ABSTRACT

The re-sociabilization of convicted adults in Brazil faces two problems. One is an incarceration growth rate in the past years. The other is the growing deterioration of the Prison System, providing the minimum appropriate conditions to meet the tutelage of convicts’ requirements. The precarious inhabiting conditions and the lack of medical, social, juridical and educational assistance have resulted in rebellions sometimes of tragic consequences. This paper has the main objective of discussing and analysing education as factor of re-sociabilization, in reference to the Novo Sol (New Sun) Project, developed by the Catholic University of Brasília-UCB. It represents pioneer work towards the inclusion of convicts and those released by the prison system of higher education. The results of this action showed that those assisted did not return to delinquency, allowing the conclusion that education breaks more efficiently the vicious cycle of delinquency than other initiative of re-sociabilization, including work.