of rehabilitation of prisoners? What is the frequency of respondents receiving the sacraments of penance and reconciliation? What factors affect the deepening of faith of people deprived of their liberty? How often do people deprived of their liberty pray? What is the prayer method most frequently chosen by respondents? To what extent do contacts with the family strengthen the respondents in faith? What is the role of a prison chaplain in the rehabilitation process? What are the comments of the respondents regarding the functioning of a prison ministry? To what extent, according to the surveyed group, are priests fulfilling their duties as pastors of people deprived of their liberty?

The purpose of this dissertation was to analyse the actual state of prisoners' involvement in religious life, showing their faith in God in the context of the rehabilitation process of people deprived of their liberty, who are in the custody in Olsztyn, by analysing the results of own research obtained by using a questionnaire.

The dissertation was written at the doctoral seminar on fundamental, dogmatic and moral theology at the Faculty of Theology of the University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn.

The subject matter implemented by the author required the selection of appropriate research methods and tools. Therefore, for the purposes of the dissertation, the method of diagnostic survey, document analysis, observation, as well as a study of literature describing the topic taken were used.

This doctoral dissertation consists of the following parts: title page in Polish and English, table of contents in Polish and English, list of abbreviations, introduction, five chapters, conclusion, summary in English, bibliography, list of charts and tables and questionnaire.

In the first chapter of the dissertation, attention is paid to the characteristics of the rehabilitation process. The main assumptions, programs and goals were presented, which determine the correctness of social rehabilitation interactions on people deprived of liberty. The principles and tasks were also presented, according to which it is possible to carry that out effectively. Discussions of the concept of *rehabilitation* appearing in existing legal acts were also undertaken. Furthermore, the role of penitentiary cadre was presented, as well as the effectiveness of rehabilitation interactions in the light of research accessible in the literature.

The second chapter presents pastoral activity in the process of social rehabilitation. It discusses the religious protection of people deprived of their liberty in the light of applicable law. The role of prison ministry in penitentiary work was also shown in detail. The history of prison ministry, its organizational structure, as well as methodological assumptions consisting of principles and methods of rehabilitation were presented. In addition, preventive and rehabilitation programs implemented in a religious aspect were discussed. This part also describes the ministry and activities of a prison chaplain and the sacramental life of prisoners. The involvement of lay people in religious rehabilitation and the influence of religious faith on the personality of prisoners were also shown.

The third chapter presents the methodological aspects of the doctoral dissertation. This part describes the subject and purpose of the undertaken research, research problems and hypotheses, research tools as well as the environment and an organization of research.

The fourth chapter of the dissertation contains a detailed analysis and interpretation of own research. This section shows the answers of prisoners being held in the custody in Olsztyn to the questions in the questionnaire. The analysis of the results obtained from the survey allowed to illustrate the attitude of prisoners to faith and to verify the factors affecting its development. In addition, the analysis of statistical data made it possible to learn the role of prison ministry in the lives of prisoners and its impact on their daily existence.

The last chapter of this work presents conclusions and postulates regarding the effectiveness of pastoral ministry in prison. Based on the respondents' answers, the research hypotheses put forward in the work were verified. Issues in a prison ministry in the aspect of social rehabilitation were also discussed, and proposals for the involvement of prisoners were presented.

This work is particularly addressed to people engaged in issues related to prison isolation. It combines both social rehabilitation and pastoral context. Although the dissertation may not constitute an exhaustive analysis of the factors proving the influence of faith in God shown by religiosity on the process of social rehabilitation, nevertheless it allows to bring closer the actual state of participation of prisoners in pastoral activities and sacramental life. It also shows the author's postulates and suggestions for the future.

Therefore, this dissertation may inspire other researchers, contributing to broader and more detailed thoughts in the field of prison ministry. In addition, the author of the dissertation expresses the hope that this work will inspire pastors serving as prison chaplains in penitentiary units.