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FORENZIKA U PSIHOLOGIJI I SOCIJALNOM RADU

Apstrakt: Poslednjih godina velika pažnja poklanja se zaštiti dece žrtava i svedoka krivičnih dela od strane pravosudnog i sistema socijalne zaštite. Pravosudni sistem je u obavezi da deci, koja se javljaju kao žrtve ili svedoci, obezbedi efikasni postupak koji na adekvatan način štiti prava i interes deteta. Poštovanje ovog principa je u skladu sa Konvencijom o pravima deteta, kao i brojnim međunarodnim dokumentima. Zaštita dece žrtava i svedoka u krivičnim postupcima, ne znači samo zaštitu od sekundarne viktimizacije i patnje tokom učešća u postupku, već i povećanje detetove sposobnosti da doprinose tom istom postupku. Upravo zbog toga potrebno je da stručnjaci u pravosudnom i sistemu socijalne zaštite obezbede sveobuhvatan pristup zaštiti interesa i prava deteta žrtve ili svedoka u krivičnom postupku, poštujući međunarodne standrade u ovoj oblasti i dosledno primenjuju postojeće zakonske odredbe. Uzimanje iskaza od deteta nije uvek jednostavno, posebno kada su u pitanju mlađa deca. Postupak podrazumeva da dete ponovo evocira sećanja na stresni događaj, kojem je bilo izloženo. Važno je da stručnjaci koji razgovaraju sa detetom dobro poznaju i razumeju dečiju perspektivu, kao i da umeju da joj se prilagode. Kvalitet uzetog iskaza i validnost prikupljenih informacija mnogo zavise od znanja i veština ispitivača koji primenjuje forenzički intervju. Forenzički intervju sa detetom je razvojno osetljiv metod prikupljanja činjenica koje se tiču navodnog zlostavljanja. Ovaj intervju se sprovodi od strane kompetentnih, utreniranih intervjuera koji dobro poznaju dečiji rast i razvoj. Okrugli sto fokus stavlja na značaju zaštite dece u sudskim postupcima, primenu međunarodnih standarda kao i iskustva iz prakse.

Ključne reči: *deca žrtve i svedoci, forenzički intervju, sekundarna viktimizacija*

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FORENSICS IN PSYCHOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK

Abstract: In recent years, significant attention has been devoted to the protection of child victims and witnesses of criminal offenses by the justice and social welfare systems. The justice system is obligated to provide children who come forward as victims or witnesses with an effective process that adequately protects the rights and interests of the child. Adhering to this principle is in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, as well as numerous international documents. Protecting child victims and witnesses in criminal proceedings not only means shielding them from secondary victimization and suffering during their participation in the process but also enhancing the child's ability to contribute to the same proceedings. This is precisely why professionals in the justice and social welfare systems need to ensure a comprehensive approach to protecting the interests and rights of child victims or witnesses in criminal proceedings, respecting international standards in this field and consistently applying existing legal provisions. Taking a statement from a child is not always straightforward, especially when dealing with younger children. The process involves the child recalling memories of the stressful event to which they were exposed. It is crucial that professionals engaging with the child are well acquainted with and understand the child's perspective, and are able to adapt to it. The quality of the statement taken and the validity of the collected information depend significantly on the knowledge and skills of the forensic interviewer. The forensic interview with a child is a developmentally sensitive method of gathering facts related to alleged abuse. This interview is conducted by competent, trained interviewers who have a good understanding of child growth and development. The roundtable discussion emphasizes the importance of protecting children in legal proceedings, the application of international standards,

and practical experiences.

Keywords: *child victims and witnesses, forensic interview, secondary victimization*