# Threats of contemporary society

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*Abstract:* Today's world brings great freedom and with it countless possibilities, which increases the dissatisfaction of mankind, depression, race for who is better and who is worse, etc. All this is leading to an increase in socio-pathological phenomena such as: drug addiction, alcohol, crime, truancy, bullying, family violence, poverty and social inclusion, wars, ethnic tensions, sectarian dependence, eating disorders, gambling or communication addictions, pathological subcultures of youth, abuse, neglect and abuse of children, trafficking in human beings and many others. In this context, our paper deals with the risks affecting contemporary society.

*Key words:* society, social pathology, risks, socialization, prevention.

Today, people are under constant pressure and the human psyche is a time bomb, so any changes need to be detected in time. We will not stop selling alcohol, cigarettes or gambling, but we can open our eyes and notice the world around. We too are an article that can help people struggling with themselves.

The special case of violence is the problem of youth violence. Let us say that the violence caused by young people is rapidly increasing. We are informed on a daily basis through the media. Regular bankruptcies, robbing and assaulting old people (as perhaps the most vulnerable in the population) with the aim of obtaining relatively simple funds are no longer exceptional, and the brutality of young offenders is striking. Bullying at schools has also been regrettable, which has been a trend in recent years. Increasingly, young people prefer the path of violence to earn respect, recognition, power or status (Porubčanová, 2015).

With the changing structure of the company, there are also changes in the area of finance, information and communication. It creates the right conditions for the expansion of existing crime and violence. It only changes its activity, as it reaches beyond national borders and takes on a global character. "Foreign" crime refers to arms trafficking, drug-related crime, illegal migration, trafficking in human beings, money laundering, computer and internet crime, corruption, terrorism. All forms of crime and crime at all are considered to be a violation of company-accepted standards, i. codified laws of a country. Like other forms of socio-pathological phenomena, crime ultimately limits, threatens the individual in terms of violating his rights and freedoms. Every man is responsible for his actions. However, we can talk about crime, provided that a person is criminally liable, that is to say that his or her offenses will be sanctioned according to the criminal laws in force in state legislation.

In the opinion of Brutovská and Hrehová (2019) and Bertl and Veteška (2016), it is necessary to investigate the causes of the growing crime and violence. Disciplinary research also seeks to find out how a person has become a perpetrator of the crime, what kind of impulses have influenced the person who committed the offense.

Crime has been expanding significantly among young people lately. The most common are property and violent offenses. The Criminal Code lists the most frequent forms of juvenile delinquency: a) Theft is a crime

against property, the appropriation of a foreign matter and the treatment of it as one's own. The place, object and manner of committing property crime is different. It depends on the age, mental and physical disposition of the person. In the case of minors, these are mainly minor theft at school, in shops, theft of bicycles, pocket theft. Juveniles and young loved ones are already committing a higher form of theft by burglary (shops, apartments, businesses, cellars). The motive may be anything but, in particular, the will to gain property and financial means for one's own use; (b) bullying is a form of aggressive behavior among young people and is now becoming an increasingly popular concern. The essence of bullying is aggressive behavior, whereby an individual or a group of individuals repeatedly forces another individual (albeit at the same level) to perform an activity which he is not obliged to carry or to bear something that he is not obliged to bear. Everything happens under threat of violence or threats when a forced person does not want to perform the activity that the violent person asks for. Such action gives the rapist a sense of superiority and power; (c) robbery shall be understood as the use of violence or the threat of violence in an attempt to seize a foreign cause. Juveniles, but also adults, individually or in groups, can perform robbery. Such acts occur under the influence of alcohol and result in not only damage to property but often also to health in the form of serious harm or even death to the victim; (d) hooliganism is a specific phenomenon of crime committed by young people, including under-aged people and children. Again, alcohol and the growing aggressiveness of youth play a role; (e) sexual abuse is sometimes associated with rape; many girls who have been abused subsequently join groups where they continue sexual activity or drug abuse; (f) rape is an offense against human dignity using violence or threat thereof in order to force a woman to have sexual intercourse. It is most often found in the juvenile category (Barnová, Čepelová, Gabrhelová, 2019).

These youth offenses are often caused by insufficient upbringing in the family, problematic family environment, but most of all by the combination of various personal and social factors. If a child has to be in a constitution, thus detached from the family, this experience will mark its development forever. Nowadays, very often we are seeing marriage and families falling apart. Often, this is the cause of long-term travel (mainly for financial reasons) to work abroad for one or even both parents. The upbringing of children is transferred to grandparents, relatives, in the worst case they are left alone and the upbringing takes over the street. This trend has a rising tendency, therefore we encounter directly or indirectly (through the media) daily unmanageable and complicated situations, the consequences of which are often catastrophic (Čubirková, 2009; Ištván, 2016).

In this context, it should be emphasized that the presence of both parents in a complete family is essential. From birth, the child is solely dependent on the parent, and with everything he turns to him as the closest person, the guardian, who is to satisfy the need for safety. If the parent responds disproportionately to the child's need for safety, the child creates a misconception not only about him, but also applies it to other people. In such cases, there may be a chaotic reaction to the parent, i. alternating manifestations of the need for proximity or vice versa, rejection. Various studies on juvenile delinquency confirm a disproportionate and cool family environment in which interest in children is minimal. A special category are children who do not know the natural family environment. We mean children from different educational institutions who have gone through many foster homes. Such children have a weakened ability to engage in proper interpersonal relationships and find satisfaction in them.

Equally important is the proper application of discipline in the family and the quality of parental control, respectively. supervision. An adolescent who fails to respect and adhere to the applicable social standards was initially inadequately trained in a kind of "internal" discipline. The parent either punishes the individual offense too much or does not punish him at all, which can create "chaos" in the young man. Even hard discipline is not the right choice for a child. If aggressive behavior is applied in the family in a parent-child relationship, then the child learns aggressiveness as a permissible way of behavior. A special example is the so-called. unknowingly encouraging a child to commit delinquent behavior. Mostly, the mother is the one who encourages the child to do something that forbids or disapproves of it. The result is a misrepresented child's image of what is good and what is bad, respectively. something that should be banned is considered by the child to be permitted. Good supervision of children prevents delinquent behavior of young people. The risk factor for the child is the already mentioned absence of a parental figure in the family. In a family with a delinquent, the role and character of a father whose pattern cannot be replaced is most often missing. The boy lacks a pattern with which he could identify himself and the girl again a model of male behavior (Tirpák, 2018).

Bullying, which we pay attention to both in our contribution and on an empirical level, is currently a very serious problem for our society and cannot be completely solved by a few recommendations. The correct solution of this problem requires continuous cooperation of the educator with the educational counselor, social worker, school psychologist and parents. This is primarily about the maximum functionality of the prevention of bullying in the school environment and its solution. Therefore, prevention of bullying is one of the basic factors in dealing with bullying. It is, above all, a means of combating bullying in our schools. Preventing bullying gives us an idea of what a serious problem is at the present time, giving us the basics of information that enables us to recognize, resolve, and prevent such behavior in schools. The best protection against bullying is also to instill self-confidence in pupils so that they find the inner strength to react and not yield to violence or threats. Self-confidence spreads rapidly and when it is acquired in a certain area, such as sport, music, humor, and so can extend to other aspects of personality. Based on this, pupils have a comprehensive picture of what causes such behavior to victims of bullying and aggressors, and gives them a clear idea of what direction they will take in their future lives (Šíp, 2017).

Through our survey we found out whether the respondents - pupils of older school age in the Prešov district have encountered unwanted behavior towards their person from their classmates. We were surprised by the respondents' answers that each of them had already encountered this kind of behavior. Most often it was a mockery (42,71%) and for a third it was swearing.

According to the analysis of responses, one third of pupils clearly believe that bullying occurs in the school they attend. One third did not know about it and one third answered unequivocally that there was no bullying in their school. The respondents (79,17%) said that none of their friends complained about unwanted behavior. We realize that this does not mean that such behavior does not occur at school. The occurrence of bullying at school is also confirmed by the claims of respondents who admitted that, according to their experience, the dressing room is a place where they have already encountered this negative behavior. One-third of respondents

(28,97%) reported that such behavior occurs in their experience outside school after school. According to three-quarters of the respondents, "dude" is the most common reason for bullying.

The responses of pupils who stated that they always feel safe at school (55,21%) were pleased, one third of respondents feel safe at school only occasionally and 9% do not feel safe at school at all. Almost half (47,92%) of respondents said that if they were bullied, they would confide in their parents or relatives. One fifth of the pupils would confide in this problem to the teacher or educator, others to a classmate (17%). Only two pupils (2,08%) would not tell anyone. In the last round of the survey, we were also interested in whether the school the respondents attended was "fighting" bullying. 42,71% of respondents unequivocally stated "yes", 16,67% replied "no" and 4,17% thought "this topic is rather taboo". The issue of bullying is dealt with by pupils in classroom hours (34,69%), but 40,82% of respondents said that their teachers did not deal with bullying at all.

63,27% of the pupils surveyed attend lectures on violence and bullying once a year. One third of respondents said they had not yet given a lecture and 6,12% of respondents said that lectures of this kind were held regularly at their school. Respondents propose conditional expulsion from school (45,83%), reduction of behavioral mark (18,75%), public reprimand before the whole school team (17,71%) and directorial reprimand (17,17%) as a sanction for unwanted behavior. .

We are aware that the issue of bullying is very serious and sensitive. Implementing a successful school-wide strategy to tackle bullying needs to create an appropriate and positive school climate, develop the idea of democracy, establish rules of conduct including sanctions for violations, maintain written records of dealing with specific cases of bullying, establish close cooperation between pupils and school staff, during breaks, before, after and after school, especially in places where bullying has occurred or is likely to occur, to inform school educators about the system of reporting and investigating bullying, awareness of bullying, including the school board in the solution and prevention of bullying and ensuring that educators, parents and pupils are informed about what to do if bullying occurs, important information about institutions dealing with this issue. Inspection by the School Inspectorate, the Ministry of Education and the Regional Authorities is important, checking that the school is prepared to protect pupils from bullying, cooperation with experts from the relevant center for pedagogical-psychological counseling and prevention or other counseling and prevention services in the region.

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