

## **ABSTRACT OF THE DOCTORAL DISSERTATION**

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*“Electronic Monitoring System as an Alternative to the Penalty of Imprisonment”*

The subject of this doctoral dissertation is the analysis of the electronic monitoring system as a form of penalty enforcement and the assessment of its significance as an alternative to custodial imprisonment in the context of contemporary criminal policy. The starting point for the analysis is a theoretical, historical, and functional analysis of imprisonment, its objectives, functions, as well as the social and psychological consequences of its execution.

The main research problem of the dissertation focuses on determining whether the electronic monitoring system constitutes an effective, rational, and systemically justified alternative to traditional custodial punishment while maintaining its protective, preventive, and rehabilitative functions. Within the framework of the conducted research, an attempt was made to answer detailed questions concerning the effectiveness of electronic monitoring in reducing recidivism, its impact on the costs of the criminal justice system, the degree of implementation of rehabilitation objectives, and the social perception of this institution.

The dissertation employs the dogmatic-legal method consisting of the analysis of binding legal regulations concerning the enforcement of imprisonment and the electronic monitoring system. Additionally, the historical-legal method was employed with regard to the evolution of custodial punishment, as well as the comparative method referring to solutions functioning in other countries. The research was also supplemented with an analysis of empirical data concerning the practical application of electronic monitoring, with particular emphasis on issues related to effectiveness, costs, and the social determinants of the functioning of this institution.

The structure of the dissertation consists of seven chapters. The first chapter presents the theoretical foundations of imprisonment, its origins, objectives, and functions, particularly deterrence, isolation, rehabilitation, and secondary prevention, as well as the social and psychological consequences of enforcing this penalty. The second chapter is devoted to the definition, characteristics, and development of the electronic monitoring system, with particular emphasis on technological and organizational aspects. The third chapter analyses the practical application of this institution, including case studies and a comparison of its effectiveness with traditional imprisonment.

The subsequent parts of the dissertation focus on the impact of the electronic monitoring system on the functioning of the criminal justice system, particularly in the field of

rehabilitation and the economic aspects of penalty enforcement. Separate consideration is devoted to the challenges and controversies related to the functioning of electronic monitoring, including ethical dilemmas, technological issues, and the risk of abuse. The dissertation also includes a comparative analysis of the Polish electronic monitoring system and foreign solutions, as well as a discussion of the social perception of this form of penalty enforcement.

The final conclusions indicate that the electronic monitoring system constitutes an important element in the modernization of executive criminal law and may significantly reduce the negative effects of penitentiary isolation, including the social marginalization of convicted persons and the costs of the penitentiary system. At the same time, the effectiveness of this institution depends on the proper selection of offenders, stable legal regulations, and effective institutional supervision.

The dissertation constitutes a comprehensive analysis of the electronic monitoring system as an instrument of criminal policy and fits within the broader research trend concerning the humanization of imprisonment and the search for alternative and more balanced models of penal reaction.