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PREFACE

The scientific journal INTERNATIONAL REVIEW FOR HUMAN AND NATURAL SCIENCES has been published quarterly since 2012. The first issue of 2022 aims, as every issue, to publish interesting articles, findings and studies from the field of humanities, pedagogy and social sciences by authors from around the world.

This 1/2022 issue is focused on the social and humanities, as the published articles are from these areas.

In the first article, the authors JOZEF HOLOTŇÁK, MAXIMILIÁN VLADIMÍR FILO deal with the moral responsibility of the work process with the connection to the Catholic Church. This paper focuses on man and for his benefit to see first and foremost the connection between moral and ethical principles in creating the most valuable world of the work process.

The author of the second article is ZUZANA BUDAYOVÁ, who deals with the description, identification and analysis of a crisis situation in the event of the functional loss of any human organ system. It points to crisis intervention offered and provided through compensatory means.

The authors of the third article are LUCIA LUVIGH CINTULOVÁ, LIBUŠA RADKOVÁ, they chose a topic dealing with the impact of community volunteering activities during the pandemic on the elderly while revealing the positive and negative aspects of the aid system.

The author of another article is RUDOLF VOLNER, who in his study deals with the virtual world and its impact on human life.

The authors of the fifth article are KRISTÍNA KRÁLIKOVÁ and JOZEF KRÁLIK, the study is focused on identifying some possibilities of liquidation of the right to vote in the Slovak Republic. The knowledge integrated into the paper was gained through the study of legislation, policy statements and declarations, as well as the personal experience of the authors.

The authors of the next article are LUCIA LUDVIGH CINTULOVÁ and ALEXANDRA TORAN, the article deals with the comparison of financial contributions for people with severe disabilities in Slovakia and Germany.

The authors of the next article are KRISTÍNA KRÁLIKOVÁ, JOZEF KRÁLIK and ĽUDOVÍT SPUCHLÁK. Their article focuses on the global problematic state of the European Union and its current policy.

The authors of the next article are JANKA BURSOVÁ, EVA DOLINSKÁ, in the article, they present practical experiences from crisis intervention in social services, where they analyze the perception of crisis intervention by social workers.

The authors of the next article are REMIGIUSZ RYZIŃSKI, MARIAN AMBROZY, their scientific article deals with the way of teaching new interpretations of pre-Socrates to high school students.

The authors of the next article are ROMAN HRMO, PAVOL ZUBAL and EVA DOLINSKÁ, who present the latest successes in the field of augmented reality (AR) 1 and their applications in education.

The author of the penultimate article is IURII SHCHERBIAK, it deals with the issue of global changes taking place in the educational system and places new requirements on the management of educational institutions.

The authors of the last article are PAVOL ZUBAL, ROMAN HRMO and JOSÉ GARCÍA MARTIN, who in the article present the role of media education in current issues of social discourse and technical didactics.

The author of the last article is PODENKO A.V, the study is focused on the Level Structure of self-regulation of the system of organizational abilities in adolescence.

All published articles are scientific studies of experts with experience.

MORAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE WORK PROCESS IN THE LIGHT OF THE MAGISTERIUM OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

JOZEF HOLOTŇÁK, MAXIMILIÁN VLADIMÍR FILO

Abstract:

We live in a world of emerging artificial intelligence, exponentially evolving technologies, the world economy and human knowledge. When we orient ourselves in the world around us, we often lose the ability to understand other people, but above all ourselves. For this reason, this paper is focusing on the person and for his benefit, first and foremost to see the connection between moral and ethical principles in creating the most valuable world of the work process. Although this important topic cannot be fully covered in a defined range, the authors of this study point in seven points to an important ethical phenomenon of the work process, which has long been addressed in the documents of the teaching of the Catholic Church. It is in the light of the teaching office of Peter's successors and their closest collaborators in the episcopal ministry that we see the irreplaceable role of moral authority and its proper direction in the light of God's law.

Keywords: man, society, organization, work, morality, ethics, personal data, security, truth, justice, environment, common good

1. Personal Data Policy (Privacy Policy)

„Since all men possess a rational soul and are created in God's likeness, since they have the same nature and origin, have been redeemed by Christ and enjoy the same divine calling and destiny, the basic equality of all must receive increasingly greater recognition. True, all men are not alike from the point of view of varying

*physical power and the diversity of intellectual and moral resources. Nevertheless, with respect to the fundamental rights of the person, every type of discrimination, whether social or cultural, whether based on sex, race, colour, social condition, language or religion, is to be overcome and eradicated as contrary to God's intent.*⁴¹

The most fundamental thing God has given to every man from his greatness and in the cooperation of man and woman is his human life. With this undeserved gift, which we can freely have, we are offered a whole range of possibilities and alternatives for how best to spend it.² Just the knowledge that we are beginning to understand ourselves as constantly gifted living beings and in many cases co-authors of God's creation (improvement of the surrounding world).³ Related to this is the fact of human autonomy and at the same time recognition of its dignity.⁴ These rights are intended to ensure the satisfaction of the basic material and spiritual needs of man, which are to uncompromisingly promote the higher good of the individual and society.^{5,6} If we focus our attention on the work process, we will find that its key point is primarily **personal data and ensuring their protection**, which undoubtedly indicates a balanced relationship between

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- 1 SECOND VATICAN COUNCIL 1965. Pastoral constitution on the Church in the modern world *Gaudium et spes* 29. Available online: https://www.vatican.va/archive/hist_councils/ii_vatican_council/documents/vat-ii_const_19651207_gaudium-et-spes_en.html Visited: [17.01.2022]
 - 2 Cf. AKIMAJAK, A. – RAČKOVÁ, O. 2018. Influence of Spirituality on the Natural Behavior of People. In *Revue Internationale des Sciences humaines et naturelles* 8(4), pp. 29-38, Zürich – Switzerland, 2018.
 - 3 Cf. AKIMJAKOVÁ, B. – TISOVIČOVÁ, A. 2017. A man and values in historical and educational reflection. In *Revue Internationale des Sciences humaines et naturelles* 7(3), pp. 91-100, Zürich – Switzerland, 2017.
 - 4 Cf. THURZO, V. 2021. The Influence of Existentialism and Subjectivism on the Concept of the Human Person. In Maturkanič, P. and Tomanová Čergetová, I. (ed.) et al. *Spiritual and Social Experience in the Context of Modernism and Postmodernism (Interdisciplinary Reading of the Phenomenon)* (pp. 7-34). Morrisville: Lulu Publishing Company, 2021.
 - 5 Cf. „The School of Natural Law is the best-known justification for human rights. It defines human rights as individual claims that each person can make on the basis of being a human being. These claims are ontologically anchored in nature, which can be God, the universe, or another transcendent source. Some representatives of this approach base the legitimacy of human rights on the premise of fundamental human interests. In this case, human rights are morally justified on the basis of their instrumental value in safeguarding common human interests. The main function of human rights is therefore to protect and promote these interests.“ PALOVIČOVÁ, Z. 2017. *Ambivalentnosť ľudských práv a neurčitosť ich pojmu z pohľadu filozofie*. Bratislava: Veda, 2017, p. 47.
 - 6 Cf. GAVENDOVÁ, O. 2019. Od teórie k praxi: prínos čnosti rozvážnosti. In *Studia Aloisiana* 10(2), pp. 57-74. Trnava: TF TU v Trnave, 2019.

the partners and the creation of a mature working dialogue.⁷

All use of personal data, such as their collection, registration, comparison, storage and deletion, should take place in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Access to this personal data should only be given to those who need it to perform their job duties and at the same time take appropriate measures to protect it. This personal data should not be kept longer than is necessary to achieve the purpose for which it was intended. It is necessary to always behave with respect and dignity for the privacy of others. The list of personal data should contain only the records necessary for its purposes. In some cases, age is not relevant and information about it could lead to discrimination. For the list, information on the length of work experience may be more important. It is good to know that in some countries it may be forbidden to add certain personal data due to additional safeguards (e.g. information on race, ethnic origin, religion, sexual orientation, etc.). Only those who need to know this information, such as managers, task managers and others, should have access to these confidential reports.

2. Safety and health at work

„In the economic sphere, it is evident that a man has the inherent right not only to be given the opportunity to work, but also to be allowed the exercise of personal initiative in the work he does. The conditions in which a man works form a necessary corollary to these rights. They must not be such as to weaken his physical or moral fibre, or militate against the proper development of adolescents to manhood“⁸

The essence of health and safety is the prevention of accidents and the promotion of a healthy and safe working environment. To do this, we need to constantly build a working climate that promotes health, safety and well-being. Everyone has the right to a safe and secure workplace, but at the same time, without exception, is responsible for helping to ensure a healthy and safe working environment. We should therefore not forget the precision in the work that leads to the safety already mentioned, adequate training and promotion, and

7 Cf. „Virtues, space for personal growth. The relationship should be freely chosen, mutually maintained and satisfying. Postmodern relationships are based on trust, openness and negotiation.“ NAVRÁTIL, P. – NAVRÁTILOVÁ, J. 2008. Postmodernita jako prostor pro existenciálně citlivou sociální práci. In Časopis sociální práce/Sociální práce 4/2008, Brno: ASVSP, 2008, p. 130.

8 JOHN XXIII. 1963. Encyclical letter *Pacem in terris* 18-19. Available online: https://www.vatican.va/content/john-xxiii/en/encyclicals/documents/hf_j-xxiii_enc_11041963_pacem.html Visited: [17.01.2022]

the subsequent implementation of reliable procedures for personal safety and accident prevention. After all, the most fundamental, as stated at the beginning of the previous chapter, is human life, which we administer by the power of the Most High as servants in relation to ourselves and for the benefit of other people.⁹

3. Ad intra organization

„Human activity, to be sure, takes its significance from its relationship to man. Just as it proceeds from man, so it is ordered toward man. For when a man works he not only alters things and society, he develops himself as well. He learns much, he cultivates his resources, he goes outside of himself and beyond himself. Rightly understood this kind of growth is of greater value than any external riches which can be garnered. A man is more precious for what he is than for what he has. Similarly, all that men do to obtain greater justice, wider brotherhood, a more humane disposition of social relationships has greater worth than technical advances. For these advances can supply the material for human progress, but of themselves alone they can never actually bring it about. Hence, the norm of human activity is this: that in accord with the divine plan and will, it harmonize with the genuine good of the human race, and that it allow men as individuals and as members of society to pursue their total vocation and fulfil it.“¹⁰

The moral responsibility of each member creating one common work plan points to a number of sectors affecting the internal organizational structure of the company. One of them is the tangible and intangible assets of the organization. Examples of tangible assets include raw materials, money, products, computers, real estate, machinery and equipment, etc. Examples of intangible assets can be patents, sub-brands, know-how, trade secrets, copyrights, etc. From this point of view, we use this property within the company responsibly; protect it from damage, theft, loss, misuse, etc. On the other hand, we do not use computers and electronic communication systems for inappropriate communication. This includes any illegal activities and behaviours that could be considered

9 Cf. „The meaning of our lives is shown in relation to serving other people. We are not independent masters of our own lives, but rather its stewards. Accepting responsibility for one’s own life and co-responsibility for the lives of others is the most important meaning of seeking an answer in the sense of one’s own life.“ DOLISTA, J. 2012. Úvod do bioetického myšlení. Plzeň: Západočeská univerzita v Plzni, 2012, p. 13.

10 SECOND VATICAN COUNCIL 1965. Pastoral constitution on the Church in the modern world *Gaudium et spes* 35. Available online: https://www.vatican.va/archive/hist_councils/ii_vatican_council/documents/vat-ii_const_19651207_gaudium-et-spes_en.html Visited: [17.01.2022]

discriminatory, offensive or harassing.

Another important place within the work team for the benefit of each individual¹¹ is his fair working conditions. The ethical principle focusing on this sector is above all to ensure that human rights are not violated, and if any negative impact arises, it needs to be addressed urgently. For example, we include the permission of only working time, wages and remuneration that comply with national and local laws. Everyone has the right to dignified and fair treatment in this regard. In return, we must respect the dignity, privacy and rights of all the individuals we deal with, as well as those who are affected by our business.

Preservation of confidential information is also part of the beneficial operation of the organization. We are talking about the so-called *secretum professionale*. It is important to protect ideas, processes, ICT and business information to maintain the competitiveness and trust of stakeholders.¹² For this reason, these valuables are the protected property of the organization and are considered confidential. These include, but are not limited to, trade secrets, know-how and proprietary information. These documents include business plans, financial statements, customer information, project details that are, among other things, submitted by companies or implemented by the company during tenders, information on prices, personal files and affairs, financial and accounting data and other business events.

4. Ad extra organization

„Because it is filled with truth, charity can be understood in the abundance of its values, it can be shared and communicated. Truth, in fact, is lógos which creates diá-logos, and hence communication and communion. Truth, by enabling men and women to let go of their subjective opinions and impressions, allows them to move beyond cultural and historical limitations and to come together in the assessment of the value and substance of things. Truth opens and unites our minds in the lógos of love: this is the Christian proclamation and testimony of charity. In the present social and cultural context, where there is a widespread tendency to relativize truth, practising charity in truth helps people to understand that

11 Cf. „Who do I mean when I ask a person? I mean my self and other selves. What I am asking is extremely close to me. I not only perceive it, I am it and at the same time I present it. To know others, I must know myself, just as understanding others is a prerequisite for understanding myself.“ HESCHEL, J. A. 2017. Kdo je člověk? Praha: OIKOYMENH, 2017, p. 23.

12 Cf. HUBKOVÁ, S. 2019. Social cultural context with ICT development. In *Revue Internationale des Sciences humaines et naturelles* 9(1), pp. 55-63, Zürich – Switzerland, 2019.

adhering to the values of Christianity is not merely useful but essential for building a good society and for true integral human development. A Christianity of charity without truth would be more or less interchangeable with a pool of good sentiments, helpful for social cohesion, but of little relevance. In other words, there would no longer be any real place for God in the world. Without truth, charity is confined to a narrow field devoid of relations. It is excluded from the plans and processes of promoting human development of universal range, in dialogue between knowledge and praxis.¹³

Life in the workplace is conditioned by many factors, which are reflected not only in the internal organizational sphere, as we saw in the previous chapter, but also in its external perspective. If we were to express a brief definition of the main point of godly work of any kind, we would come to the conclusion entitled: Life in Truth! In this basic principle, concerning human work, we discover a person who acts honestly and fairly,¹⁴ in relation to the involved groups that create his work. We always treat these groups professionally and with respect. It is recommended to work with external entities to understand the moral standards of the company represented by specific organizations before entering into any relationship. The result should be an innovative and proactive way of acting with the aim at satisfying behaviour, but also successful market results. Related to this is the commitment to quality and its expectations (see contractual obligations).

From the words already written by Pope Benedict XVI at the beginning of this section, i.e. without truth, love is expelled in a tight space free from relationships, we can add another fundamental element concerning working life, and that is the hospitality of company in the relationship of its customers and business partners. It is an expression of gratitude or a stimulus to friendly relations. These include entertainment, hospitality, sports activities, travel, etc. Other forms of love are various gifts, which we give to others voluntarily, without expecting anything else in return. When gifts are given correctly, they do not give the impression that business decisions are being unduly influenced. If corporate hospitality and gifts are inappropriate, they may create a conflict of interest or bribery may appear. Therefore, they must comply with local laws and customs. It must not put the

13 BENEDICT XVI. 2009. Caritas in veritate 4. Available online: https://www.vatican.va/content/benedict-xvi/en/encyclicals/documents/hf_ben-xvi_enc_20090629_caritas-in-veritate.html
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14 Moral failures of honesty are various types of possible fraud, i.e. false claims, in which someone knowingly or negligently misjudges or inaccurately records the costs of providing materials or services, intentionally conceals errors or produces false evidence. People usually commit fraud in an unfair way to obtain money, property or services. Other immoral behaviours include inside information when buying or selling (insider trading) and illegal disclosure of information and market manipulation are often criminal offenses.

recipient in a position where he would be obliged or unfairly bound to the donor.

5. Employer versus employee relations

„We therefore consider it Our duty to reaffirm that the remuneration of work is not something that can be left to the laws of the marketplace; nor should it be a decision left to the will of the more powerful. It must be determined in accordance with justice and equity; which means that workers must be paid a wage which allows them to live a truly human life and to fulfil their family obligations in a worthy manner. Other factors too enter into the assessment of a just wage: namely, the effective contribution which each individual makes to the economic effort, the financial state of the company for which he works, the requirements of the general good of the particular country-having regard especially to the repercussions on the overall employment of the working force in the country as a whole-and finally the requirements of the common good of the universal family of nations of every kind, both large and small.“¹⁵

Many factors are involved in the work process. Good interpersonal relationships occupy an important place in them. We know from recorded practice that the key relationship is always between the superior (business owner) and the subordinate (employee). It happens that both of these roles are taken in some cases by one person, which of course precludes mentioned relationship. If we focus our attention on the classically used working relationship, we will discover two human factors that are, in a way, literally interdependent. We consider fair remuneration of employees to be a priority here¹⁶ which is one of the most important personnel activities. It is a part of human resources that affects the motivation and performance of people in organizations, and also supports their loyalty and satisfaction. In many companies, however, setting remuneration is an activity that is not much talked about and that arises without any strategy and deeper context. Remuneration is the compensation of an employee for the work done, the effort expended and the time spent. Although the financial component

15 JOHN XXIII. 1961. Encyclical letter Mater et magistra 71. Available online: https://www.vatican.va/content/john-xxiii/en/encyclicals/documents/hf_j-xxiii_enc_15051961_mater.html Visited [17.01.2022]

16 Cf. Justice in distribution (iustitia distributiva). This justice lies in the fact that it is the bearer of social authority, for example, the state distributes the duties and rights of all its members by law without favouring one and harming others. An example is the correct distribution of wages. It is fair and right that an individual who is more efficient or has a more deserved job gets a higher salary than one who, for example, works much less. Here, too, we can move within the framework of legal justice in pragmatic thinking, i.e: 2-1=1. HLINKA, A. 1994. Každý sa môže zmeniť. Bratislava: Don Bosco, 1994, pp. 109-114.

of remuneration (salary, bonuses, shares, etc.) is crucial for many people, non-financial rewards are also an important part of remuneration - for example, praise, promotion or various types of benefits. A well-designed remuneration system will help ensure that people work efficiently and with the best possible performance. A properly designed remuneration system also helps to acquire and retain quality employees, reduces turnover, increases people's productivity and the productivity of the company as a whole.

Another important factor cannot be overlooked at this point, and that is unethical work behaviour, which we cannot rule out even at work. Mobbing is one of the most common discriminatory practices that disrupt the work environment. It is characterized as systematic intrigue, bullying, numerous swindlers - a psychoterror in the workplace, which is initiated and controlled by colleagues, or superior (bossing) in order to harm someone by active and permanent pressure for a long time - resp. cause him some damage. We, therefore, consider numerous workplace actions to be mobbing, which can disparage the affected person and can damage his reputation, reduce his self-esteem or self-confidence, or even cause damage to his health.

6. Environmental responsibility

„When we speak of the “environment”, what we really mean is a relationship existing between nature and the society which lives in it. Nature cannot be regarded as something separate from ourselves or as a mere setting in which we live. We are part of nature, included in it and thus in constant interaction with it. Recognizing the reasons why a given area is polluted requires a study of the workings of society, its economy, its behaviour patterns, and the ways it grasps reality. Given the scale of change, it is no longer possible to find a specific, discrete answer for each part of the problem. It is essential to seek comprehensive solutions which consider the interactions within natural systems themselves and with social systems. We are faced not with two separate crises, one environmental and the other social, but rather with one complex crisis which is both social and environmental. Strategies for a solution demand an integrated approach to combating poverty, restoring dignity to the excluded, and at the same time protecting nature.“¹⁷

The environment is affected by the impacts of our activities and work processes, as well as the long-term environmental impact of the products and services

17 FRANCIS 2015. Encyclical letter Laudato si 139. Available online: https://www.vatican.va/content/francesco/en/encyclicals/documents/papa-francesco_20150524_enciclica-laudato-si.html Visited: [17.01.2022]

that are supplied to the labour market. Therefore, in the context of the global challenge, we must strive to continually improve the environmental impact of our work activities, projects, products and services throughout their life cycle. We must not forget that it is necessary to consider opportunities and risks related to the environment already during project tenders. It is necessary to involve a wide range of different groups in the environmental impact assessment.¹⁸ These include employees, customers, suppliers, but also those who live and work near places where the labour market takes place. In practice, this means that we must set aside enough time to understand the environmental risks and impacts associated with our day-to-day work. We are talking here about the production of waste and carbon dioxide, the consumption of energy, water, materials and other resources, such as the use, storage, labelling, transport and disposal of chemicals and hazardous substances, and compliance with the relevant processes involved. It is appropriate that we approach each of us in a fully responsible and binding way to protect the environment in this alarming appeal. Related to this is a real participation in everyday life with a view to a better future with the non-human world, i.e. environmental ethics.¹⁹ After all, God has entrusted man with the rule over the whole earth (cf. Gen 1:28), which he himself has created out of his greatness and always wisely governs. It is unwise and therefore unjust to stand in the position of Almighty God and to take over this domination of the world, to succumb to the feeling of power, to abuse and destroy everything that has been created by the eternal Good.²⁰ The logic of the right, i.e. humble servant, lies in the approach of using everything created as a gift of God and considered, i.e.

18 Cf. AKIMJAKOVÁ, B. 2017. Environmentálna výchova prostredníctvom zážitkového učenia. In *Pedagogické diskusie* 3(4), pp. 59-72, Levoča: MTM, 2017.

19 Cf. „It is a set of principles and rules that indicate to one how one should behave in one’s dealing with the whole non-human world. In English, the name environmental ethics is used for thinking that points to human dealing with the non-human world. Many authors find this name not very happy. Calling the system of all life - or the biosphere - our “environment” already suggests a certain interpretation, as if the non-human world is nothing more than a stage on which the dramas of human lives and history take place. This is a possible interpretation and seems obvious to many people. However, this is not a simple fact; it is an interpretation. The concept of environmental ethics suggests that it is a matter of how one, the centre of all meaning, is to treat one’s world, which one understands as one’s environment and which seems completely obvious to many people.“ KOHÁK, E. 2011. *Zelená svatozář*. Krásno nad Kysucou: Kalligram, Praha, 2011, p. 16.

20 Cf. ĎATELINKA, A. 2021. Rituálne vyjadrenie kresťanskej viery v kontexte moderny a postmoderny. In *Duchovný pastier* 102(5), pp. 226-233. Trnava: SSV, 2021.

responsible care for the development of the world.^{21,22}

7. The question of the general (universal) good

„Men, both as individuals and as intermediate groups, are required to make their own specific contributions to the general welfare. The main consequence of this is that they must harmonize their own interests with the needs of others, and offer their goods and services as their rulers shall direct-assuming, of course, that justice is maintained and the authorities are acting within the limits of their competence. Those who have authority in the State must exercise that authority in a way which is not only morally irreproachable, but also best calculated to ensure or promote the State's welfare. The attainment of the common good is the sole reason for the existence of civil authorities. In working for the common good, therefore, the authorities must obviously respect its nature, and at the same time adjust their legislation to meet the requirements of the given situation. Among the essential elements of the common good one must certainly include the various characteristics distinctive of each individual people. But these by no means constitute the whole of it. For the common good, since it is intimately bound up with human nature, can never exist fully and completely unless the human person is taken into account at all times. Thus, attention must be paid to the basic nature of the common good and what it is that brings it about. We must add, therefore, that it is in the nature of the common good that every single citizen has the right to share in it-although in different ways, depending on his tasks, merits and circumstances. Hence every civil authority must strive to promote the common good in the interest of all, without favouring any individual citizen or category of citizen.“²³

The last part of this paper is devoted to the question of the common good, which is related to the universal dimension of the human being. And although we create different specifics of the human community, which is, of course, very beneficial for each individual's own identity, in the end, we belong to one large

21 Cf. KRUPA, J. 2010. Stvoriteľ a oživovateľ. Katolícka kreatológia a pneumatológia. Bratislava: UK v Bratislave, 2010, pp. 42-55.

22 Cf. FILIPOVIČ, A. T. – REIMER, T. 2019. Space as an instrument to interpret the role of religion and churches in Central and Eastern European societies. In The politics of body and space 1, pp. 105-112, Tübingen: International Academy of Practical Theology, 2019.

23 JOHN XXIII. 1963. Encyclical Pacem in terris 53-56. Available online: https://www.vatican.va/content/john-xxiii/en/encyclicals/documents/hf_j-xxiii_enc_11041963_pacem.html
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group called humanity.²⁴ This means that we should not be indifferent to the fact that in addition to material abundance and various precious values of life, there are also “painful places” around us where people literally fight for survival. In the polar set of the human community, it is noble and perfectly right for one who has more than he needs to devote some of his abundance to those who are destitute or suffering from scarcity. He also belongs to the same set as him. This makes a generous donor a real member of this human family. He does not act as a technical unit, which according to the instructions can flawlessly add and subtract, but in cooperation with its reason and will it can show compassion to the neediest and weakest in a specific act. This declares the dignity of any human person! We would like to note at this point that each of us has a kind of unwritten moral obligation to participate in this specific social assistance to the best of our ability.²⁵ How can this openness of the heart be best reflected in our practical activities? Certainly, by not indifferently watching the unfortunate situations of the environment, we know, but according to our possibilities and abilities we can be sensitive to the needs of our neighbours.²⁶ Then we can look forward to the fulfilment of Christ’s words, which give us the promise of eternal life (cf. Mt 25:34-40).^{27,28,29}

A shining example of today is the still open topic of emigration - migration for work. We realize that the focus is on none other than a rare, original human being who, with its “beauty”, harmonizes with the colourful splendour of the garden that is our Earth. Often, unfortunately, there is a so-called “forced” migration, the reason for which is mostly not the political reasons why the emigrants seek safe asylum, but the reality of human misery.³⁰ From the point of view of general human morality, is it appropriate to close border crossings? Is it worthy of the honour of closing down your corporate businesses, but above all your hearts,

24 Cf. MATURKANIČ, P. 2018. Wiem, to znaczy, że jestem lub nieprzezwyćzione poczucie wartości samego siebie (refleksja antropologiczno-psychologiczna). In *Humanum. Międzynarodowe Studia Społeczno-Humanistyczne* 10(4), pp. 39-46. Warszawa, 2018.

25 Cf. AKIMJAK, A. 2015. Sociálna filozofia. Levoča: MTM, 2015, pp. 164.

26 Cf. MATURKANIČ, P. 2021. Pastoral practice in the light of the 21st century. Morrisville: Lulu Publishing Company. 2021, pp. 19-23.

27 Cf. HLAD, L. – JUDÁK, V. 2019. Riflessioni sull’escatologia negli scritti maggiori di Hugo Rahner. Terezín: VŠAPs, 2019, pp. 24-26.

28 Cf. HLAD, L. 2014. Riflessioni sull’escatologia negli scritti minori di Hugo Rahner. Praha: EVC, 2014, pp. 6-9.

29 Cf. LOJAN, R. 2021. Etické a teologické princípy týkajúce sa umierania a smrti. In *Religio et Societas VI. Zborník prednášok z medzinárodnej vedeckej konferencie konanej v Spišskom Podhradí 26. marca 2021*. Spišské Podhradie: Verbum – vydavateľstvo KU, 2021, pp. 39-57.

30 Cf. MAJDA, P. 2017. Mercy and repentance in interpersonal communication. In *Revue Internationale des Sciences humaines et naturelles* 7(4), pp. 81-100, Zürich – Switzerland, 2017.

from these people from afar who are currently in difficult living conditions? Or do we have the right, from the point of view of the highest human ethics to abuse these human brothers and sisters in some way by “more powerful”? We also do not know when we may find ourselves in a similar or perhaps worse situation,³¹ in which many of them are today, and even in this modest way they ask for “forgiveness.”³² Life is diverse and constantly brings new and new situations, but the value and dignity of man remains the same, even in moments of sometimes difficult passing to the other side of the afterlife.^{33,34,35} Therefore, it is entirely appropriate for us to embrace our loved ones not only with the Christian bond of love but also with practical care,³⁶ such as employing their own hands.³⁷

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31 See V době první republiky odcházeli do zahraničí Češi a Slováci především ze sociálně-ekonomických důvodů. Mnoho lidí opustilo Československo v průběhu 20. století také v důsledku různých okupací v několika emigračních vlnách.

32 Cf. MAJDA, P. 2018. Odpustenie z pohľadu viery a psychológie. In *Znaky časov v Cirkvi a spoločnosti*. Spišské Podhradie: Verbum – vydavateľstvo KU, 2018, pp. 93-104.

33 Cf. MATURKANIČ, P. P. 2018. Základy etiky. Terežín: VŠAPs, 2018, pp. 37-38.

34 Cf. JUDÁK, V. 2010. Vo všedný deň nevšedne. Zamyšlenia. Bratislava: Karmelitánske nakladateľstvo, 2010, pp. 111-112.

35 Cf. THURZO, V. 2015. The Moral-Theological View of the End-of-Life Care. In DOBRIKOVÁ, P. (ed.) *Proceedings from the 7th International Conference of Hospice and Palliative Care* (pp. 28-38). Trnava: Faculty of Health Sciences and Social Work.

36 Cf. VIVODA, M. 2012. Narrare il valore della vita. In *Pedagogiczna edukacja*. Włocławek: Wyższa Szkoła Humanistyczno-Ekonomiczna, 2012, pp. 171-181.

37 Cf. LOJAN, R. 2018. Care as bodily labour. In *Revue Internationale des Sciences humaines et naturelles* 8(4), pp. 117-134, Zürich – Switzerland, 2018.

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CRISIS SITUATION AND INTERVENTION IN THE INTENTIONS OF FUNCTIONAL LOSS

ZUZANA BUDAYOVÁ

Abstract:

In the presented article, the author identifies and analyzes the crisis situation in the event of the functional loss of any human organ system. It points to the crisis intervention offered and provided through compensatory means but also in other forms of social services. It offers case studies carried out on the basis of interviews with clients who have survived the crisis and have experience with it on the basis of loss of life.

Key words: functional loss, intervention, case study, crisis situation, interview

Functional loss means the loss of an organ to its function, or to various other areas of a person that it uses for its survival and daily life. The loss of any organ or organ system, its functions and possibilities, means for people the stressful situations they have to deal with during life and loss. For many, dealing with these crises is a struggle for several years, while others do not cope with the situation during their entire lives.

Functional loss has its consequences not only in the physiology of the body, but also in mental, mental, social, but also spiritual experience, which can be changed in various areas and functions, but also in relation to people and living life.

Functional loss crisis

Crisis intervention is intended to support the client in bringing his ability to feel, think and seek a solution to the usual or at least functional level as quickly as

possible. Crisis intervention ends where the client achieves the ability to survive and look at his situation and is able to seek professional help as well as follow-up help if necessary. (Guttman, 2006)

Schaefer (2002) calculates the changes that an individual has to deal with in the event of illness or disability. These are changes in personal identity (a lot of space in which an individual moves), a change in the social roles he or she is interested in, a change in the group of people (who can provide social support), a change in perspective (what an individual and his family can expect from the future).

Polačko (2021) talks about the connection between the crisis arising from human health and social categories. An individual is perceived by some members of society as a person of a certain category based on their health condition, which can be very unpleasant.

In the psychosocial field, a crisis is most often defined as the result of a clash with an obstacle that we are unable to overcome on our own. (Vymětal, 1995). However, not every loss necessarily causes a crisis. Gerard Caplan was the first to describe the course of a crisis situation in an individual's individual life. Špatenkova (2004) summarizes the model of the crisis according to Caplan:

- Phase 1 is short, characterized by tension and restlessness, which are caused by the inadequacy of the usual coping (coping) mechanisms of the individual.
- Phase 2 lasts for hours to days and is accompanied by a fully aware of tension. The individual thinks that he is unable to cope with the situation, which leads to a further increase in tension, and tries to solve the situation by random experiments.
- Phase 3 lasts for hours to days again, there is an increase in tension, which takes the form of anxiety and discomfort. The individual is already fully aware of his inability to resolve the situation and trying to find new solutions at this stage is also best allowed from outside.
- Phase 4 can last up to weeks. After a further increase in tension, which is already detectable by the individual, there is internal chaos and disorganization. At this stage, the individual is no longer able to help himself, but outside intervention is necessary.

As stated by Vašašová (2005) coping with loss is a relatively long process, its length and intensity are subjectively created. In the first stages there is a shock, ie blocking emotions and denying loss, distancing oneself from experiencing sadness, then there is an awareness of loss and flooding with emotions, when one can feel a mixture of emotions such as anger, helplessness, guilt, is flooded with

emotions and chaos within . The subjectively felt next phase is the calming of chaos and the appearance of the symptoms mentioned above. Within two years, one realizes and learns to live without losing one. In the last phase within three years should come to cope with the loss.

Acceptance of loss is also a necessary condition for adaptation. The sufferer and his social environment must acknowledge the reality, the fact of loss. Only then can the process of grief and coping with loss begin. However, immediately after the illness or injury, the defense mechanisms of denial are usually activated in the affected person and in his loved ones. (Baštecká, 2005)

Crisis intervention

Crisis intervention is provided and offers solutions on the basis of Act no. 448/2008 Coll. on social services and on the amendment of later laws.

However, in the event of a functional loss, we must also keep in mind that a person with this limitation is also entitled to compensatory allowances under Act no. 447/2008 Coll. on financial contributions to compensate for severe disability and on the amendment of certain laws, where financial contributions to compensate for severe disability means:

- personal assistance allowance,
- cash allowance for the purchase of the device,
- financial contribution for training in the use of the device,
- financial contribution for the modification or repair of the device,
- cash allowance for the purchase of lifting equipment,
- cash allowance for the purchase of a passenger car,
- a cash allowance for the modification of a passenger car and various other.

Kozoň (2013) states that crisis intervention represents an acute professional intervention by a helping professional at a client who has found himself in a crisis and is unable to adequately solve his problem situation. The aim is to eliminate the threat and create such strategic forms of assistance that eliminate the threat to the client and his surroundings, create space for the client's activation and stabilization and restore the internal balance.

Social services underwent a turning point, especially in 2004 and 2008, when dependence on the help of another individual arose and social services became the main tool for improving the quality of life of people in an unfavorable life

situation and seniors (Ludvigh Ludvigh Cintulová, Buzalová, 2021). Assistance has become more targeted and systematically provided at the level of municipalities, and non-public providers, which exist mostly within the competence of churches, also play an important role here. (Cintulová, Buzalová, 2018).

Social crisis assistance service is provided in the form of field, outpatient or residential services, it is provided free of charge. This service includes the provision of accommodation, meals or assistance in its provision, social therapeutic activities, assistance in the exercise of rights and legitimate interests and in the procurement of personal affairs.

The main types of crisis intervention in case of functional loss are psychological first aid and short-term crisis intervention for people who are in crisis. (Kubíčková, 2001) In addition to first aid medical services, psychiatrists and psychologists, crisis intervention is also provided by helplines and crisis centers (Bouček, 2001)

According to the author, there are about 30 hotlines in the Slovak Republic, some of which are non-stop. The advantage of telephone crisis intervention is maintaining the client's anonymity and immediate availability of the service. Psychotherapy as another form of crisis intervention is the healing effect of psychological means, which can be verbal and nonverbal. In addition to individual psychotherapy, there is also group psychotherapy. (Beran, 2001)

In the following text, we present case studies of people who have experienced unfavorable life situations concerning not only the loss of a loved one, but especially functionalist losses of their health in the form of physical disorders. The case studies were created as an output of interviews that we conducted with clients in the months of September, October 2021 and whose fates we know personally, as these are people from our immediate area. We can say that these are stories that have a happy ending. Based on the knowledge provided by not only neighbors but also church charities, not excluding the mayor, who was personally involved in individual cases, they found that crisis situations are simpler and easier when cooperating with several components of help and support.

Case study no. 1.

History

Eva R. is 59 years old, a year ago she lost her husband after an insidious illness. Later, apparently under the influence of stress, she suffered a stroke. She is partially paralyzed on the left side of the body. He has problems with articulation, but memory abilities, especially long-term memory, have remained

intact, according to doctors.

He has a university degree in social work. Together with her husband, she raised two children who already have their own families. The daughter has a university degree, her son has graduated from secondary vocational school and lives in a family house with her. Eva R. has three grandchildren.

She is one of the women who are socially adaptable, and she has found and won her place in life with conscientious work. Her memories went smoothly. The basic feature of her character was the unity representing the coordination of human relations to various aspects of reality. She managed the situations we call problematic very well in her life and she was able to turn an unfavorable fate on her side. Her thought process is a kind of analysis of a problem situation, which we noticed right at the first meeting. The caution she presented in the first minutes of the interview was felt throughout. Honesty and truthfulness were undoubtedly a good basis for creating a partnership between us and the respondent. Eva R. was born and has lived all her life around Poprad.

He looks very good for his age. She is a well-kept, slender brunette, a little smaller. He occasionally wears glasses, especially for reading. He speaks Polish very well. She has been playing the piano since she was six years old, but she began to pursue this hobby more intensively after her husband's death. We came to her apartment for a meeting. We were greeted by a well-groomed, in trousers and a modern sweater, together with a babysitter who has been taking care of her for almost 5 years. The nursing service is provided by the city.

The fact that Eva R. was elected mayor ten years ago contributed to the formation of her personality, when she decided to complete her university education in the field of social work. She was accepted by younger students, which led to her later self-confidence and the respect she has among her loved ones. She is a believer and maintains good relations with the parish office.

An interview

„My husband died about two years ago. I perceived his whole illness intensely, you know it all started about three years ago. We have a small farm, my husband took care of it, but one day he had fun with his neighbor and he kicked him in the back. I don't know about you, but I think that was the trigger for his illness. The doctor in Poprad also admitted it. A year later, it was probably in November, I remember it was after All Saints, he told me he couldn't bend over, that he had something hard on his back. I went to Poprad with him, you know what men are

like. I'll tell you, he was poor then. But it never occurred to me that he had cancer. They did all the tests and found nothing, nothing at all. He says he has a cyst on his spine or something. I was a little relieved, but I felt that kind of concern. About a month later, his liver began to fail, then he turned yellow from day to day. He was opened in Poprad in a hospital for surgery and I will tell you that I will never forget when I came to the primary and he told me from the bridge, „He will die, he will die for you. . . „ I don't even know how I handled it then, we transferred him to oncology in Poprad that day. The primary is a very golden man, he gave me some hope. He said he would try to irradiate him, and if he could stop the metastases, he would give me at least two years. And I graduated from college then. I said I was done. I didn't rule. However, the husband objected strongly. He said it was the only thing I could do for him now to finish school. I also thought I wouldn't tell him that I had left it and that I would be lying to him, but I didn't give it. He chose chemotherapy and didn't work.

I would never put him in an institution, so I'm thinking of a nurse. Why? Because I think I owed him to take care of him. I was still mayoral. The children helped me. I fed the poultry in the morning, arranged for my husband, you know everything, because he already had those bags for you. She fed him because I will tell you, he lost 30 kg. He also received infusions, but lost weight. Then I went to work, I ran to cook for lunch, I positioned him, I didn't want him to have bedsores. I don't even know how I survived. Then it was no longer manageable, I had to ask the nursing service for help. Since I was a mayor, I controlled the laws anyway, so I set up a care service in our community. After all, people have to help each other, because we all need everyone. The state caused us the biggest problems because it gave little money for the care service. So I had to contribute from my salary, hey it was possible then, because I earned well as a mayor. Well, now that I'm alone, I don't know if I can continue to pay for babysitting at home, or go to a retirement home or institution. Although now it is different under the new law. But our mayor said it's even worse now. Apparently I can't choose, as a citizen, where and to which facility I will go, that they will decide higher. Why doesn't anyone ask me when it's about me? After all, human life has the highest price, not money, car, luxury, because it will all take the wind. We will never remember the things man used, but only him as a person.

We are a small village and there are quite a few old and sick people, so there is no money and the store is far away. I am grateful for the nursing service, because they helped me a lot in those difficult times, but in the end the disease won out and my husband died. Of course, I survived the pain and sadness. I was pleasantly surprised by the nurses because they came to the funeral and prayed the rosary at my deceased husband, so I felt such support then. Hey, believing babysitters

should be. After all, one cannot just leave this world, one should prepare for one throughout one's life. My Zuzka, the babysitter, helps me as best she can. Even in the evening, check to see if everything is in order, go shopping, help with bathing, clean up. I can talk to her about everything, because you know, she won't tell anyone, and sometimes she'll hide what I told her from my daughter. What are you telling me is the social doctrine of the Church? That sounds so learned, wise, but it's simple, I didn't know about it, I thought it was the new church commandments. The church should explain it more often, it is good that it is taught at university. Perhaps the most important thing is the principle of solidarity. I don't know if the Church is the provider of care services, it's better. It probably depends on each caregiver individually, but I know that the darkness where the nurses take care of the sick is much better.

Today is the first Friday, Mr. Pastor comes to confess to me, and then Zuzka and I pray the Crown to God's mercy, so I'm looking forward to it. Yes, I think babysitters should know what a person needs when. They don't have to have a college, but at least some basics about God, the Church, religion. „

Diagnostic conclusion

Throughout her life, Eva R. perceived herself as a human being with her desires and dreams. It was not just a toy in the hands of fate. To the fullest extent possible, she actively participated in social life and led an orderly marriage. In her value list, children come first and she prefers family life. She is an extremely strong woman. She managed to hold her husband in a difficult struggle in her life, and at the same time she did not give up, even in terms of her studies and employment. We felt with her and perceived her as the human being who was most hurt by the coldness of the law and deciding on it without it.

Caring for her husband strengthened her. She may not even realize it herself, but the adversity of fate and the subsequent death of her husband have enriched her and her personal emotional growth has been strengthened. He presents his attitude to the care service as something exceptional, necessary and everyday. However, there is a fear of going to an institution he does not know and does not want to leave his home.

It is not dominated by the emotional but conative side of this attitude, which is amplified by the cognitive component. From the principles of social doctrine the Church prefers solidarity, she would like the caretakers to have a basic knowledge of theology.

Case study no. 2.

History

Peter H. is a university-educated young man. He is thirty years old and has been suffering from diabetes for three years, as a result of which he has amputated his right leg to the knee, and later problems with visual impairment have been added. When walking, he uses a medical device - a prosthesis, thick glasses and a mallet for the blind.

He worked as a primary school teacher, where he taught physical education. He is a tall, slender, athletic figure. He has two daughters aged fourteen and eight. He lives alone with his children in a family house in a village in the Tatra Mountains, and his wife died in a car accident three years ago. The nursing service is provided by a non-profit organization.

He uses his thinking in a specific activity. During the interview, we noticed that Rastislav H. is characterized by a relationship between activity and restraint, which is the most optimal and favorable for activity and contact with people. He communicated immediately and the verbal component of communication alternated with nonverbal. During our conversation, one could read from his facial expression, but also from his body position and the gestures used.

An interview

„After school, my wife and I started a business. My wife ran an organic grocery store and we enjoyed life, I started my career as a swimming coach and the children had just grown out of diapers. I have two girls. When the wife died, the older one was nine years old and the younger five. Everything has changed so once. One day everything was fine and the next day ... The wife was a very good man. I loved her immensely and respected her. We wanted to do something in life, to do business, to complete the reconstruction of a family house. And then, she went by car to Bratislava for goods, the truck allegedly crashed into her. She was dead on the spot. I don't know how I got away with it, but the consequences are here, my diabetes, leg amputation and blindness. I can't move without babysitters. My parents are dead, I can't do much myself and the children are still small, even though the older one is my treasure and can do a lot. When I was diagnosed with diabetes, I had to quit training, and my condition worsened rapidly. Tests, examinations, hospital and leg amputation followed. My mother-in-law took care of the children then. At the hospital, my social nurse told me to ask for babysitting. I didn't know what it was or where it was, I had never heard

of such a thing in my life. During my confession at my home, I mentioned this to the pastor, and the next day a nurse and a babysitter came from Charity. I can't praise their service. Although they sometimes say they have low wages and politicians argue on television how much the state and the city should give, I still think that everyone should give. For I also contribute as much as I can, and I will thank you. Because without them I will neither eat nor wash. I have never encountered irritability or nervousness in them. My babysitter Hanka, she'll be here for a while, she'll bring lunch, we'll talk about everything, and when the kids come home from school, she'll write assignments with them, and she doesn't have to. Because you know, I can't see well, my eyes are sweet and blind at the same time. I don't know if Hanka has a college degree, but it doesn't matter.

I hope the pain is over and the only hope in my life is my girls, they also help as they know. Last time, the younger one, she baked a tasty cake, even the babysitter tasted it on Monday, he was excellent.

I lead the children to respect every human being, not as the television shows, only young, healthy and beautiful, hey, because I was like that, and now the disease has deprived me of the most beautiful years. Vari I am not human, I also have the right to live like others, albeit with limitations. I am most angry with politicians, because they make laws against people. How can one invent a law against life? We are believers and we refuse for the state to impose the idea of euthanasia and abortion on us. Only God gave life to man, and only he can take it from him. I know what I'm talking about (a deep breath followed and his eyes watered with tears), without faith in God I would have given up long ago. But the Slovak proverb also applies: „Help yourself, man, and the Lord God will help you,“ and I also think about that. When I'm comfortable skipping, because whenever I don't want to, let them skip me. But then I'll say, and why? After all, the time will come when I will have to demand it, now I will do everything I can and I can do. I haven't heard of the principles in the Catholic Church, do you mean the Fifth Church or the Ten Commandments? Ah, so I prefer the aforementioned subsidiarity. And if that principle were fully applied in Slovakia as well, the Roma would not be in such a situation either. „

Diagnostic conclusion

Peter H. is characterized by good social and emotional maturity. He seemed like a balanced man, manifesting in mature adulthood. His attitude to life with health restrictions shows a certain tension in him, probably because the death of his wife caught him unprepared, which is obvious at such an age. In addition, as

a swimming coach, his leg was amputated, which seemed to upset him mentally, even though he tried to hide his emotional component of the attitude in the conversation.

The period when the emotional attitude to death was dominant, our respondent went through and this experience changed him. It is difficult to say whether there has been enrichment here, but it has certainly changed his outlook on life.

Peter H. has reconsidered his attitude to life, he lives for the present, he gradually copes with the loss of his wife, similarly to the fate of his illness. He doesn't want to forget, he just wants to occupy his mind with other things that are more acceptable to him. He gives all his love to his children. However, it also deals with the social environment and the society that surrounds it.

He does not admit or think about loneliness, he feels necessary and useful at home and for society. He puts faith in God at the top of the list of values, followed by health and respect for each person, independence in every situation, and help when necessary. She speaks respectfully about her babysitter. He wants to be independent and wants only what he can't do on his own. He believes that believing guardians can provide better care than unbelievers because Christianity encourages them to do so. From the principles of social doctrine, the Church prefers subsidiarity. It does not attach much importance to the education of nurses, it acknowledges the possibility that university-educated nurses can provide a qualitatively better nursing service, but a personal approach to the client is important.

Conclusion

Any serious illness, disability, or unavoidable processes in the human body means a loss of mental, mental and physical balance for a person, which can spill over to an acute crisis. Many times we hide these mental afflictions and crises from the world, just to look to people as those who manage stressful situations and do not need personal, neighborhood and, of course, professional help. However, the crisis can cause a number of personal and family problem situations, which are deepening, so it is appropriate to assess professional help and therapy, which has the task of bringing a person to a state in which he can solve the least stressful situation, knows and has the appropriate means and conditions for the elimination of other adverse effects on the individual and the circle of people living with him.

In this paper, we point out the suitability and addressability of neighborhood

assistance, which can not only outline solutions through rapid intervention, but also presents various ways to ensure the solution of crisis situations that contribute to the unfavorable survival of individual family members. Social work in cooperation with church and charitable societies ensures that people are not alone in dealing with their crisis situations, that they find a suitable insight into other ways of dealing with unfavorable situations and that the unfavorable situation is ultimately eliminated or negatively affected and not created. other crisis situations.

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IMPACT OF COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERING ACTIVITIES FOR SENIORS DURING A PANDEMIC SITUATION

LUCIA LUVIGH CINTULOVÁ, LIBUŠA RADKOVÁ

Abstract:

The research focused on the impact of community volunteering activities during the pandemic on the elderly, revealing the positive and negative aspects of the aid system. We found out what tools to help professionals with seniors considered the most effective in terms of improving the quality of life of seniors, and on the other hand, we found out the public's view on the implementation of these community activities. The research involved 78 social workers and 64 volunteers who actively participated in community assistance projects for a selected target group during the first and second waves of the pandemic. The Community Volunteer Initiative has become an essential tool to help overcome the consequences of crisis and epidemiological situations in which the state is unable to meet the needs of all vulnerable groups, in which case the civic sector creates conditions to support the quality of life of seniors. deepen even more.

Key words: coronavirus. Community help. Volunteering. Senior.

Introduction

The amount of the granted old-age pension is also an important decision factor when choosing the type of care in old age. According to §65 par. 1 of Act no. 461/2003 Coll. On social insurance, the insured is entitled to a retirement pension if he has been insured for at least 15 years and has reached retirement age. minimum costs of a decent and dignified life, therefore the senior is entitled to various types of assistance at this age, either from the family or from the state itself.

First of all, on the principle of subsidiarity, the senior should ask for help from loved ones, ie the family. If she is not willing to help him, she has the right to demand adequate financial assistance from her loved ones, ie children. This can also be requested in court, on the basis of § 66 and § 67 para. 1 of Act no. 36/2005 Coll. on the family and on the amendment of certain laws, where §66 of this law states that “Children who are able to support themselves are obliged to provide their parents with adequate nutrition if they need it.” seniors, takes place mainly according to their property and other conditions, as stated in § 67 par. 1 of the Family Act, “each child shall fulfill his maintenance obligation towards his parents to the extent that corresponds to the ratio of his abilities, possibilities and property relations to the abilities, possibilities and property relations of other children.”

Equally important is social prevention aimed at older people, which, according to Kamanova, focuses on the prevention of premature aging and morbidity in old age, prevention of mental and interpersonal activity, loneliness and isolation, helplessness and dependency of older people. (Határ, 2011, Lovašová, 2016, p. 206).

Prevention has different perspectives on preparation, from short-term, through medium-term to long-term care, with each placing different demands on the preparation process and requirements in a given time horizon. Whether it is institutional care for the elderly or care in their home environment, a social worker with his skills plays an important role here. Its tasks include identifying the causes of social problems, improving the relationship between the social environment and the recipient of social services, paying attention to those who cannot participate in the normal functioning of society for any reason, promoting social coexistence, helping the recipient to overcome difficulties and help him. to orientate in the flow of new information and social changes, but also to help to participate in social or cultural activities. (Hangoni et al., 2014; Ondrušová et al., 2009).

Providing social servis in pandemic

As part of social work, we also talk about the provision of social services, where according to Act No. 448/2008 Coll. on social services, according to §2 par. 6, “social service is provided mainly through social work, procedures corresponding to the knowledge of the social sciences and knowledge of the state and development of the provision of social services.”

Act no. 448/2008 Coll. on social services defines in §13 the forms of social services, which include:

- a) outpatient form - a natural person attends, is accompanied or is transported to the place of provision of social services,
- b) street work form - social service is provided to a natural person in his / her natural social environment or in his / her home environment,
- c) residential form - social service is provided if the social service includes accommodation. It is provided as either a year-round or weekly social service.
- d) other form - social service is provided mainly by telephone or using telecommunication technologies, if it is expedient.

On its website, the WHO also addresses older people in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic, stressing that seniors feel alone, separated from their families, generally socially isolated, that they experience more than ever anxiety and fear of death, but not only The WHO itself, in cooperation with their partners, provides counselling for older people and their lives at home, as well as counselling for health and social workers, as well as local authorities and community groups when needed.

Foreign studies also state that social distance is the most noticeable feature of people at the time of a coronavirus epidemic, who they feel and have to face and cope with, regardless of age, gender or nationality. (Šaling, 2016, Špičáková et al., 2013).

As part of assistance to seniors with recommended procedures and in the form of assistance and support to seniors during a pandemic, the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs of the Slovak Republic also came to its website and divided seniors into the following target groups (Mitríková et al., 2013; Olah, 2016):

1. Seniors in residential social services - the changes consisted in not organizing joint group activities and programs, in restricting movement to go outside the facility, family visits in the facility were not allowed, except for relatives of seniors in the terminal stage of life, when such a visit was allowed. , but had to adhere to strict epidemiological measures. It was recommended that social workers devote more time to individual activities, and it was also very important to explain to seniors in an appropriate way what Covid-19 is, in order to avoid unnecessary panic, but also not to underestimate this situation.
2. Seniors at home, dependent on the help of another person, cared for informally by family members - it was emphasized here that help should be provided to family members - informal home carers if they need it, especially with the purchase of medicines, food and drugstores, if the family member cannot leave

the cared for senior for this purpose for a longer period of time.

3. Seniors in the home environment, dependent on the help of another person, cared for by a formalized care service - within the care service, this should not change even with the occurrence of a pandemic, but the caregiver must follow all epidemiological measures, especially using protective equipment.
4. Lonely seniors in the home environment - these seniors are cared for mainly by children, friends, neighbours or people close to the seniors, especially by more frequent contact. Because many times seniors do not want to burden them, it is necessary to develop an initiative on the part of the nearest seniors. There are more options, from calling them to helping with purchases or just listening to them or talking to them about things that interest them.

Another alternative for the more digital-savvy seniors is to use different video calls, where several can join at once. If such a possibility of care is not possible at all, self-employed seniors should take care of single seniors. It is also necessary for local governments to make efforts in this emergency situation, whether through announcements in local newspapers or by announcements in the general radio and opportunities for seniors, such as the telephone lines of the office, where they receive all the necessary information, as well as themselves they can ask for help, whether with the purchase of food, drugstores, medicines, removal of household waste and others. The handover should take place by bringing food or medicine to the senior's door, which the senior will then pick up at the door (Kamanová et al., 2011).

Pandemic measures, impacts and community activities

As part of the fight against the Covid-19 pandemic, various Recommendations, Documents of Procedure or even Regulations of the Government of the Slovak Republic were introduced, from which we selected concerning the care of the elderly:

1. Regulation of the Government of the Slovak Republic of 07 May 2020 on certain measures in the field of social services in the event of an emergency, emergency or state of emergency declared in connection with the COVID-19 disease - pursuant to § 1 letter a) the right of the recipient of the social service in the social services facility to ensure personal contact with a person of his / her own nature and the like does not apply.
2. Recommendations of International Organizations on COVID-19 as of 17 April 2020 - EASPD - The European Association of Social Service Providers is

also taking measures to effectively address, prevent and limit the outbreak of COVID-19, including ensuring adequate protection and medicines in nursing homes, services and others.

3. Recommendation on restricting movement in residential social services facilities in connection with the prevention of the spread of the disease Covid-19 - prioritization of activities in a narrower circle, or individually over home or group, restriction of movement outside the facility after restricting movement to the ward / parts of the ward (e.g. the floor), all for the time necessary during a coronavirus pandemic.
4. Recommended procedure for social service providers, higher territorial units (hereinafter referred to as "HEIs") and municipalities for the implementation of temporary suspension of social services in defined types of social services with outpatient social services - Chief Hygienist of the Public Health Office (hereinafter In order to eliminate the threat to the life and health of recipients of social services, the Slovak Republic issued a measure temporarily suspending the provision of social services in outpatient social services facilities, which are also facilities for the elderly with outpatient social services, nursing care facilities with outpatient social services. services also in day centers (former "pension clubs") and others.
5. Basic information on guidelines and support of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs of the Slovak Republic for the area of social services in the fight against Covid-19 - this includes support for social workers - subsidies, in case social workers have to remain in quarantine of social facilities and the like.
6. Document of the procedure of cooperation with the family during the pandemic due to the risk of social isolation - a very important document due to the increased risk of social isolation of seniors during the coronavirus pandemic, how to recognize and properly evaluate it, manifestations and proposals for specific solutions to reduce risks isolation, such as frequent communication and visits by seniors, and evaluation and guidance of the process by social workers. (kbs.sk)

The situation with the pandemic in the provision of social services has shown, in particular, that we have found ourselves in a world and in situations that we have not yet experienced and recognized to such an extent. Not to mention the social services, which were exposed to enormous coping pressure every day with the least possible risks and restrictions while maintaining the highest possible standard (source: answers of social workers in questionnaires - own design). However, according to the Vatican documents, referring to the WHO Regional Office for Europe, almost half of those who died of coronavirus in the spring of 2020 in the region paradoxically came from social care homes, where, on the

contrary, seniors in a home, family environment were much better, the family protected them much more in their circle. At the same time, however, it points out that it is not necessary to look for guilt and error in institutional settings, where health professionals and social workers often went to the limits of their strengths and abilities, but on how to bring seniors home, to their natural family environment, to an environment will understand seniors, support them, help them and draw on their wisdom and experience.

To cope with the Covid-19 coronavirus pandemic, civic, business and other initiatives or voluntary associations have been and continue to be established to help cope with the current situation facing the whole world, Slovakia in Slovakia, and in this subchapter we should they wanted to dedicate themselves to some civic associations, charities or even voluntary associations, which have decided to dedicate their time, experience and space to helping the elderly, which we advise in vulnerable groups of the population and which undoubtedly deserve our attention and help. On the website korona.gov.sk in the section of mutual assistance initiatives ²⁷ we can find several such organizations or associations, but we can consider “Slovakia helps” as general, which provides a basic overview of public authorities to connect with initiatives whose services need for example seniors also use or which groups the volunteers want to help. “Slovakia helps” is the Permanent Crisis Staff, set up by former Prime Minister Igor Matovic. They assist the Central Crisis Staff, which is the official crisis management body. Their goal is to gather in one place information about non-state initiatives that help Slovakia overcome the pandemic situation. The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs of the Slovak Republic offers a list of several volunteer organizations, including the provision of free counseling and assistance to senior citizens on the “Senior Line” - Forum for Helping the Elderly. Volunteer centres of either larger cities in Slovakia, such as the Bratislava Volunteer Center, the Volunteer City of Žilina, the Volunteer Center Banska Bystrica or then regional volunteer centers such as the Volunteer Center of the Košice Region or the General Platform of Volunteer Centers, are most often included in the list. The MLSA offers Internet contacts to these volunteer centers in the form of an internet link. (Available at: [cited 2021-07-18]).

A very widespread form of assistance, in which many well-known Slovak companies and firms also took part, is the “KtoPomozeSlovensku” project. The project arose as an appeal to the acute shortage of almost all medical supplies during the worst periods, phases, coronavirus and helped Slovak medical facilities cope with the pandemic through a transparent system of financing and providing material assistance for hospitals, social services homes and services for vulnerable groups. The initiative also significantly coordinates with the Ministry

of Health of the Slovak Republic itself, as it is the Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic that launches their website every week. In general, we can say that a strong initiative was developed by several cities or districts in Slovakia, which in their help for the elderly offered several services and assistance, such as: - food delivery (including lunch delivery to the elderly), - shopping for people who they cannot leave the house (most often food, medicine and drugstores), - packing food, - sewing towels, - distributing towels to seniors, - mailing notifications, - the work of the operator on the “SENIOR ASSISTANCE” line, - walking dogs to people who cannot get out assistance with official arrangements.

Older people feel best and most confident at home, in their home environment. Therefore, home care for the elderly, including through social services, must be of the highest possible quality. (Budayová, 2021)

As part of the distribution and distribution of assistance to seniors, we divided those initiatives that included certain common features of assistance into the following two groups:

1. Telephone and e-mail assistance:

- a) Crisis Helpline - provides anonymous, non-stop and free psychological help and support to people or their loved ones who have been in crisis in connection with the Covid-19 pandemic. Seniors can ask for help by phone, the more technically skilled ones also in the form of email communication or video advice. This initiative was initiated by the civic association “IPčko”, where this association felt an enormous increase in crisis contacts on their online trust lines.
- b) Hour for seniors - perhaps the most frequently mentioned, even the most presented in the media, was the initiative “Hour for seniors”, which is intended for seniors in residential facilities. Due to the mandatory quarantine in the worst phases of the pandemic, they lost natural contact with the outside environment outside the facility. Seniors are always called on Mondays or Thursdays between 15:00 and 16:00. The days were set after and before the weekend intentionally and because they believe that these parts of the week are more demanding for seniors than other days of the week. Many well-known Slovak personalities, especially actors, also took part in this project.

2. Purchase assistance:

- a) Help a neighbour - also often mass-presented volunteer activity, especially for seniors, which was also attended by many well-known actors. The principle of help was relatively simple - it was necessary to download a pdf leaflet from their website, where you had to fill in your name and phone number, with the

procedure being that the seniors called the number, said what they needed or what they needed. help, then the volunteer buys and brings things along with the receipt at the door of the seniors, calls them back that he brought them a purchase and waits at a safe distance until they pick it up. Subsequently, the seniors check the receipt and again put this money behind the door from which they collected the purchase. They also ask seniors to pay in advance only to people they know well.

- b) Let's help each other - they offer their voluntary service for all elderly, handicapped and other people in need. Under strict hygiene measures, volunteers buy or bring medicines to their doors. The service is secured against fraudsters badges, which are volunteers from this initiative labelled. The download procedure works the same for the previous "Help a neighbour" help.
- c) Maltese Aid of Slovakia - offers food delivery and this initiative has been operating in their country since 2015 and is one of the permanent projects of Maltese aid to Slovakia in the capital of the Slovak Republic. As they state on their website, "the implementation of this project is a response to the needs of elderly, lonely or dependent people who, due to health or other problems, have difficulty securing a warm lunch." Every day, the crew of a car composed of a driver and a volunteer brings a warm lunch right to the door of the house or apartment. Thanks to this project, seniors also have the opportunity to draw strength and energy when talking to volunteers during the handover, especially for seniors who spend all their time alone at home. It is often the only contact with the outside world for them. Boarders can choose from up to four meal alternatives, or if they do not prefer a main course, they can request a package of fresh fruit or vegetables. Soup is imported with each meal, along with the side dish.
- d) Send the bag - The Bratislava Archdiocesan Charity, in cooperation with the Slovak Catholic Charity, is also helping this endangered group of people, the elderly. This is either for seniors in need who want and know how to pay a "bag of help" (for buying what they need) or for those who can't afford more, so they help for free from their current stocks of durable food they have from last year's projects and collections. They provide this assistance through their social workers or through volunteers. However, in addition to these categories, there are other volunteer activities, associations or projects that help seniors in ways other than helplines or purchases, such as:

- "Please us with music" - the non-profit organization "Casa Slovensko" came up with this online activity during working days, ie from Monday to Friday, either in the morning between 10:00 - 11:00 or in the afternoon between 14 : 00 - 15:00 hours, volunteers have the opportunity to present themselves musically in

the range of twenty to thirty minutes with their music for seniors.

Seniors generally have a very warm and close relationship to music and singing, it brings them joy. They like folk songs, but also classical and “older” ones, where they often remember their youth. There are no limits to creativity, volunteers can play any musical instrument or even sing. Seniors have a separate room for this activity on Heydukova Street in Bratislava, where they can spend some time with a musical experience through online broadcasting.

- “Seniors on the move” - a civic association that was founded in the summer of 2018. Their goal is to expand activities for seniors, which are associated with movement and active old age. They offer, not only lonely, seniors the opportunity to meet other peers and belong to the community of seniors, which will meet and socialize together thanks to this activity. They organize various smaller and shorter tours, morning walks in nature, yoga in the medical garden in Bratislava and regularly do Nordic Walking.

Among the lecture activities, they focus mainly on getting to know their memory or lecturing on the beneficial effects of movement in nature. In the case of initiatives and projects for seniors during a pandemic, it is important to mention that the state administration itself made efforts, specifically, for example, the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Republic in the form of Councils and Recommendations for Seniors (Ministry of Internal Affairs of Slovak Republic, 2021).

As part of the Covid-19 recommendations, they alert seniors to the possible occurrence of phone calls where strangers will ask for money due to various health complications of their relatives and the like. They recommend that you check this immediately with a relative they trust, or contact the Police Corps on 158. They also call for mutual assistance in the neighbourhood, as well as, in any suspicious cases, contact 158 immediately or directly their phone numbers about what’s going on.

Methods and aims

The research was conducted in the second wave of the pandemic in November 2021, in which we examined the impact of community charitable initiatives to support overcoming the shortcomings of the pandemic, which provided assistance to at - risk senior citizens. 78 social workers and 64 volunteers were involved in the research, the total sample consisted of 142 respondents. Research aim was to identify the impact of the helping services for seniors in the pandemic.

Table 1: The Demographic indicators of the sample

Dimensions MBI	Volunteers	Social workers
Age : 18-25	10,2%	0,0%
26-35	27,3%	
36-45	53,5%	
46-55	0,0%	
Length of job-experience		
Less than 1 year	41,4%	
1-5 years	43,6%	
6-9 years		
10 and more		
Gender : Male	25,7%	
Female	74,3%	

Results

Data were analysed by statistical methods using SPSS programme and the results shows the most important aspect of community help at the pandemic time. Community volunteering activities during the pandemic were provided in three different dimensions according to the aid intensity. Seniors in the home environment used mainly neighbourhood assistance, which was the only one available, later the assistance turned to public charitable collections and activities associated with the help to reduce isolation and increase the quality of life. Compared to institutional care, where this assistance has been professionalised and implemented from the outset through a non-profit sector and entrepreneurs. Providing voluntary services in the senior centre was stopped due to pandemic situation and health protection.

Helping activity	Senior Community	Social services centre
Neighbourhood assistance	43,7%	5,9%
Community initiatives	23,9%	6,1%
Volunteering	3,5%	7,3%
Crisis help line	15,8%	10,7%
Free-time activities	4,7%	11,6%
Professionalism help	10,2%	51,4%

Research question: Which type of activities were the mostly helping the seniors in the pandemic?

The results of the research confirmed the differences between volunteering activities for seniors in the home environment and for seniors who are provided with care in social services facilities. Seniors in the home environment made the most of neighborhood help (44,2%), shopping assistance (41,7%) and health care (35,8%). During the pandemic, seniors made the most of social services in increasing the quality of social services (19,8%), leisure activities (11,4%) and health protection (15,4%), whether physical or mental health were encouraged (10,4%).

Helping activity	Senior Community	Social services centre
Shopping for seniors	41,7%	5,9%
Singing solidarity for senior	3,9%	16,1%
Digital training	4,5%	17,3%
Health protection	35,8%	15,7%
Mental health activities	4,7%	10,4%
Free-time activities	6,3%	11,4%
Neighbour help	44,2%	2,1%
Crisis help line	32,6%	11,4%
Charity and Maltese Aid help	12,2%	8,2%
“KtoPomozeSlovensku“ project	5,9%	19,8%

RQ: How did the community activities support and increase the quality of living satisfaction of seniors?

Community volunteer activities, which were carried out for seniors during the pandemic, had the most positive effect on social health in terms of maintaining social contacts and improved their economic status. On the other hand, they made a positive contribution to the protection of physical and mental health among the elderly, who remained isolated from the outside world during the pandemic.

Level of the living satisfaction	low	medium	high
Mental health		21,4%	5,7%
Physical health		10,6%	20,8%
Social health	11,7%		31,2%

Spiritual status		17,3%	26,8%
Economic status	32,5%	15,9%	

Understanding their needs and concerns, will ensure their good health. Seniors and volunteers feel social connection (39,7%) and they figured out increased values by helping others (48,8%). When you help someone else, you get a positive feeling in return. For the person you've helped, they also feel good thanks to your action. This creates a strong sense of belonging and connection between you. In communities where kindness and altruism are valued, people are more likely to feel safe and happy. The opposite is also true. In communities where no one helps each other, there isn't as much social connection. Community help may develop experiential learning (31,0%) and support better well-being of the participants (24,1%). This process empowers the skills-development of the volunteer and also seniors to be able to manage the needs satisfaction (30,5%).

RQ: What was the impact of the community activities due to coronavirus?

Level of the impact of community helping activities	low	medium	high
Social connection	35,7%	24,6%	39,7%
Increased values	27,5%	23,7%	48,8%
Developed skills	28,9%	40,6%	30,5%
Experiential learning	43,6%	25,4%	31,0%
Better well-being	38,8%	37,1%	24,1%

RQ: How did the professional workers face the different attitudes to coronavirus?

What people do you encounter about the coronavirus in your area? Share your experience. For diversity, we evaluated and coded the results into the following categories:

- Most respondents said that people around them are very afraid of the coronavirus and its consequences, and for this reason they try to comply as much as possible with all measures that should theoretically minimize the possibility of contracting the disease. They said that their fear stemmed from the fact that someone around them had already overcome the virus and had a

more severe / difficult course, or even this virus had killed it despite the timely intervention of health professionals,

- only slightly fewer respondents commented on the coronavirus as a fabrication, a common cold that can worsen if a person has other diagnoses, these people allegedly follow the regulations only to the extent necessary and only to avoid possible fines,
- The opinion of several respondents was that the whole virus is a media move that increases the viewership of various social media, because people are looking for information primarily on the Internet, an effort to divide or transform society.
- coronavirus is a means of manipulating people, a reason for hostility among people who through various misinformation or he is only gaining momentum.

Discussion

We discussed our research findings with two studies conducted during a coronavirus pandemic and also taking into account the impact of the pandemic on a generation of seniors. The first was a research conducted in March 2021 by the Institute of Ethnology and Social Anthropology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences entitled *When the World Changed*, available on the Internet. The second was the COVID-19 Pandemic Survey conducted by the Institute for Labor and Family Research through the Human Resources Operational Program supported by the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs of the Slovak Republic and the European Social Fund, also available on the Internet. Both surveys took into account a sample of seniors, ie people over 60, but in a significant minority than other age groups, our research focused only on seniors, ie people over 60 and especially social workers working in facilities for the elderly. This section was marginally mentioned in his research only when *When the World Changed*. In both researches, as in our research, it turned out that people of all ages expect a worsening of the social situation for many people in Slovakia, this was even the most common answer in the second survey on changes in lives during the pandemic. Also in this survey, the largest sample stated that almost 75% of respondents fear inequality in relation to the elderly. Even in our survey, almost 75% of seniors stated that their lives changed partly or greatly during the pandemic, although this was mainly related to social separation from family, friends, loss of freedom and opportunities for walks, visits or shopping. During the interview, each of the four respondents stated that their lives had changed in a way as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. Research respondents *When the world*

changed, they said that they tried to talk to their elderly household members often and be available to them if they needed anything, which corresponds to our result that more than 90% of seniors surveyed had enough information, also in connection with Covid-19, although this service has often had to be replaced by social workers in the case of institutional care, as they themselves stated in our questionnaires in an open-ended question about what specifically changed their careers. We noticed the biggest difference in the question in our questionnaire, how much the seniors felt lonely during the pandemic and how much the family took care of their older relatives. More than 60% of adults said they helped older family members, but most often declared help in the form of shopping. At the same time, in our questionnaire, more than 60% of the interviewed seniors (both living in their own homes and in facilities) stated that they felt alone during the pandemic almost constantly or at least occasionally. Quarterly responses from relatives further stated that they felt that if seniors needed something, they would contact them themselves, or offered to do so, but seniors felt that they were treated as “young children” and that they were unable to take care of yourself. Disagreements in the form of communication or offering specific help can be observed here. Our interviews also showed that the interviews just mentioned by seniors were missing, although these alternative forms of communication were often very difficult for social workers working in facilities, as they had to work in many social applications and the connection was not always good, whether seniors had trouble understanding , for example in the case of health impairments, such as partial hearing loss, or impaired vision and the like.

A significant help, although only in our research, was the high vaccination rate reported by the respondents, as this also allows for greater freedom for both seniors and their relatives and relief for social workers. Interviews have confirmed that vaccinated seniors see Covid-19 as a clear source of help to cope with the pandemic. During the open questions in our questionnaire as well as during the interview, we found that the worst seniors experienced loneliness due to the inability to meet family and loved ones or friends in person, deteriorating health or many deaths in their immediate area, which they often experienced. Some seniors have tragic memories of the second wave of the pandemic, as their only closest relatives died, while others missed friends and travel the most during the pandemic.

COVID-19 still has a profound impact on the lives of people around the world, with significant implications for their quality of life and work. Eurofound has taken a multilateral response to the pandemic and adapted its research focus in different ways. Eurofound’s unique e-survey, Life, Work and COVID-19 provides an insight into the impact of a pandemic on people’s lives across the EU to help

policy makers achieve the same recovery from the crisis. So far, three rounds of the survey have taken place: in April 2020 when most Member States were quarantined, in July 2020 when society and economies were slowly reopening, and in March 2021 when countries were again addressing different levels of blocking and introducing vaccines. The survey examines the impact on quality of life and society, democracy and trust, teleworking, the financial situation and human security, the quality of public services, support measures and vaccinations during COVID-19. Findings are now available for each country and number of data pages (Eurofound, 2021).

Two scientific research organizations dealt with the effects of the pandemic on the work and life of Slovak citizens in a relatively complex way. The Institute of Ethnology and Social Anthropology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences (ÚESA SAS) conducted research in the early stage of the pandemic, from 18 to 26 March 2020. The online survey included responses from 2,564 respondents, of which 57% with children, 79% with university education and 80% of respondents were women. The results are presented in two studies: "Impact of the coronavirus epidemic on everyday life in Slovakia" (UESA SAV, 2020a) and "Care" of households and children during a coronavirus pandemic "(UESA SAV, 2020b).

In the first study, the most frequently reported changes were: housework (31%), reduced personal contacts (28%), reduced time away from home (20%) and increased childcare time (17%). Most respondents (57%) perceived the atmosphere in their household positively and constructively, and only 17% perceived increased tension and 14% stated fear of an unknown future. On the other hand, about 8% of respondents welcomed the new situation, which allowed them to slow down their rather stressful lives, but also introduced routines in measures for seniors and ordinary people.

Conclusion

In the midst of a coronavirus pandemic, there is a gender gap in human health and wealth issues. While the effects of COVID-19 on physical health vary between women and men, there are also significant differences in how each sex responds to the virus at their level of physical and mental health. In the research, we identified significant gender variability in three key areas: health, life satisfaction and personality, and its resilience to crisis situations. The negative news associated with the coronavirus and its mortality significantly worsened the positive perception of seniors, as well as their adaptability to a changed life

situation, while social isolation deepened their negativity and passivity in the activities they had previously performed. Men and women differ the most in their perceptions of the meaning and meaning of life; for example, to the extent of their concerns about the impact of COVID-19 on personal happiness. Older people are more willing to value themselves and value community volunteering than those whose quality of life was higher before the pandemic, who have adapted less to reduced living conditions and anti-pandemic measures.

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Conflict of interest

There is no conflict of interest.

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THE VIRTUAL WORLD AND ITS IMPACT ON HUMAN LIFE

RUDOLF VOLNER

Abstract:

The world has plunged headlong into the era of digitization and creation, a world that translates our lives into binary code and increasingly encloses us in a technological bubble that few understand, but which creates a more comfortable environment and environment without the need for our participation. This creates the so-called a virtual world that, but in many cases is very distant from the reality of everyday life and its problems. This creates a great problem of orientation in the complexity of life reality and it is necessary to find a balance between reality and virtual reality.

Keywords: virtual world, reality, life, human, technology

Introduction

The changes that accompany human's journey on this earth also affect his spiritual and value world. Moreover, paradigmatic changes often mean a revolutionary shift in the understanding of basic values and many times in an effort to redefine human's attitude towards society. We live in a time that we can say that it combines paradigmatic change in society with its constant development. Paradigmatic change is an essential aspect of the nascent information society, and constant development today is often expressed as a permanent technical revolution.

Virtual word

The need and ability to communicate are among the essential manifestations of human existence, whose existence in the world is linked to the people it has around it. The need to communicate at greater distances was one of the important aspects of survival, whether it was hunting, fighting, wandering, or any other reason and need for information. The need to store information and the ability to pass it on has also developed. Gradually, technologies are emerging - from the simplest murals and smoke or sound signals - with which one tried to implement communication and storage and transmission of information [14]. With the further development of civilization, the methods and means of storing and disseminating information are gradually evolving and becoming more sophisticated. Efforts to process, classify and diversify information are gradually being added to them.

Information and communication technologies as a means

Following the development of letterpress and the subsequent industrial revolution and scientific and technological development in the late 19th and early 20th centuries [10], the technical aspects of information and communication technologies (ICT) are evolving rapidly. At the same time, their importance for the daily life of human and society as a whole is growing. ICT is becoming an important means of life in today's society, offering modern and effective forms of communication, storage and processing of information from the whole spectrum of human activity. Information and communication technologies as a means are establishing:

- in work and services,
- in public life,
- in communication,
- in fun and relaxation,
- in personal life.

Research into the use of ICT has seen a steady increase that not only mimics the almost exponential development of science and technology, but the amount of information is slowly exceeding it. At the same time, there is a clear shift in the use of ICT from the level of possibility to the level of necessity - these are mainly some areas in the labor sector and official relations. The field of ICT is one of those areas of life in modern society in which we can best observe technological

progress and its consequences for the lives of large numbers of people or changes between generations. In this area, it is practically a permanent technological revolution that permeates a wide range of everyday life. ICT resources are widely accepted by the population, span geographical and cultural distances and transform society's perception as a global village.

The intensive and massive use of ICT resources has resulted in significant changes in the psychology and sociology of relationships. Gradually, this creates a virtual living space in which the company in its operation becomes independent of space.

The impact of the virtual world on human life and society Information and communication technologies, as a means, have meant a major impact on people's lives. The Second Industrial Revolution marked an enormous shift in the capabilities of society and the beginning of a transformation of understanding of human communication and information processing. With the advent of the digital age, living without ICT in developed parts of the world is becoming virtually unthinkable for the next generation. The technologies themselves have a deeper and more intense impact on human life, which is changing radically under the influence of emerging generations. In this way, the digital age is gradually becoming a space for paradigm change and the gradual arrival of the information society, the manifestations of which we study most in the virtual world, which as a cyberspace is currently formed mainly by the Internet. Let's recall some features of the nascent information society:

- exponential scientific development and its application in the field of ICT,
- a virtually permanent technological revolution today,
- geometric growth of processed information and stored data,
- a shift in the use of ICT from the level of possibility to the level of necessity,
- transcending geographical and cultural distances and transforming the perception of society as a global village. Society becomes independent of space in its functioning,
- the company is changing to a knowledge-based and high-tech focus,
- information and communication technologies are no longer just a means but a context,
- not only the way of work is changed, but also time and living space: time and space are virtualized,
- interpersonal relations are experiencing a boom in various forms of cooperation and coexistence, which only reflects the enormous dynamics of the development and change of the information space beyond technology and

the changing society.

Relationship virtualization, virtual community

Cyberspace not only serves to convey reality, but also creates an imaginary environment that no longer only forms the level of communication, but also becomes a living space. Under the influence of the hippo movement, the generation of geeks who stood at the birth of the digital age was also looking for new forms of information culture, manifested in underground groups, the so-called subcultures [16]. This search was also supported by a certain elitism of technologically proficient people, but above all it was based on communication and technological possibilities, which most of them had not even dreamed of until then.

The perception of spiritual values relativizes. At the same time, consumer access to information, media, communication and people is developing in the virtual world - individualistic consumer attitudes are gradually emerging. All this also affects the loss of sensitivity to the reality of life, suffering and the need of others, and is a sign of disproportionate relationship building.

Relativization and value erosion

The modernist rationalization of ethics and moral values escalates into a postmodernist resignation to the racio [11]. A special scene of this transformation is the virtual world, whose means amplify the dynamics of these changes and their relativistic impact on society. Religious and moral relativism is coming under the constant influence of media perceptions. Baseline values are subject to medial pressure and erosion.

The perception of spiritual values and the acceptance of God's revelation are relativized. At the same time, consumer access to information, media, communication and people is developing in the virtual world - individualistic consumer attitudes are gradually emerging. All this also affects the loss of sensitivity to the reality of life, suffering and the need of others, and is a sign of disproportionate relationship building.

Media and digital existence

The more activities move from the real to the virtual world, and the more the real world intersects with the virtual, the more society, its formation and functioning are dependent on ICT resources and the virtual world. The result is personal dependence not only in basic activities such as education, work, communication with authorities, etc., but also in the skills and opportunities to engage and actively participate in the development and direction of society. The risk for these activities in the information society is not only digital divide and poverty, but also digital ignorance as part of politics or hactivism in modern society. There is a risk that a real existing person or organization, because of their opinions, attitudes, values and activities, may be, so to speak, deleted from the virtual world - whether in part, e.g. total ignorance in the media and information channels, or almost entirely technological and legislative blockades.

eGovernment, eHealth, knowledge society - political pressure to move towards the information society

The transformation of society into an information society involves an emphasis on the knowledge and innovation aspect, without which the information society could not be built.

This political choice is reflected not only in the development programs of individual countries and groupings, but also in the mechanisms of functioning of states.

For the second decade, the European Union has been projecting the vision of the information and knowledge economy into its program statements, action programs and treaties. E.g. The European Union's orientation towards a knowledge-based society has been declared in all the strategies of the current millennium - the Lisbon Strategy 2000, the Lisbon Strategy 2005 and Europe 2020 [12]. Special mention may be made of the European Union's new Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Funding program, which will be the main instrument for implementing the Union's flagship initiative, Research and Innovation, for the next seven years [19]. At the United Nations level, there is an effort to create the conditions for the development of the information and knowledge economy in the most recently set Sustainable Development Goals, in which technological development is presented across different areas of development, universal internet access promised by 2020 and a set goal. solve the digital divide [9]. The move towards the information society could not move forward if public administrations

did not implement the elements of the knowledge society and did not use ICT to secure their processes. The basic pillars of informatization include the so-called eGovernment [7] (informatization of a wide range of government processes) and eHealth [8] (informatization of healthcare). In Slovakia, the informatization of society, research and innovation development is financed from the Structural Funds under the Operational Program Informatisation of Society (OPIS) [15]. The consequence of these activities is not only the stimulation of individual branches and state administration, but also activities in the educational process and the enlightenment of society. As there is a risk of digital exclusion of information-literate groups of the population as well as a risk of misuse of personal information, the informatization of state administration processes should take place in a responsible, transparent and society-wide consensus.

Conclusion

In the context of the paradigmatic change of the nascent information society, which is combined with a permanent technical revolution, we have offered an analytical view of the basic dimensions.

We perceive each part of the work in its own way as essential or important.

It is not possible to act or shape a world whose nature would escape us, or we would not be aware of its consequences and impact on today's man and society. At the same time, it would be very difficult to want to have an essential view and to set out a principled and practical direction without mastering the optics of basic ethical principles. Failure to know the current state of the company with its activities in the virtual world would put any of our efforts out of reality.

The sketched view of the virtual world and the information society, as well as the current state of life in the optics of the company's life and activities, accentuates the many challenges and tasks that society faces, and these are certainly not the only ones. However, we must not marginalize them, because the reality of the virtual world does not pass society in today's world and it will be up to us whether we can make good use of the virtual world or we will struggle with a world that will be distant to us.

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THE NEED TO TRANSFORM ELECTORAL LEGISLATION IN THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

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Abstract:

The aim of the paper is to identify some possibilities of the convalidation of the right to vote in the Slovak Republic. The knowledge integrated into the paper was acquired through the study of legislation, political statements and declarations, as well as the personal experience of the authors. Thus, the formulated recommendations are also based on the scientific knowledge obtained by extracting the scientific and professional literature dealing with the issue of electoral law. The authors Kristína Kraliková¹ and Jozef Králik² generalise the specific findings and arrive at proposals for certain concrete solutions.

Keywords: elections, electoral law, electoral relationship, electoral process, electoral commission, Slovak Republic

Introduction

In connection with the worldwide proclamation of the emergence, existence and persistence of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the “health protection” regulations of national governments associated with this pandemic, on this factual basis, the population of the European Union has gradually, and apparently purposefully, been subjected to unprecedented restrictions and direct deprivation of internationally and constitutionally guaranteed freedoms and civil and other natural rights. The restrictions on government power have therefore also had a significant negative impact on the guarantees of constitutionally recognised

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freedoms and individual rights. The Slovak Republic was no exception from this point of view. Since the beginning of the so-called covid-pandemic, the Slovak state authorities have resorted to unprecedented regulations and chaotic measures that have devastated the legal order of the state. The restriction or elimination of civil rights and freedoms was subsequently transferred from individuals to selected groups of the population. The unjustified group selection of the population on the basis of voluntaristically established criteria was even usurped by an unconstitutional and illegally functioning body, the so-called Pandemic Commission. Its personnel composition was obscured from the public or outright concealed. One of the products of its activities was the resulting segregation of the population, with a number of Slovak public officials and journalists in print, audio and visual media referring to a group of 'unvaccinated' citizens as 'desolates', i.e. socially excluded persons. Rational and critically thinking people, naturally distrustful of centrally organised, medically unprofessional mass testing and vaccination of the population. In essence, an undeniably gambling state-power venture, ultimately usurping the right to a person's health and life and binding the determination of their future social status. As part of the coercive propaganda of the so-called mainstream media spreading alarmist messages aimed at causing mass fears among the population of an 'unknown' disease and the consequent panic in society, only an experimentally approved and usable chemical substance, referred to as a so-called vaccine, was implemented into the bodies of the people manipulated in this way, without any prior medical examination of the individual concerned. A 'vaccine', of course, ultimately of exclusively American origin. This was, according to the established scheme of the propaganda stirred up by the media, to eliminate both the effects and the consequences of the so-called covid-pandemic and to 'liberate' mankind. Lastly, Pope Francis of Rome joined in the globally organised mass promotion of the use of an experimental pharmaceutical product with his statements by uttering the dubious bare phrase: 'The vaccine is love'. Its aim was clear to most of the world public. A controversial political figure, Zuzana Čaputová, completely unknown to the public until the 2019 presidential elections, tried to influence the minds of the Slovak population with a similar method, temporarily sitting in the presidential chair. This 'marketing president' of the Slovak Republic, created in the workshop of George Soros, unsuccessfully tried to persuade the majority of the Slovak public to undergo vaccination with the distinctly infantile claim that 'the vaccine is freedom!' Meanwhile, freedom was becoming more and more distant from the Slovak nation. It is noteworthy in this context that the European Union's bureaucratic body, the European Commission, has even refused to make public the contract concluded with the multinational pharmaceutical concern Pfitzer, which has directly refused to accept any responsibility for the possible devastating

effects on the health and lives of people who have been subjected to ‘anti-vaccine’ vaccination with its experimental ‘vaccine’. Even more striking is the discovery that, even after repeated requests from MEPs, the European Commission has kept the text of this treaty secret and has not proceeded to make it public. It has outright refused to disclose the text of this legally dubious contract, which is clearly only beneficial to the expanding business plans of the multinational pharmaceutical company in question. By refusing even to make the text of the EU/Phitzer Treaty available to the Members of the European Parliament for even a first-phase inspection, the European Commission has thereby documented the tangibly real nature and hypothetical relationship of mutual subordination and superiority between these bodies of the European Union. Under increasing pressure from the European public and its representatives in the European Parliament, the European Commission eventually allowed MEPs to ‘read’ the treaty material in question, but most of its provisions have so far been ‘redacted’. That is to say, unreadable. This attitude of the European Union towards its citizens, through their (un)information, is also a direct testimony to the real, true nature of the European Union’s policy and to the objectives of the installation of this international community, whose organism is therefore also permanently affected by increasingly severe political, economic, social and security turbulence. The marked departure from the originally proclaimed ideas of European cooperation based on equality, democracy, justice, freedom, openness, cooperation and mutual respect is placing the European Union more and more clearly in the category of societies or communities of a dictatorial nature. The hitherto latent elements of a corporatist-democratic form of government have thus begun to manifest themselves in the politics of the European Union, even externally. This is also evoked by the efforts to promote the transformation of the European Union into a single, internally federated state formation, following the autocratic-dictatorial model of the democracy of the United States of America.

Political, economic, social and cultural convulsions are also shaking the foundations of Slovak society and statehood, as the Slovak nation has been ruled by a clearly incompetent government since 2020. It has not only distanced itself from its own ‘unvaccinated’ citizens, i.e. people who refuse to voluntarily submit to the dictates of the multinational pharmaceutical monopolies, whose will has been enforced by all the national governments of the Member States of the European Union in the life not only of society, but also of the human individual. The Slovak government has accepted and enforced in the life of society the hitherto unacceptable, unconstitutional and unlawful creation of legal relations that destroy the constitutionally guaranteed rights and freedoms of citizens, on the basis of ‘instructive’ norms integrated only into sub-legislative regulations. So-called bending of the law and later open violation of legal norms has thus

become the rule in Slovakia since 2020. The Slovak Constitutional Court, politically constructed and pro-government in terms of personnel and purpose, has made its ruling on the violation of the constitutional rights of citizens public only after almost a year of silence. However, it confirmed the unconstitutionality and illegality of the so-called covid sub-legislation, created by decrees of the Institute of Public Health of the Slovak Republic, cleverly renamed the Office of Public Health of the Slovak Republic, which thus became a state administration body.³ The protection of human rights and freedoms after 2020 has thus become, in Slovak terms, just a fashionable slogan presented occasionally in the media or at international diplomatic and professional forums. It is no longer a legal, but only a declared, or fictitious, fact accompanying the life of every individual in the so-called modern Slovak society of the 21st century. Although freedom is a nature, a natural right, but also a necessary necessity of life and a condition determining the degree of personal satisfaction of an individual unbound by dogmas or traditions of various provenance and impact, but also by his own inner bondage of spirit, nevertheless human civilization of the so-called Western type seems to have reached a stage of its historical development that portends its inevitable extinction. This is confirmed by what is happening in its structures at the time of the so-called covid crisis, as well as by the stumbling around of the leading powers of the so-called civilized society in the emerging post-covid social environment, which requires a new approach to solving the emerging international, political, social, economic, cultural and confessional problems.⁴

If this type of so-called civilised society is to have any chance of surviving in the long term, so-called democratic states of the modern type must themselves guarantee the need to preserve the freedom of every individual. But perhaps only to a reasonable, limited extent that does not threaten the smooth running of society and the state. It is therefore also necessary to bear in mind that one of the most important instruments for guaranteeing the freedom of the individual is his right to participate in free elections (active suffrage) and to stand for any office in free elections (passive suffrage)⁵. True, provided that such a subject fulfils the statutory prerequisites and accepts the relevant legal regulations and subjective conditions. Including moral and ethical ones! The institution of elections and the right to vote thus more or less regularly comes to the centre

3 See e.g. ŠKUBALA & partneri. 2021. O nezákonnosti opatrení úradu verejného zdravotníctva SR v súvislosti s Covid-19. Also see e.g. VERNAREC, Peter - PIEŠŤANSKÝ, Ján. 2020. Ako sa obrátiť na súd alebo k charakteru opatrení Úradu verejného zdravotníctva SR.

4 See e.g. KRÁLIK, Jozef - KRÁLIKOVÁ, Kristína. 2021. On some problems of so called European Union environment. pp. 45-59. Also see e.g. KRÁLIK, Jozef - KRÁLIKOVÁ, Kristína. 2020. Perspective of the European Union and its Security in the Context of Illegal Immigration. pp. 99-119.

5 See e.g. BARNOVSKÝ, Michal. Volby sú vizitkou doby. p. 1.

of attention of all members of civil society. However, this is particularly the case when the population is denied the right to participate in the exercise of the active and passive right to vote for a variety of reasons. The denial of the right to vote through the misuse of the so-called 'Covid crisis' to disenfranchise politically 'inconvenient' groups of voters can also occur in Slovakia. Therefore, there is also an acute need to transform Slovak electoral legislation so that the existing electoral base of the Slovak Republic cannot be selected on purpose.⁶ This is also because the European Union's authorities are constantly continuing to present a selective approach to individual Member States, with the national-state interests of the former socialist states in particular, especially the Slavic ones, being increasingly harmed, including through unacceptable overt and covert interference in their internal affairs.

The right to vote as an expression of freedom and democracy

In the context outlined above, it is possible to accept the view that, in certain circumstances, elections become a means of acquiring or depriving an individual of his or her liberty. But also of a nation. Thus, they are also a kind of barometer presenting the current state of social relations and their transformations.⁷ In addition to this, elections can also be understood as a universal instrument enabling legal and legitimate access to the seizure and exercise of political power by certain groups of the population. And also as a legitimate means of self-realisation for politically ambitious individuals. Through achieving a certain degree of electoral success, one can even acquire global political power in the state. Or gain at least a certain share, determined by electoral success, in the exercise of power in the state. It is therefore obvious at first sight that the democratically conducted election of the population's representatives to all state and local government functions and bodies is of undeniable societal significance. Because their consequences are simultaneously reflected not only in the potential transformations of society, but also in the qualitative parameters of each individual's life. They are politically determined, and since politics and economics are in a relationship of constant influence and interpenetration, then the results of elections also prejudice the further possible development of

6 See e.g. KRÁLIKOVÁ, Kristína - KRÁLIK, Jozef. 2019. Niektoré možnosti inovovania právnej úpravy výkonu volebného práva v Slovenskej republike. s. 311-328. Also see e.g. MICHALÍKOVÁ, Iveta. 2021. Memento amerických volieb pre Slovensko.

7 See e.g. *tasr.sk*. 2021. Volby v USA: Trumpov tím zaútočil na sčítanie hlasov v štáte Georgia. Full text: <https://www.aktuality.sk/clanok/837542/volby-v-usa-trumpov-tim-zautocil-na-scitanie-hlasov-v-state-georgia/> [04.03.2022]

existing and future socio-economic relations. Elections and electoral results also embody the programmed interests, motives and goals of certain population groups, mainly integrated into political parties and their coalitions.⁸ The citizen as voter therefore either can choose or must choose his or her representatives in the public institutions whose personnel substratum is created on the basis of elections. Thus, in some countries of the world, elections are an obligation, in other countries they are a right of citizens. In each of these cases, the exercise of the right to vote is at the same time at least a formal expression of the freedom and democracy that a particular society has achieved. But, in our view, the only real expression of freedom and democracy is the popular vote or referendum, even though even the results may be manipulated on purpose. However, its result should be accepted by a minority of society.

In the Slovak Republic, elections are a right, not an obligation.⁹ However, this is not true of all state formations in the world, but also in Europe. They are implemented mainly as regularly recurring election procedures, but also as irregular, extraordinary or early elections, which are determined by the current political situation in the state and the state of socio-political relations pulsating in society. Some differences are evident between the different types of elections, especially according to the bodies to which the population's representatives are elected. Thus, those - which elections are characterized by some substantive differences, formal differences, however, in principle, all valid and effective regulations regulating the electoral law always provide for certain electoral substantive and procedural constants. The right to vote for the President of the Slovak Republic is also enjoyed, for example, by persons deprived of their legal capacity, as well as by persons whose personal liberty has been restricted by reason of:

- a) detention
- b) serving a prison sentence, etc.

For other types of elections, such voter options are legally irrelevant. Also, unlike elections to the National Council of the Slovak Republic (i.e. the Parliament), Slovak voters are not allowed to vote in so-called presidential elections by mail from abroad, etc. However, in the Slovak context, it is possible to identify an essentially detailed elaboration of the electoral law, which at the same time shows that, for example, the election of the State President of the Slovak Republic differs in part from other elections to representative bodies. Nevertheless, elections in Slovakia, as in other Member States of the European Union which describe

8 KRÁLIK, Jozef – KRÁLIKOVÁ, Kristína. 2021. Politics – subject and object of criminalization. pp. 117-123.

9 Ústavný zákon č. 460/1992 Zb., Ústava Slovenskej republiky v znení neskorších predpisov.

themselves as democratic states, are generally conducted as elections:

- a) direct and indirect
- b) general and supplementary
- c) national, regional and local
- d) single-round, two-round, multiround
- e) ordinary, special and recurrent

Gambling by the political power currently leading the country with the institution of elections and denying the right to vote to individuals, groups or all citizens is always a direct gamble with freedom and democracy.¹⁰ An action that breeds reaction, even in the 21st century. Often of a revolutionary nature. Elections are therefore always conceived on a constitutional and statutory, i.e. always legal, basis. Thus, in a democratic state, electoral law should be based on socially universally accepted and respected principles. This means that it must be based on the principles of universality, equality, directness and the secrecy of the ballot. In this way, the expected parameters set for the fulfilment of the principle of the freedom (liberation) of the election, only ‘revealed’ to modern Europe in modern times by the impetus culminating in the Great French Revolution of 1789 and its results, are achieved. We would point out that, at the present time, it is essential to pay particular attention to the freedom of the electoral campaign, which we consider to be the first stage in the realisation of the right to vote by citizens in their legal capacity as voters. The degree of freedom to campaign for a given candidate is at the same time an indicator of the degree of freedom of elections as a whole. It is also a measure of the voter’s liberation from the grip of electoral servitude, i.e. from the increasingly unfortunate influence of aggressive pre-election propaganda, which is most often carried out for the benefit of the electoral success of ‘rich’ candidates. Whose personal interest, or the interest of the group of people that sends such a candidate to the electoral struggle, is often in sharp contradiction with the real interests of society.¹¹ We also do not accept the practice of any form of elimination of candidates (even already elected members of parliament) and their exclusion from the electoral struggle ‘under pretext’. Their exclusion from electoral procedures (or directly from decision-making processes) in order to achieve a certain political goal by certain competing political interest groups is tangible evidence of the current ‘fragility’ of electoral democracy, developed especially in the so-called post-

10 See e.g. ta3.com. 2021. Pčolinský tvrdí, že nezaočkovaní nebudú môcť voliť. Ministerstvo vnútra reaguje. Full video and text: <https://www.ta3.com/clanok/208094/pcolinsky-tvr-di-ze-nezaockovani-nebudu-moct-volit-ministerstvo-vnutra-reaguje> [04.03.2022]

11 KRÁLIKOVÁ, Kristína - KRÁLIK, Jozef. 2021. Kriminalizácie politiky – politika kriminalizácie = Criminalization of policy – criminalization policy. pp. 81-97.

socialist states.¹² The recorded “pro-electoral” practices carried out in recent history by domestic, EU and foreign entities often standing “behind the scenes” of official national political currents, using dubious, condemned by political ethics and illicit, even if they fully or partially meet the criteria for legally permissible political instruments to be used to achieve their electoral goals, in the event of their wider use in the electoral struggle, they pose a great danger both to the stability of existing social relations and to the stability of the achieved level of the population’s legal consciousness.¹³ Well, actually rights! It is true that ‘the organisation of elections and the election campaign must ensure a level playing field for all proposed candidates, as well as control of compliance with the legal provisions governing elections.’¹⁴ The principle of the legality of the conduct of elections and their objective implementation must not (or should not) in any case not only be negated, but also distorted.¹⁵ In such a case, elections lose all meaning and become a mere curtain covering up procedures aimed at controlling society. In particular, by groups of oligarchs, which also emerged as a result of the process of privatisation of national property in Czechoslovakia after 1989. The legally relevant question then becomes whether such elections have any justification at all. In our opinion, the legal possibility for any citizen acting as a voter to seek

12 See e.g. teraz.sk. 2021. M. Čepček: Vylúčenie z klubu OĽANO bolo neočakávané. Full text: <https://www.teraz.sk/slovensko/m-cepcek-vylucenie-z-klubu-olano/565615-clanok.html> [04.03.2022]. See also pluska.sk. 2022. Poslanci sa obávajú o svoju bezpečnosť: vyhrážky, ktoré im chodia bude riešiť aj premiér! Full text: <https://www1.pluska.sk/spravy/z-domova/poslanci-obavaju-svoju-bezpecnost-vyhradzky-ktore-im-chodia-bude-riesit-aj-premier> [04.03.2022]

13 We recall the fact of the elimination of Miroslav Sládek, a member of the Czech Parliament, candidate for the presidency of the Czech Republic and chairman of the Republican Party, and his exclusion from the electoral procedure for the purpose of the so-called smooth election of the presidential candidate Václav Havel to the office of the President of the Czech Republic in 1998. For more details see e.g. http://www.rozhlas.cz/prezident08/prezidentskevolby/_zprava/427279 [04.03.2022] or <https://www.parlamentnilisty.cz/arena/monitor/Miroslav-Sladek-vzpomina-Kdyz-potrebovali-zvolit-Havla-zavreli-me-na-Pankrac-Jel-v-tom-s-nimi-i-Zeman-452598> [04.03.2022]. Similarly, one can consider procedures leading to the elimination of a political entity, the political party Kotleba - People’s Party of Our Slovakia, from the electoral battle in 2019 (elections to the European Parliament). See more: <https://www.tasr.sk/tasr-clanok/TASR:20190430TBA01805> [04.03.2022] or <https://www.naseslovensko.net/cinnost/najvyssi-sud-odmietol-zrusenie-ls-nase-slovensko-reakcia-vedenia-strany-po-vynesenii-rozsudku/> [04.03.2022]. In our view, this is a violation of the principle of free elections, which de facto disqualifies such states as democratic and legal states.

14 NESVADBA, A., ZACHOVÁ, A. 2008. Teória štátu a práva. p. 51.

15 See e.g. SULÍK, Richard. 2018. Americký miliardár George Soros ovplyvňoval voľby do EP 2014. Full text: https://sulik.sk/george-soros-ovplyvnoval-volby-do-ep-2014/?doing_wp_cron=1646399320.3081829547882080078125 [04.03.2022], see also e.g. UHLARIK, Jozef. 2021. Murín: Soros je globálny oligarcha, ktorý ovplyvňuje voľby a tým aj dianie v krajinách. Full text: <https://www.hlavnydennik.sk/2021/10/25/murin-soros-je-globalny-oligarcha-ktory-ovplyvnuje-volby-a-tym-aj-dianie-v-krajinach-video> [04.03.2022]

an ex post review of the legality of the conduct of the elections is, in our view, a useless, useless activity which, in principle, produces no real effect whatsoever. We therefore regard this right of the electorate in relation to the election of the President of the State and of the supreme representative body, the Parliament, as more or less purely formal. However, this may not be the case when it comes to declaring the right to vote at regional or local level, which, of course, we do not deny, and indeed we admit it.

How to humanise elections

The problem of the humanization of elections, i.e. the identification of the civil public with the right to vote and to be elected, i.e. to use their right to vote actively and to their benefit, lies in the application of a specific model of the electoral system to the Slovak social conditions. Probably every citizen wants to see his or her own person in the office of a state president, a member of a representative body or another elected official of another public or private law body. The impossibility to participate in the selection of “their” candidate, given the electoral system in place, naturally discourages many voters from participating in elections. In fact, the truth is that theory and reality are quite contradictory in the electoral arena conceived in this way, since the European legal culture or European electoral-legal culture has historically established the division of the electoral system into basically only three basic types. Thus, it is generally accepted that there are:

- a) Majority electoral system
- b) Proportional representation
- c) Combined electoral system¹⁶

However, not all of these electoral systems applied in “electoral practice” suit voters in all respects. However, the search for a suitable electoral system applicable to the conditions of the current Slovak political environment is not the only reason why it is gradually coming to the attention of political actors. Feelings and needs to look for “new models” of elections are usually “on the table” especially when these political subjects perceive the current electoral system as an obstacle to the implementation of their own target political and, indirectly, economic interests. That is to say, if they do not allow them, according to the electoral rules in force, to occupy the desired and expected position of power in the elected body of the state apparatus.

The electoral system and, in particular, the parliamentary mandate and its

16 NESVADBA, A., ZACHOVÁ, A. 2008. Teória štátu a práva. 2. pp. 51-53

nature undeniably have a direct impact on the creation, structure and functioning of the state apparatus (state bureaucracy). It is therefore obvious that the results of the elections are also reflected in the quality and quantity of the functioning of the public administration bodies, as well as of all the power components of the state, since, for example, the office of the Prosecutor General elected by the National Council of the Slovak Republic is directly correlated with the political composition of the personnel substrate of the National Council of the Slovak Republic, the deputies. Since 1999, when the election of the President of the Slovak Republic was transformed from an indirect election by the Parliament to a direct, civic election, i.e. directly implemented by the citizens, the practical life of Slovak society has also been transformed to ensure the direct participation of Slovak citizens in his selection and election. This was done without any formal intermediary of their electoral will, which until then was the parliamentary base of the National Council of the Slovak Republic. Citizens thus participate in these elections both as voters and as relative organisers of these elections, since they participate in their implementation as members of the various types of electoral commissions.¹⁷

Elections to other Slovak representative bodies are conducted according to the same principles, but persons who do not have Slovak nationality may also vote for members of municipal (city) councils and regional councils, but they must have their permanent residence registered in those localities. It can be said that the access and availability of exercising the right to vote in Slovakia has standard parameters so far. However, in order to maintain its position of power in the current electoral period, as its position is threatened by the general civil discontent and its manifestations, as well as out of justified fears of its displacement from the political map after the elections duly scheduled for 2021, the current government, presided by the Slovak State President, has implemented all steps to thwart the referendum on early parliamentary elections.¹⁸ However, there have already been media reports of government politicians demanding that voters, constituting specific segments of the population, who are not expected to support the current state power, should be excluded from future elections. They were referring to citizens over the age of 60 who possess not only critical analytical thinking, acquired life experience, but also their own vision of the further development

17 KRÁLIKOVÁ, Kristína - POMŠÁR VIDOVÁ, Mária. 2019. Skúsenosti využiteľné v pedagogickej praxi. pp. 88-91.

18 See e.g. KERN, Miro. 2018. Zmarené referendum ná na svedomí Mečiarova vláda, pred súd pôjde len Krajčí (+celá obžaloba). Full text: <https://dennikn.sk/797850/zmarene-referendum-na-na-svedomi-meciarova-vlada-pred-sud-pojde-len-krajci-cela-obzaloba/> [04.03.2022], also e.g. *tasr – pravda*. 2021. Navrhované referendum o skrátení volebného obdobia nie je v súlade s ústavou. Full text: <https://spravy.pravda.sk/domace/clanok/593841-otazka-referenda-o-skrateni-volebneho-obdobia-nie-je-podla-sudu-v-sulade-s-ustavou/> [04.03.2022]

of the nation, the state and society. In addition, a significant proportion of these citizens refused to be vaccinated with the experimental so-called vaccine. This fact, perceived by the government authorities as a manifestation of a hidden disagreement with the pro-American political direction of the Slovak Republic, is intended to serve as a pretext for not allowing these persons to vote at the polls.¹⁹ This fact has also motivated us to point out some possibilities for the convalidation of the right to vote.²⁰

Necessity to preserve the free exercise of the electoral act

The free expression of the will of a citizen entitled to vote, by which he expresses his attitude towards his own State, its authorities and their representatives, is one of the inalienable rights of citizenship in a developed society. Both the subject of the voter and the subject of the elected constitute - a factor which can be described as a double irreplaceable subject acting as a determining factor in the exercise or implementation of electoral relations. Without the electorate, no election could be held, just as no election could be held even if the elector were not opposed by his hypothetical counterpart, the elected subject, the candidate for election. This interdependence of the two basic and essential subjects of the electoral relationship, which is, on the one hand, the set of electoral subjects (voters, electors) and, on the other hand, the set of elected subjects (candidates, candidates for election), must be preserved. Irrespective of the interest of particular political parties and persons involved in politics to gain a more favourable electoral position for themselves at the expense of other, competing political entities, possibly by means of the method of disenfranchising certain categories of 'unsuitable' voters. We would stress that such an 'idea' cannot normally be tolerated at all and should not be accepted by the international community, represented by the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe, which otherwise routinely meddles in the internal affairs of states in the

19 Based on the topic „Retirees should not have the right to vote?“, broadcast on radio Expres in 2010 see e.g. <https://blog.sme.sk/drahovsky/politika/dochodcovia-by-nemali-mat-pravo-volit> [04.03.2022]

20 Co-author of the paper, LtCol. Assoc. Prof. PhDr. Ing. Bc. Kristína Králiková, PhD., MBA, served in the two-round election of the President of the Slovak Republic in 2019 as chairwoman of the District Election Commission No. 10 in Bratislava - Dúbravka. Empirically, she has thus arrived at certain actual findings, which are partially identified and presented in this paper. The co-author of the paper, Col. (ret.). Prof. JUDr. Jozef Králik, CSc., MBA, currently Dean of the Janko Jesenský Faculty of Law of the University of Danubius in Sládkovičov, served as a member of the election commission in the elections of the representative assemblies in the 1970s and 1980s in Bratislava, the capital of the Slovak Republic, most recently in 1998.

interests of its benefactors. However, given the dubious qualities of the current personnel substrate of the highest-ranking and most senior state-political figures in the state apparatus of the Slovak Republic, apparently fearing severe sanctions for their voluntarism and damage to Slovak interests after the expected change of government, it is necessary to reckon with such a self-preserving attempt on their part as well. The impulse of self-preservation commands them, even if it goes against common sense, time and law, to take any absurd steps to save themselves. Including so-called bending of European law and possibly counting on being granted asylum in the foreign country whose interests they serve. In the Slovak Republic, since 2020, there has been a flagrant violation of the constitution of the state and its laws, and even an obvious disintegration of the rule of law. And this is entirely the fault of political illiterates and outright criminals who have occupied state positions that are being held against the interests of the Slovak nation and the people of the Slovak Republic. However, the European Union's otherwise always extremely active 'arbitration' bodies tacitly accept this state of affairs. Similarly, they tolerate and indirectly support the long-standing discrimination against the Russian-speaking population in Estonia and Latvia, which, within the limited so-called liberal thinking of the European Union's dubious representatives, may not be affected by the otherwise inalienable human rights in any way. The hypocrisy of the European Union's authorities is thus already sufficiently visible, which also directly calls into question the legitimacy of its existence and functioning in its current form. At present, given the change in the climate of European society, it is, in our opinion, essential to give priority attention to precisely the measures that should lead to the peaceful conduct of elections and the exercise of the right to vote. The differentiation of the population of the state and its subsequent polarisation, caused by irresponsible statements by infantile politicians and journalists, as well as various interventions by persons from outside the state's legal system, attempting to influence the course and results of future elections of public officials in any way, including through direct attacks on the physical integrity of 'unsuitable' voters, should be recorded and punished in due course, in particular by the security and judicial bodies of the Slovak state. Their current passivity convinces of the unflattering state of legality and law enforcement. So far, the mostly verbal attacks on the so-called anti-vaxxers that are increasingly appearing in the environment of public politics and official media signal that serious civil unrest may occur during the forthcoming elections. This is true only as long as the government continues to spread propaganda aimed at social acceptance or legalisation of discrimination against the so-called covid-unvaccinated minority mass of the population by the covid-vaccinated majority, in the form of subtle disenfranchisement of the politically non-conforming minority. Although social confrontations are often

rooted in the personal, and only subsequently political or social, animosities of voters and citizens towards each other, media-led “interest” propaganda from the politically-dominated security forces can fuel civil conflict that benefits a third party. The security forces of the state should therefore increase their operational efficiency and vigilance not only during elections. They should concentrate in particular on preventing interference with the legality and fairness of elections. E.g. by early elimination and exclusion of persons from social relations if their political activity contravenes the rule of law. Politicians who subvert statehood and the rule of law, who unjustifiably polarise society by promoting apartheid and hate ideology, or who act in the interests of oligarchs or foreign powers contrary to the national interest, should be temporarily and legally restricted in their freedom by the security forces of the state. True, always only in accordance with the applicable law. Such short-term measures should be implemented in order to ensure free access to the electoral act for all eligible voters, without any exceptions or restrictions of any kind.

What is to be done

If these are voters “banned” from exercising their right to vote by the will and according to the plan of the currently ruling Slovak puppet government, but nevertheless intending to exercise their right to vote, in such a socially unacceptable “non-European” environment, there is nothing left for other “thinking” members of Slovak society to do but admire them. It is highly probable that the current powers-that-be, describing themselves as the “elite of the nation”, will sanction them. That is to say, punish them, and punish them with exemplary punishments. In order to prevent such an unconstitutional situation, announced by some Slovak political representatives, in time, it will be necessary to adopt legislative measures that would make it possible to abolish the hitherto relatively valid constitutional principle of the directness of elections, but in particular the constitutional principle of secret ballot in elections. We are of the opinion that the non-anonymous act of voting does not contravene any human right or constitutional freedom. Abolishing the principle of secret ballots in elections would also allow for the widespread use of modern means, such as a form of Internet voting. In doing so, the voter’s person and eligibility to vote would be easily checked and verified. At the same time, no civil or human rights of the voter would be violated as a result of the removal of the voter’s personal anonymity. However, it will be necessary to maintain the constitutional principle of the universality of elections. This principle must remain and stay inviolable in the future. If the state and society are to retain the parameters of real democracy,

which is also one of the guarantees of their stability, all persons classified or categorised as eligible voters by the law in force must have unrestricted access to the polls. In order to respect the principle of the universality of elections, the State must make it possible for every voter to take part in the electoral process, including, where appropriate, by providing the opportunity to vote outside the polling station, subject to the commission's control of the legality of the electoral process.

It is not only the politically counterproductive statements of some of Slovakia's political rivals that accentuate the question of what to do and how to do it in Slovak electoral legislation. However, it is precisely the experience of the members of the basic, i.e. precinct election commissions gained during the course of specific electoral activities that directly reveals potential shortcomings not only in the electoral practice or in the practice of the electoral right, but also in the "white" spots in the applicable electoral legislation. No legal regulation, no methodological instruction can anticipate in advance the unexpected electoral reality. However, stirring up potentially conflicting situations in Slovak society with the statements of Slovak political adventurers directly forces us to deal with such cases which will have to be "liquidated" operationally on the basis of "common" sense.

In the above-mentioned context, we also stress the opinion that even the legally prescribed oath of a member of the Parliament or the Government cannot have, and in fact does not have, any influence on the quality of his/her political activity, the product of which may be the subversion of the legal order of the state. We therefore regard such an 'oath' as a mere formality or even as an administrative burden.²¹ However, this, as well as the installation of new legal institutes in the

21 The pledge to the Slovak Constitution (the Constitution of the Slovak Republic) made in person by the State President, members of the Government and members of Parliament at their inauguration has not deterred many of them from committing criminal activities. Some corrupt members of the government have been legally convicted and punished with loss of personal liberty (Ministers of Construction and Regional Development Janušek, Štefanov), while other exposed perpetrators of criminal activity (State President Kiska) are currently acting as defendants in the proceedings. One of the current members of the government escaped conviction and punishment due to the statute of limitations on his criminal activity (Former Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Matovič). Another current member of the Slovak government is suspected of corruption offences (Minister of the Interior Mikulec). The Deputy Prosecutor General and at the same time Executive Special Prosecutor has been convicted and is serving his sentence, but is still professionally active (Lipšic). There are a number of persons in high parliamentary and governmental positions who have been convicted of plagiarism, on the basis of which they obtained a university diploma or academic degree (Speaker of Parliament Kollár, Minister of Finance Matovič, Minister of Education Gröling, State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Klus, Member of Parliament Krištúfková, etc.).

relevant legal norms, must be directly responded to by innovative legislation.²²

Finally, we express the view that the selective and utilitarian exclusion of some eligible voters from participation in the elections or their disenfranchisement, even under the guise of the need to carry out the necessary sanitary measures, would seem inevitably to frustrate the elections at the present time. The increasing technological literacy of the electorate, as a result of which even electoral bodies, as ad hoc organisational units of public administration, may gradually disappear, may in the long term transform social relations into socio-technological relations, even to the complete exclusion of the 'human intellect' at their core. Thus, perhaps a significant place will be given to mechanisms that will displace and replace the human factor, which has so far participated in the electoral process, and its place will be taken by hominoid products (robots possessing superior artificial intelligence), representing the cutting-edge results of automation and robotization of all aspects of "life". It is true that the principle by which the desired degree of democratic elections and their standard of freedom is achieved then becomes questionable.

Considering the existing social situation, the degree of legal consciousness and the current moral state of the Slovak population, a situation may arise where the possibility of concentrating individuals of the same moral, political, social, confessional, cultural, educational background and their efforts to form, in essence, an "electoral" criminal association, motivated by their common interest and leading to an action that would lead to a camouflaged electoral result, will be offered. That is to say, to achieve a fictitious electoral result corresponding exclusively to their interest.²³ In fact, the offence of obstructing an election, or any other offence or crime, will be committed.²⁴ Of course, in such a case, there is also a distortion of the election results.²⁵

22 E.g. Act No. 180/2014 Coll. on the Conditions of Exercise of the Right to Vote and on Amendments and Additions to Certain Acts, as amended.

23 Such situations are also likely to occur during the implementation of elections to municipal councils and mayoral elections, especially in the so-called poor areas of Slovakia. In such regions and municipalities, local criminal associations try to seize power by covering their anti-social activities with (pseudo-)business activities in order to obtain public positions in the municipality and, through the abuse of these public positions, to obtain financial resources and other benefits from public budgets.

24 See as well: <https://www.webnoviny.sk/muz-chcel-dvakrat-hlasovat-v-prezidentskych-volbach-problem-musela-riesit-komisija/> [04.03.2022] and also <https://www.trnavskyhlas.sk/c/25937-volebny-problem-na-spartakovskej-pripadom-sa-na-voľicov-podnet-zaoberala-policia.htm> [04.03.2022]

25 It may be noted that in presidential elections the „drowning“ of individual tens or hundreds of votes of eligible voters may not be decisive, but in local government elections, especially in small municipalities, even a single vote of an eligible voter is often decisive.

In view of the experience demonstrating the possibility of physical destruction of electoral equipment (e.g. ballot boxes, portable ballot boxes, or so-called electroral boxes)²⁶, as a result of which not only the activity of the relevant election commission is delayed, but also the counting of the ballots in the originally set deadline, our proposal concerns the necessity to enshrine in a generally binding legal regulation the obligation to supervise the dignified conduct of the elections by members of the Police Force, alternatively municipal or municipal police or the Armed Forces of the Slovak Republic or the Fire Rescue Corps, in the interior of the polling station and in the full direction of the municipality concerned. The state and its public administration should take care of the peaceful conduct of elections even earlier, since elections are an essential element and an irreplaceable feature of democracy. They are also a mirror reflecting the quality of the exercise and protection of civil rights and freedoms in a particular state. This includes protection against possible terrorist attacks. We are of the opinion that such an aspect of the issue has not yet been noticed by the theory of (electoral) law, has not been elaborated more thoroughly, and has not been effectively addressed by social practice.

In conclusion, it should be noted that reform of the Slovak electoral system is a necessity. After the elections to the Slovak parliament in 2020, its benches were occupied by many primitives, even criminals. Following this fact, an easily manipulated and servile puppet government was created from abroad. Typical equally focused staff structure. Composed of pseudo-experts, plagiarists, infants and also persons suspected and convicted of crime. It is therefore necessary:

1. to constitutionally exclude the possibility of interference in the exercise of the right to vote by lobbyists of foreign origin, as well as from the environment of the so-called third sector
2. to maintain the principles of universality, directness, equality of elections with secret ballot in the exercise of the right to vote by citizens
3. to reject the participation of voters in elections indirectly connected with voting by electronic means, post or other similar alternative form
4. to constitutionally enshrine the criminality of attempts by natural persons and legal entities to apartheid resp. voters selection and efforts for political exclusion, the so-called unsuitable voters from participating in elections (so-called anti-vaxers, members of unwanted political entities, etc.)
5. to constitutionally repeal the benefits granted by the former state president

26 See as well: <https://glob.zoznam.sk/online-volici-na-celom-slovensku-pristupuju-k-urnam-a-kruzkuju-svojho-prezidenta/> [04.03.2022] or <https://www.facebook.com/spravy.rtv/spravy/posts/volici-v-medzianoch-po-incidente-skusali-pevnost-schrankyvolebnu-miestnost-otvori/2198227750438035/> [04.03.2022]

(life annuity, company car with driver or bodyguard, etc.)

6. to exclude from active suffrage persons who are unable to prove their integrity
7. to fill the position of mayor of the municipality, chairman of the self-governing region, member of the government and head of another central state administration body, require applicants to obtain at least a high school diploma
8. to constitutionally enshrine the personal and property responsibility of public officials for the material and non-material damages caused to the public caused by them
9. to abolish the function of parliamentary assistants or to enshrine their legal status in the form of a private law institution, the costs of which are borne by the member of Parliament himself
10. to abolish the existence of a single constituency and make members directly accountable to their constituents and not to their nominating political parties
11. to constitutionally enshrine the possibility of shortening the term of office of members of parliament and representatives of state bodies through popular voting or referendum (direct democracy)
12. to constitutionally enshrine the principle of so-called antibaodaism, preventing neo-colonialist-oriented foreign entities, oligarchs, and international economic-political predators from appointing their agents and puppets to leading positions in the state-political apparatus of the nation state
13. to abolish the financing of political parties on the basis of public election results
14. to differentiate the remuneration of members of parliament on the basis of the performance of their duties and not on the basis of their appointment
15. to constitutionally prevent the formation of the so-called kleptocracy government
16. to guarantee the same number of members representing each member state into European Parliament so that smaller states are not overruled (majority ban)

In connection with the text of the article, appropriate measures should be taken in the environment of the European Union, thus creating optimal conditions for the fair exercise of the right to vote by the citizens of the European Union. In such a way as to eliminate the influence of oligarchs and international monopolies on the policy of the European Union.

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COMPARISON OF FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR PEOPLE WITH SEVERE DISABILITIES IN SLOVAKIA AND GERMANY

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Abstract:

Within the support of independent living of people with disabilities, a system of financial contribution was created to support the elimination of the consequences of severe disability, the aim of the research was to find out the existing differences between providing financial assistance for personal assistance in Slovakia and Germany. As part of the research, we map the conditions for providing this financial contribution, as well as draw attention to its differences in the context of a theoretical approach to supporting the philosophy of independent living. The main purpose is to support independence, activation and integration in the field of social and working life of people with disabilities so that they can fully fulfill their roles as citizens, parents, partners or employees. On the other hand, personal assistance is in practice often confused with care, which differs from personal assistance in the degree of integration.

Key words: Personal assistance, independent living, severely disabled.

Introduction

Personal assistance and caregiving have provoked different discussions in recent times, and of course different views have emerged. Our goal is therefore to point out the importance of these institutions, while also highlighting some diametrical differences between these two contributions by comparing the system in Slovakia and Germany.

There is a big difference between the two forms of help, t. j. between personal assistance and care allowance. While the former tries to activate the dependent

person as much as possible so that they can also live fully and lead independent lives, the main goal of the care allowance is to keep them in a natural environment and not be dependent on social services. Common among them is the effort to help them cope better with the changed situation, but the main difference is in the form of assistance.

The philosophy of independent living in Germany

The constant changes in the German state, which is based on a social and solidarity base on the part of the state, put citizens of one age at an ever-increasing issue. The question of whether Germany will be able to meet the demands and needs of its citizens in the future and fulfill its role as a welfare state has become a central political as well as a civic issue. Covering the needs of citizens who depend on care services, as well as personal assistance, plays the biggest role. The future is extremely uncertain. Because in the course of demographic and social development, in addition to the financial crisis, there are also weaknesses in the care of those who need care and the relatives who care for them.

According to § 2 par. 1 and 2 of the Social Security Act IX, people are severely disabled if their physical functions, mental abilities or mental health are more than likely to deviate from their typical age for more than six months and their participation in society is therefore disturbed and have a degree of disability of at least 50 percent. In Germany, the number of severely disabled people is around 7.6 million, which corresponds to 9.3 percent of the total population. The quota for the severely disabled was an average of 93 people with severe disabilities per 1,000 inhabitants. (Statistics, 2021)

In our Slovak conditions, several projects are currently being implemented that are helpful in helping labor market participants in a pandemic situation. (Budayová, 2021)

Deinstitutionalisation in Germany

In the Republic of Germany, the deinstitutionalisation process has been going on since January 1, 2020. The Republic of Germany has a social and care system different from that of Slovakia or the Czech Republic. In Germany, we distinguish between four offices where a severely disabled person can claim help:

- Pflegeversicherung / Pflegekasse (Nursing insurance)

- Versorgungsamt (Care Office)
- Rentenversicherung (Pension Office)
- Socialamt (Social Office) => (Personal Assistance)

Definition: Nursing insurance

Long-term care insurance (SPV) was introduced in 1995 as a separate branch of social insurance and is regulated by law in the Eleventh Book of the Social Code (SGB XI). Corresponding provisions also exist for those who have private health insurance and who are required to take out private long-term care insurance (including private long-term care insurance; PPV) under Section 23 of SGB XI. Insurance is compulsory for every person who is a member of statutory health insurance or private health insurance.

Definition: Office of Nursing

The German Welfare Office (ASA) is responsible for social security for the severely disabled and for matters for the severely disabled.

Definition: Pension Office

The statutory pension insurance (GRV) provided for in the Social Security Code (SGB VI) protects its policyholders in the event of a threat or reduction in earning capacity, in old age and in the event of the death of their surviving dependents, through the payment of pensions. In addition to pensions, rehabilitation and other benefits, health insurance and long-term care insurance contributions also apply.

Definition: Social office

The social office is a body which, according to § 28 par. 2 of the first book of the Social Code (SGB I) responsible for social care tasks according to the twelfth book of the Social Code (SGB XII) and other social matters.

Definition: Personal assistance

Integration assistance in the form of social benefits, which has been regulated in SGB IX in Germany since 2020, is intended to help people with disabilities or at risk of disability in mitigating the consequences of their disability and in integrating into society (Section 90 of Book IX of the Social Code).

Until 2019, integration assistance was largely regulated in SGB XII, where it was part of the Social Welfare Act. This placement has been criticized many times, not least because there was no distinction between specialist and subsistence services. Following the adoption of the Federal Participation Act in December 2016, the legislator gradually removed integration aid from social legislation and transferred it to the independent benefit system in SGB IX, which has been substantially revised in this regard. The process is completed with the entry into force of the revised Part 2 of SGB IX on 1 January 2020; provisions of § 53 et seq. SGB XII, which were relevant up to this point, have since become ineffective.

Philosophy of independent living and deinstitutionalisation in Slovakia in relation to European conventions and strategies

European level

Respect for human rights should lead society to develop welfare and support structures that date back to the 21st century. Appropriate reforms of care systems need to be implemented in the Member States. According to the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the OSN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the European Convention on Human Rights, Member States and the European Union should take measures to strengthen the transition from institutional to community-based services. In the OSN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities regarding Deinstitutionalisation, Article 19 establishes the right to independent living. The European Disability Strategy 2010-2020 provides a framework for strengthening the full inclusion of people with disabilities in society. In the strategy, the EU is committed to promoting the participation of people with disabilities in leisure, employment, education, healthcare and social services and to making the transition from institutional to community-based care. The construction and renovation of long-term residences is excluded from support from the European Structural and Investment Funds. (European Commission).

At the end of 2011, the Government of the Slovak Republic approved the

Strategy for the Deinstitutionalisation of Social Services and Substitute Care in the Slovak Republic and the follow-up National Action Plan for the Transition from Institutional to Community Care in the Social Services System for 2012-2015. Their implementation should ensure such a system of social services in the conditions of Slovakia, which is consistently based on the developing human rights agenda on an international scale and the principles of support for community life. (Repková, Sedláková, 2012).

In Slovakia, there is a human rights approach to access to people with disabilities, which means that the needs and activities of a particular person must be taken into account and the medical model is not applied. The medical model dates back to the past, in Slovakia it has long been overcome, this model is uncomplexed and incorrect, disability is perceived as a problem of the person itself caused by illness, injury, the emphasis is on treatment. He looks at a person with a disability as a sick individual, the terms diagnosis, care, and incapacity prevail. The modern human rights approach, also declared in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, draws attention to the person who has his needs, desires, life goals that need to be taken into account. Under this approach, people have the right to preserve their human dignity, the right to make their own decisions and to live independently, on an equal footing with others.

The Final Recommendation on the Initial Report of the Slovak Republic to the UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities shows that the development of the deinstitutionalisation process in Slovakia is too slow and partial. The Committee is concerned about the high number of institutionalized people with disabilities in Slovakia, as well as the continuing investment from public budgets in facilities and the lack of full support for people with disabilities to lead independent lives. The UN calls for a deinstitutionalisation program, but this includes the development of other necessary services, such as personal assistance or care. (UN, 2016).

The quality of independent living is based on whether the support provided allows the individual to live as he or she wishes and whether he or she can fulfill his or her potential. Independent living is a daily observance of the human rights approach in support of people with disabilities. (European Network on Independent Living, 2019).

In order to create the conditions for the independent living of citizens with disabilities in their natural environment, it is necessary to apply deinstitutionalisation, which involves two levels:

- Creating such conditions that these people can function in the natural environment of their households and communities.

- Deinstitutionalisation rejects any creation of special schemes for people with disabilities, such as special schools, special transport, employment in sheltered workshops or special access to certain services. (Madunová, Duračinská, 2015).

Personal assistance as a tool for independent living

The purpose of personal assistance according to § 20 of Act no. 447/2008 Coll. On financial contributions to compensate for severe disability is “activation, support of social inclusion of a natural person with severe disability and support of his / her independence and ability to make decisions and influence the fulfillment of family roles, work activities, educational activities and leisure activities. Personal assistance may not be conditional on the type of disability, the degree of disability or the severity of the disability. “

The specificity of personal assistance is that it is provided as needed, i. j. without limitation of the place where its user is located. It is a form of social assistance that preserves the individuality of the individual, enables a full-fledged way of life, including study, employment, but also travel and cultivation of other hobbies and hobbies. (Repková, 2002).

Thus, personal assistance should aim to activate, promote integration and increase opportunities for self-realization so that a person with a severe disability becomes to some extent independent and able to fulfill his or her work or social roles.

Everyone has their individual needs, and the need for personal assistance hours is individual. Everyone knows how much time they need for individual activities, a disabled person is the best expert for their needs. Some social workers mistakenly believe that if a person is assisted by personal assistants, they manage the activities in exactly the same time, or even faster. Even with the help of personal assistants, people with disabilities need more time for individual activities, and therefore it is necessary that the scope of personal assistance takes this into account. (Madunová, Duračinská, 2015).

Personal assistance should be a means to a full, dignified life and to ensure a certain standard of living. A citizen is dependent on a personal assistant when, due to damage or loss of bodily functions, he is unable to perform the activities, tasks and work necessary for his daily life. Personal assistance as a tool of social assistance is intended for those citizens of disability who want to decide about their lives, want to organize their daily activities, want to decide independently what they will do regardless of the difficult feelings of commitment and gratitude

to their surroundings. Determining the optimal number of hours allows the citizen to lead an independent life according to his or her ideas and at the same time meets the real need for help. An independent way of life means that people with disabilities have equal social, political, economic and cultural choices as well as non-disabled people. Every disability is different. People with disabilities are therefore the best experts at knowing and solving their needs and problems. (Gričová, 2011).

Methods

The main goal of the empirical part is to analyze the provision of personal assistance contributions in the compared countries: Slovakia and Germany. The basic research tool is a comparison of legislation on the provision of personal assistance allowance, which is considered an appropriate tool for social integration and support for the independent living of people with severe disabilities. The research is focused on:

- Knowledge of the strategy of supporting independent living in Slovakia and Germany.
- Comparing the legislative framework for personal assistance for people with severe disabilities.
- Comparing the level of personal assistance with regard to the development of support for the independent living of people with disabilities.

Amount of personal assistance allowance

Government Regulation no. 170/2020 Coll. the amount of the contribution for one hour of personal assistance remained unchanged, it is € 4.18 in 2020 and 2021. In 2022, Slovakia and Germany are going through high inflation, the subsistence level has increased only minimally. The amount of personal assistance in Slovakia is provided in the amount of € 4.82 / hour.

The amount of the allowance depends on the number of hours needed to carry out activities that one is unable to perform on one's own. The number of personal assistance hours is determined for a period of a calendar year and is a maximum of 7300 hours per year. The scope of personal assistance is determined according to the individual activities that are established by law. These are activities in the field of self-service, household care, relocation, transport, communication

and contact with the environment. The provision of the allowance is no longer limited by the income of a person with a severe disability.

According to § 22 par. 6) a family member may perform personal assistance in the annual range of personal assistance hours specified in the comprehensive assessment, maximum 1460 hours per year, only on activities precisely defined by law. The provision of a personal assistance allowance and a care allowance are mutually exclusive.

Table1: Personal assistance in €

Year	2020	2021	2022
Slovakia	4,18	4,82	4,82
Czech Republic	130kč	130kč	130kč
Year	2020	2021	2022
Germany*	14,59-15,16 €	14,88-14,46 €	15,15-15,74 €

*they are calculated per hour of personal work, are different according to the place of residence of the disabled person, each German country has a different rate per hour

Results

The research results are based on a comparison of the individual dimensions of providing a personal assistance allowance, the purpose of which is to support independent living and the integration of the disabled into society.

Research question RQ1:

Table 2: What are law differences in providing financial allowance for personal assistance?

Personal assistance	Slovakia	Germany	Czech Republic
Act Number	Act No. 447/2008 Z.z.	SGB IX; § 53 a nasl. SGB XII	Act No. 108/2006 Sb., about social services

Definition	activation, support for the social inclusion of a natural person with a severe disability and support for his or her independence	Inclusion of a person with a severe disability in social life	Field social service provided to persons who have reduced self-sufficiency due to age, chronic illness or disability, whose situation requires the help of another natural person.
Activities	Integration, housekeeping, education, leisure	Labor, education, rehabilitation and social life sector	According to the assessment and the degree of disability
Level of disability	Malfunction rate There does not have to be reliance on social services	due to their disability, they have a significantly limited ability to participate in society (serious disability) or are at risk of such a major disability.	determination of the degree of dependence - the scope of actions provided within the basic activities of individual types of social services
Age	6-65 years old	No limits	From 7 years old
Financial contribution	4,82 eur/hour/2022	The amount of financial integration assistance depends on income and assets. It will be calculated accordingly.	The maximum amount of payment for the provision of personal assistance is CZK 130 per hour, according to the actual time required to ensure the actions; if the provision of the service, including the time required to carry out the operations, does not last a full hour, the amount of the payment shall be reduced proportionately.

Number of hours per year, maximum number	7300 hours	According to the amount of disability and the needs of the person. But what is considered by the state authorities.	7000-8000 hours
Qualification of personal assistant	No qualification required	No qualification required	According to §116, par. 5 of the Social Services Act, all social services workers, including personal assistants, must complete an accredited qualification course, The minimum course scope is a total of 150 teaching hours, while the special part of the course is at least 80 hours.
Decision - making office and department	Labor offices in regional cities Labor headquarters - appellate body MPSVaR SR	Social Office for Integration	Labor Office of the Czech Republic - regional branches and a branch for the capital city of Prague Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs

Note Detailed information on the qualification course can be found in Decree 505/2006 Coll.

The research showed that basic approaches to personal assistance are used in Slovakia and Germany based on the following:

1. Delimitation: Personal assistance is not defined by exhaustively determined performances to be performed at a given time.
2. Deprofessionalization: The client instructs his assistants himself, the assistants are not professionals.
3. Demedicalization: A person with a disability seeks medical help only in case of health problems, so it is not just a subject of medical care.

4. Deinstitutionalization: The user of personal assistance has the opportunity to live in his apartment and manage personal assistance directly, without an intermediate link.

Research question RQ2:

What are the numbers of recipients of cash contributions in the compared countries?

Table 3: Number of recipients of cash contributions

Country	Slovakia	Slovakia	Germany	Germany
Financial contribution	December 2020	February 2021	December 2019	December 2020
1. personal assistance	1165	11 871	911.000	912 150
2. personal social care	63 385	63 361	4,1 Mil.	4,2 Mil.
Total	74 550	74 178	5.011.000	More than 5 mil.

Source: UPSVaR SR

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt

Research question RQ3:

Table 4: What are the most often used activities to support independent life of the disabled people?

Used activities	Slovakia	Germany
Free time activities	19%	23%
Personal care	52%	56%
Household keeping	50%	40%
Mobility	67%	74%

Social integration	36%	40%
Educational integration	29%	33%
Job integration	14%	21%

Source: own research

Discussion

We distinguish two basic types of personal assistance, which differ in the way they are provided: Self-determining personal assistance - the user of personal assistance has a leading role here. He selects, coordinates, trains, supervises and administers assistants. The client uses only consulting or mediation services. Typical users of this type of personal assistance are people with disabilities. The basic premise of the assistant is empathy, responsibility, reliability and tolerance. Self-determining assistance is exactly the type that is considered in the world as personal assistance in the true sense of the word. (Hrdá, 2006) It follows from the above that this type of personal assistance is especially suitable for users who will use the services of individuals. According to the Social Services Act (§ 83), they do not have to have any qualifications, but a large involvement of the user is required (Hrdá, 2006) Managed personal assistance - this type of personal assistance is coordinated mainly from the outside, managed by the service provider. The clientele of this type of assistance is mainly people with sensory or mental disabilities who need trained assistants. The client of this type of personal assistance does not train his personal assistants and does not organize their work, this is the task of the provider. The Social Services Act actually describes the managed personal assistance provided by legal entities in the Czech Republic. In Slovakia, they are provided mainly by private individuals in combination and family members. If they register, they must meet the conditions of the law, ie. that personal assistants must be qualified and the provider is obliged to follow the quality standards of social services. A big change occurred with the emergence of care allowances, which replace the so-called increase in helplessness pension and care allowance for a close person. In practice, therefore, it seems that the people in need receive the money “directly at hand” so that they can decide for themselves how to deal with it. They can choose from several possible options: either they can be cared for by the family, or they can pay for a personal assistant, a stay in an institution or a day hospital (they can choose any social service that is listed in this law and is duly registered).

Basic differences and examples from practice in Germany

A closer look at the Federal Participation Act will reveal the practical difficulties that may arise in allocating benefit entitlements to care providers or integration aids in Germany.

The interface between integration aid and care was one of the most controversial issues in the federal law on participation.

As constraints in day-to-day operations play a greater role in redefining the need for long-term care, disputes between integration assistance and long-term care insurance are pre-programmed.

Here are some examples:

1. Managing everyday life: The role of integration assistance is to help a person manage their daily lives independently - the role of long-term care insurance is to support you in everyday life;
2. Structure of the day: The role of integration assistance is to help structure the day independently - the task of long-term care insurance is to maintain the day structure;
3. Social relations: The role of integration assistance is to help create social relations - the role of long-term care insurance is to maintain social contacts;
4. Domestic help: The role of integration assistance is to enable people to shop, clean, etc. - The role of long-term care insurance is to provide support and assistance in household care. A closer look at these comparisons makes it possible to distinguish: The benefits of integration assistance differ in terms of purpose and nature from the benefits of long-term care insurance. While these assistance services focus on the goal of developing, acquiring and further developing skills and competences, the benefits of long-term care insurance are to maintain or regain lost skills and independence.

For people who are entitled to integration benefits after reaching retirement age and who also need care, care benefits are given priority. In this case, the benefits of integration aid are subordinated, but access remains in principle. For this group of people, the income and property limits under the Social Welfare Act of SGB XII apply to the additional entitlement to nursing care benefits. It can be assumed that it will be extremely difficult for this group of people to claim integration assistance benefits, as the integration assistance provider is likely to refer to care assistance services first. A key anchor is the question of achieving the objectives of participation in line with the overall plan. However, the objectives of integration assistance do not only concern the further development of skills and the promotion of independence, but one of the objectives of integration assistance

may also be to support their maintenance. In these constellations, the definition of the goal of care will have to be very precise, and it will certainly be a challenge for the individual to say this. (Pflege)

Fundamental differences and examples from practice in Slovakia

The fundamental difference between the two forms of assistance is that while the care allowance can only be provided by a family member or a person in the same household, personal assistance is legally provided by a stranger, and the family member can only provide 4 hours a day and only on statutory activities.

Regarding the personal care allowance, former Labor Minister Richter put it this way: no one can provide a person with a severe disability with better care than his or her loved one. (Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs and Family, 2019).

However, when it comes to personal assistance, the family member can no longer provide personal assistance under current legislation, only to a limited extent, and the law prefers that this activity be performed primarily by a stranger, arguing that personal assistance should relieve the family from excessive care for difficult medical conditions. disabled person. (At the same time, however, they also argue that the family is obliged to help, even if the family member is involved in the employment relationship - which is contrary to the previous statement).

Although it is possible to agree with the statement that personal assistance relieves the family from excessive care, in common practice there are different life situations and also people are different and not everyone is satisfied with the presence of a stranger. Therefore, we are of the opinion that the choice of the person of the personal assistant should be within the competence of the person who needs the assistance.

Although we took over the personal assistance model from Sweden, where a family member can also provide personal assistance to a severely disabled person, in Slovakia we prohibit family members from being able to provide personal assistance to a greater extent.

Also, if we followed the principles of personal assistance services adopted in Oakland, point 11 states that the user should be free to choose or hire anyone, including the family, as a personal assistant. We therefore emphasize that due to different life situations, this choice must belong to the recipient of the personal assistance.

Different life situations include, for example, a situation where a family member

becomes unemployed (which may also be long-term unemployment) but still cannot provide personal assistance to the family member on a large scale, and the personal assistant can still be provided only by a foreign person. , although the financial situation of the family is bad and the implementation of personal assistance could improve the financial situation of the family.

As another example, the law does not even consider cases where a child who needs personal assistance for various reasons does not accept a stranger, in which case the family has no choice but to apply for a child allowance only if the child's degree of disability allows it. custody. However, this is not a solution, as they may be persons who are not entitled to the care allowance, but should be entitled to personal assistance.

There are also known cases in the media where young people preferred not to get married so as not to lose their right to personal assistance, even if they had children in common.

In Article 1 of Act No. 36/2005 of the Family Act states that society protects marriage and helps its good. Article 2 of this law states that the family established by marriage is the basic cell of society and society comprehensively protects all forms of family. Article 3 of the Act states that society recognizes that a stable family environment is best for a child's all-round and harmonious development. If Act no. 447/2008 Coll. Regarding the granting of personal assistance allowance, it stipulates that personal assistance cannot be provided by a family member, then this law is contrary to the purpose of the Family Act, because it encourages young people to provide marriage if they do not enter into marriage, as it would thus losing the right to personal assistance.

We could give other examples and point out different life situations, but the above examples are also enough to illustrate the issue. We believe that laws should be drafted with the maximum participation of those concerned, as severe disability is a complex and specific situation that non-disabled people cannot even imagine.

Assisted people want to live fully and with dignity despite their severe disability. With the help of an assistant, these people can study, work, perform various activities that they would not be able to do without the help of another person. In this way, they can live independently, integrate into society, decide freely on their lives and live a meaningful life.

National, international legislation as well as the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities fully support their integration into society and inclusion. However, in order to be able to exercise their rights, they need the help

of others, and if they want to remain active, they need to be given a chance and fully supported.

Conclusion

Personal assistance to people with disabilities returns the possibility of returning to society as equal and full-fledged partners who, from the position of passive recipients of social assistance, get into the position of active organizers of their own way of life. In everyday life, the majority of the population confuses the philosophy of personal assistance with the philosophy of care, placing a person with a disability in the role of a sick and non-governmental person who needs to be cared for.

A personal assistant is the right hand of a person with a disability, but above all with the active participation of this person with a disability. Personal assistance provides people with disabilities at a productive age with the possibility of self-realization. People who have personal assistance did not receive it because they are severely disabled, but because, despite severe disabilities, they want and can live the lives of healthy people with all their rights and responsibilities. (Grichová, 2014). In Slovakia, the vast majority of disabled people receive a personal care allowance, which follows from the available statistics.

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ON POSITION OF CHRISTIAN CHURCHES IN CURRENT SLOVAK STATE AND EUROPEAN SOCIETY

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Abstract:

The Christianity has been a part of Slovak statehood and society ever since the existence of the Principality of Nitra. It accompanied the lives of Slovaks through their episodes as part of Great Moravia, Hungarian kingdom, Austrian Empire, Czechoslovakia. The position of Christians and quality parameters of their spirituality continue to be less significant once the Slovak society has been integrated in European Union. This might be because of the aggressively pressing liberalism. It is therefore justified to continuously keep asking, if it is to benefit of sustaining European civilization to prefer authoritarian and Christian values oriented functional state or liberally-democratic statehood showing more and more dictatorship tendencies focusing on manipulation of European nations, while resigning on threats integrating Islamic ideology. Because of the globally problematic state of the European Union and its current policy, it is urgently necessary to search for the answer to how fitting or perspective is the building of either European conservative authoritarian state based on Christian values or a state based on liberally democratic principle. This is being done by means of pragmatically selected approach. Convergent to this process is the text of the presented scientific study focusing on the thesis or disproof of the hypothesis that nationally homogeneous state without a Christian-oriented ideological base is not the only and lasting way out of the crisis of society in the Central European geopolitical space. The motives for this thesis to be formulated were mainly historical experiences of the Slovak nation with the Hungarian statehood and politics.

Key words: church, Christianity, Islam, state, society, Slovakia, European Union

Introduction

The world is constantly changing. The process of metamorphosis and transformation of global and individual reality is permanent, inevitable and irreversible. For the life of mankind and human beings it is sometimes favourable, sometimes unfavourable. Its boom is more or less regularly transformed into decline and vice versa. The essence of this statement is a verifiable and irrefutable fact. Both inanimate and animate nature is subject to transformations, and within this framework, of course, so is humanity and mankind. But it is not only the physical nature of man that changes, but above all his spirituality. This change can also be observed in the present day. Not only at the very end of the 20th century, it was possible to experience openly and on a daily basis the hitherto only creeping processes of the globalisation of the world. The sources and latent movement of the globalisation of the world and its deliberately accelerated course were, in principle, pointed out in various ways, circumstances and manifestations, especially to rational and thinking scholars, especially scientists. However, ordinary people have also gradually become aware of certain, perhaps even fundamental, transformations in society.

Today, the process of civilizational total metamorphosis of society, especially in Western Europe, is undeniable and tangible on a daily basis. However, this phenomenon, its existence and development, has been presented to the European nations as a positive thing only gradually. Initially, and most often, the globalisation processes taking place in European society were revealed from the position of 'uncovered' information to the population of the European Union (EU) by marginalised media outlets. In contrast to the professional public, which reveals the hidden and concealed risks of this process with a certain degree of anticipation, the so-called mainstream media have practically become propaganda tools of the so-called elites, conveying mainly or exclusively only the positives of globalisation. Logically, only the 'benefits of the new universe' were promoted by the world's politicians, based on the fabricated principles of the emerging 'new world order'. Actually, at that time hardly identifiable regime of the "running of the world" directed from one and only one centre. In essence, hidden behind platitudes about the future freedom of free movement of people, services, goods and capital, supposedly by ensuring sustainable development throughout the entire space of planet Earth. But, of course, mainly the money of the world-dominating corporations. Part of the population accepted this procedure, part accepted it with reservations, and a significant part rejected it outright, and still rejects it today. Among others, it is part of the process of globalisation of the world and the so-called multi-culturalisation of world society, the consequences of which are as yet unknown to mankind and its civilisation. The fear of 'novelty'

is a natural part of human consciousness. It is not surprising if the mainstream of globalisation seems to be not only about achieving a 'new state of the world' through the implementation of the so-called racial mix, the so-called ethnic mix and the so-called cultural mix. However, it seems that at the very core of the currently implemented world politics, there is also an increasingly evident open striving for a confessional, i.e. so-called ecumenical unity of mankind, but not on the organizational-institutional basis or thought platform of Christian churches and Christian faith. However, people who are the continuators and current bearers of the so-called Western European or European civilization, which also includes the inhabitants of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter referred to as "SR"), are more and more insistently expressing legitimate concerns, especially about the latent and increasingly open penetration of the so-called "radical Islam" into historically created world view systems of Europe. Integration, not only economic and legal, political and cultural, social and national, but also confessional, is also an inevitable concomitant of globalisation. Thus, integration continues in the Western European space and its reflection can also be observed in the movements and shifts of relations integrated into the essence of Slovak society. One of the intellectual currents forming the Slovak national community increasingly affected by meandering is also the so-called pastoral activity of the churches carried out in the Slovak linguistically mixed territories. Unfortunately, certain distortions also appear in the procedures forming the chain of this active process. They are to a large extent counterpoints to the realized process of European spiritual integration, and thus to the globalization of the world. In the world of the 21st century, despite the historically recorded universal humanitarian and technological progress of mankind, national, confessional, racial and other intercommunal intolerance and hostility is still growing and manifesting itself in the form of gross violence. Time is constantly bringing to the surface of knowledge the relentless assertion of orthodox nationalism and usurped confessional world-rule or power sovereignty, including in the form of so-called positive discrimination. The territorial integrity and geopolitical stability of some state formations, but also of the EU as a whole, is even seriously threatened by potentially brutal ethnic, religious, social, cultural and linguistic disputes, resulting in terrorist acts. Existing social, legal, economic, cultural, interfaith, interethnic and international relations were also adapted to the changing political conditions of life in the organism of Slovak society. Changes in the political climate have always affected the legal and de facto status of linguistic, ethnic and national minorities. Relations between them, but especially their relations with the Slovak national majority. These relations have not only been less than ideal. However, despite many negative historical experiences of the Slovak nation, today it is possible to note some more optimising elements

in their content. However, the shift towards higher qualitative parameters of inter-confessional and inter-ethnic relations in Slovakia is still hindered by both objective and subjective utilitarian interests of politically dominant individuals and societies. Obstacles to the development of mutually beneficial cooperation between minorities and the Slovak civic majority often lie only on their side. It is also a consequence of the inconsistent practical application of the control function of the state in society, the essence of which is disintegrating in everyday practice as a result of the unprecedented political promotion of pseudo-liberalist ideas and concepts of social development. The result of these harmful interventions in the organism of Slovak society are the manifestations of the suppression of the existing bilingual environment through the distortion of inter-ethnic relations in the bilingual Slovak-Hungarian southern Slovakia, which are also reflected in the spiritual and religious life of the local population. It is obvious that socially dangerous manifestations of extremism can be optimised for the existence of Slovak statehood by appropriate and sensitive interventions of the state power in these areas. What is crucial, however, is how the state authorities manage to provoke, guide and dispose of the potential willingness of all inhabitants of the respective locality to engage actively in the implementation of mutually beneficial non-discriminatory local politics, including local confessional politics. Its results will naturally have a determining influence on the possible metamorphosis of the position of the churches operating in the Slovak Republic, especially the dominant Roman Catholic Church.

I.

Not only in Slovakia, churches fulfill an irreplaceable, although for many uninitiated inhabitants incomprehensible and as if hidden or concealed social function. What is indisputable, however, is that they can contribute in an extraordinary way to the maintenance of the social health of society. For example, through charity, through the specific education and upbringing of the younger generation, through participation in the national migration policy programme, which also integrates immigration policy into its structure.¹ Especially in the

¹ E.g. KRÁLIKOVÁ, Kristína 2013: Spolupráca štátnej správy a územnej samosprávy pri realizácii migračnej politiky v Slovenskej republike. In: *Disputationes scientificae Universitatis catholicae in Ružomberok*, roč. XIII, 2013, no. 2, p. 39 - 47. KRÁLIKOVÁ, Kristína 2013: Využitie aktivít cirkevných inštitúcií pri plnení úloh migračnej politiky Slovenskej republiky. In: *Disputationes scientificae Universitatis catholicae in Ružomberok*, roč. XIII, 2013, no. 3, p. 15 - 26. ŠIŠÁK, Igor - KRÁLIKOVÁ, Kristína 2008: Migrace cizinců a její vliv na ekonomiku České republiky. In: *Policajná teória a prax*, roč. XVI, 2008, no. 4, p. 26 - 57.

current period, in which a social climate of “Islam threat” is emerging, the Christian-oriented churches operating in the EU will play an increasingly important role. However, not in terms of ideological pacification of the indigenous population, but quite the opposite. Since the beginning of the 21st century, the EU has unexpectedly opened up space for the Christianisation of immigrants coming from Islamic states. Therefore, not only the representatives of Christian churches in Slovakia, but also a significant part of the Slovak population is looking for pro futuro ideological help and is looking for the possibility of their own spiritual orientation in the so far unexpectedly developing situation of Europe and Slovakia, often perceived as a decadence of values. The majority of the Slovak population expects such help from the Roman Catholic Church organisation and its representatives, assuming that the Roman Catholic Church hierarchy and administration will be able, as it has done many times in history, to cope successfully and to the benefit of the population of the whole country with the challenges of the current times. In fact, under certain circumstances, modern functioning churches can successfully fulfil certain irreplaceable missions and tasks in society, which are otherwise entrusted to the competent public administration bodies, and thus carry out in particular (selected, specific) tasks of public administration. The social space of the Slovak Republic is no exception in this respect. The historical development of the church organisation and the structure of religious beliefs of the population living in Slovakia from the beginning to the present day presents the knowledge that the current state of inter-ethnic relations in the linguistically mixed territories of Slovakia is not ideal. It is not even optimal, and is latently marked by a disharmony of group and individual interests and goals. However, it is certainly possible to optimize these divergences. Above all, however, it is necessary to help the local and central state administration of Slovakia to eliminate the tendencies of national divergence. The involvement of churches in procedures affecting the life cycle of citizens residing in linguistically mixed areas of the country can significantly help this process. However, in order to ensure the optimal functioning of interethnic and interconfessional relations within the Slovak Republic, it is necessary to directly reveal and radically revise not only the utilitarian proclaimed negative attitude of a part of the Slovak public towards minorities, but also or especially of a part of the other-linguistic and other-confessional population of minorities towards the ethnic and confessional Slovak majority. The fact is that the increase in the intensity of the social divergence of humanity is nowadays purposefully manifested in the form of an increasingly intensive publicly manifested social revolt, determined by the attitudes and practices of the so-called power elites of the world. However, the fundamental cause of the growing social, ethnic and confessional tensions in the world is not the so-called COVID-19 pandemic,

although the so-called national political and economic elites are trying to promote this view en masse, especially among the lower and middle strata of the population of their own states. In fact, for a long period of time, national, confessional, racial, sexual and other intercommunal intolerance and hostility, which is also manifested in the form of a politically disguised so-called world drive against Christians, has been revived in individual states of the world, including the United States of America (hereinafter referred to as the USA), regardless of the destructiveness of the so-called COVID-19 pandemic. The apathy of the Christian churches and its representatives towards the introduced ideological products gradually being quoted in the EU moral space is significantly counterproductive. Is it therefore inevitable to regard it as a manifestation of the internal ideological weakness of contemporary Christian churches? But surely it is to regard this attitude as a serious problem dangerous to the whole of European civilisation, including the preservation of its bare existence. Thus, also as a consequence of the rise of worldwide Christian-religious nihilism, racism and an extremely dangerous retro-racism, the essence of which has unquestionably become an aggressive anti-Christianism, are reawakening in ever more numerous communities. By retroracism we mean 'reverse racism', i.e. the nullification of the existence, rights and values of the so-called white race by members of other races who have historically been subjected to so-called white racism in the past. It also manifests itself in the geopolitical space of the EU, which otherwise directly excludes the birth and survival of these extremes in its organism already in the authentic documents establishing its creation. In this context, it is necessary to admit that latent tensions between certain layers of the population can be identified on a longer-term basis, even in the linguistically mixed territories of the Slovak Republic, on the basis of observation of reality and analysis of media information. In some localities in the linguistically mixed southern regions of the Slovak Republic, the fears of the majority Slovak people of the local non-linguistic majority, of their increasing intolerance, which is perceived by the local Slovaks as an element of a chain of sequences, ultimately leading to the annexation of the southern Slovak territory to the neighbouring Hungary, are creeping up. At the same time, southern Slovakia abounds in enormous natural wealth, materialised in 'inexhaustible' reserves of drinking, thermal and mineral water, which has already become a strategic raw material on a global scale. The so-called Kosovo model of (non) resolution of inter-ethnic and inter-confessional relations, existentially conditioned by the strategic economic and derived from them power interests of the USA in the world, lives on in the consciousness of a significant part of the Slovak population there for this very reason. Therefore, the guarantee of territorial integrity by international legal norms and institutions of regional and global provenance and the geopolitical stability of some state formations

delimited on their basis can also be considered a fiction.² Thus, not only the USA, but also the EU and the Slovak Republic are seriously threatened by potentially brutal ethnic, religious, social, cultural and linguistic disputes, resulting in terrorist acts. The greatest threat to peace in Europe and the rest of the world, which is in fact one of the cornerstones and values of the Christian faith, is irrational internal conflicts in multi-ethnic, multi-racial, multi-lingual and multi-religious countries, but also Russo-phobia, especially by international arms monopolies, pragmatically fed in the consciousness of a part of the EU population. The unwanted acceleration of these phenomena is also aided by the inadequate response of the churches to these defects, both as “wounds on the body of society” politically open and purposefully hidden from the public. It is not only on the part of the politically purposely misled and frustrated by the state of contemporary society and the environment masses of the population are revising their so-called worldview orientation. However, the irresponsible public pronouncements of the representatives of certain states, including the so-called superpowers, are making a particularly destructive contribution to the counterproductive transformation of the historically formed ideological essence of the EU, the basis of thought and the attitudes of the Western European public towards current problems. So-called celebrities, otherwise more or less from the external environment of politically “controlled” persons reacting to these confrontationally conceived activities of Europe’s alien-sounding speeches in a “downplaying”, even “pacifist” misleading manner. Such a range of accelerators of the explosion of aggression is externalized not only in public (e.g. destruction of the surroundings during sports matches), but even in private (disruption of family and kinship relations in a mixed racial, multi-religious, multi-ethnic or multi-lingual community). Negatively and counterproductively, ineffectively conceived legislation, based on pseudo-humanist legal acts dictated to EU Member States by the EU bureaucratic apparatus, also has the potential to eliminate the dynamics of such socially unhealthy tendencies. Bans, penalties, punishments or other forms of sanctions imposed on perpetrators and potential violators of the desired status quo on the basis of a one-sided vision and assessment of reality give rise to so-called scapegoats of political provenance and at the same time increase the degree of polarisation of society. In such a range of potential determinants of the explosion of social revolt, one can also include the development tendency linked to the current criminal law regulation in force in the territory of the Slovak Republic. Therefore, in order to prevent social

2 Compare with the current situation in e.g. Afghanistan, Libya, Yemen, Somalia, Syria, Ukraine. In these contexts, also the international legal status of the Kurds, a nation of about sixty million people with no statehood of their own, denied to them internationally in terms of the legal culture of the current so-called world (in) order.

disruption, it would be necessary to radically and urgently increase the level of acceptance of Christian churches in the European association of state formations integrated in the EU by its own authorities, and especially in Slovak society by the authorities of the Slovak Republic. Thus, the task of realistically inviting Christian churches to the governance of the EU, of each of its member states, i.e. to increase at the same time the degree of participation of churches in the governance of the state, becomes acute. This is especially through the governance of its departments of education, culture, foreign affairs and the environment. The historical experience gained by previous generations of the human population should be a living and constantly revitalised lesson, especially for the new generations of the Slovak nation. In this context, we are referring, among other things, to the historical lessons suitable for the life of the EU, accumulated in the portfolio of preserved historical facts. Including information about the role of the Roman Catholic Church in dealing with the facts arising from, for example, the Crusades, Hussitism, Jacobinism, colonialism, the Russian October Socialist Revolution, fascism, Nazism, imperialism, communism, the Yugoslav fratricidal civil war, and Islamism (the so-called Islamic State). These and many other historical events should be conducive to the pro-human transformation of the collective thought and action of humanity, to the revitalization of its consciousness and conscience.³ And the European Christian churches should be the supporting skeleton, the backbone of the accomplishment of these endeavours. Because the frustration of a significant part of the world's human population, already recorded on all continents over a long period of time, but in the last years of the 21st century, especially on the territory of the EU, is resulting in subversive and seemingly unexpected events that require nonconforming solutions. The involvement of churches in these socially beneficial processes, especially Christian-oriented corporations, should be part of the core of current EU church policy. In this context, we expect to see an increase in political activity of Christian churches operating in the EU in parallel with the creation of a controversial social climate potentially threatening their future legal and legitimate functioning and ultimately their very existence. At the same time, a metamorphosis in the political direction of the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church can be foreseen, especially after the accession of a new Pope to the leadership of this world Church, i.e. in place of Pope Francis. The transformation of the current orientation of EU policy in the future will probably be determined by the abandonment of the policy of promoting liberalist concepts of social development after the conservative forces take over political power. The strengthening of their political positions in

3 Compare details with KRÁLIKOVÁ, K.: Aplikácia systému schengenského acquis v oblasti starostlivosti štátnej správy o imigrantov v podmienkach SR. 1. vyd. Žilina : Geog, 2012, 152 s.

France, Italy, Hungary, especially in Poland and probably in Germany, which cannot but be reflected in the prospect of a comprehensive EU policy in the future. It is probable that as a result of such a development there will be a gradual convergence of state policy with Catholic Church policy as a response to the already ongoing process of creeping Islamisation of the EU. The Islamisation of EU public life as a real development tendency of the EU may in fact represent a counterpart to the previously forecasted development tendency of approximation or convergence of the orientation of the future state policy of the countries integrated into the EU with the policy of the Christian-Church corporations.

II.

In the conversations we had with mostly anonymous persons, i.e. rather randomly arising interviews on the topic of the position and roles of Christian churches in the environment of the state built on the principles of liberalism, which were held in the period before the visit of Pope Francis to Slovakia (September 2021) and after his return to the Vatican, the opinion was often expressed about the necessity of a change in the attitudes of Christian churches towards the events in contemporary society. The conversations showed certain disappointment or even disillusionment of the discussants with the supposed passivity of the Christian churches in relation to

- dealing with illegal immigration, which is existentially affecting European civilisation,
- the expected Islamic expansionism in Europe,
- the liberal state and its organs, transforming historically established social values,
- the extent and content of the participation of Christian churches in influencing and managing the “spiritual side” of Slovak society,
- the way of (in)addressing the nationalistic and chauvinistic policies latently being promoted in the Carpathian Basin by the EU authorities.

It can be said that not only for technical sciences the idea applies that although practice is the building, theory is undeniably its cornerstone. The correlation of these two variables is also the condition for a rational understanding and final comprehension of the actual lived reality identified on the basis of the knowledge apparatus of the social sciences, integrating also the theological sciences. From this point of view, we consider it necessary to partially evaluate the problem of the need for transformation, conversion or metamorphosis of the action of the

churches operating on the sovereign Slovak state territory. We were motivated by the hypothesis (thesis) that a nationally unified state without a Christian-oriented ideological base is not the only and lasting way out of the crisis of society in the Central European geopolitical space. We have formulated this assumption on the basis of the aforementioned findings from the conducted interviews with the “church-institutionally disillusioned” discussants. As an antithesis, then, we perceive the statement that a nationally unified state is the only and lasting way out of the crisis of society in the Central European geopolitical space, even without the interference of a Christian-oriented ideological base.

We base our hypothesis on an attempt to integrate also our own mapping of possible future risks threatening the European civilization anchored on Christian foundations. Of course, identified primarily on the basis of the use of the method of observation. In this way we have gained a certain picture of the social phenomena corroding the Slovak and the so called EU society. The EU and its representatives have already started to create their “germs” by their past and present irrational activities and confrontational attitudes towards the historically formed so-called European civilizational values, often on purpose. At the same time, the possibilities of dealing with the destructive consequences and impacts on social relations that have been nurtured in this way can be depicted in the form permanently presented by the media. It is even sufficiently indicative of the current fundamental social problems, in the solution of which the ecclesiastical apparatus of the Slovak state will also have to participate, preferably in cooperation with the EU authorities. At present, we are already able to identify and classify to a large extent the risks of social tensions, including the determinants of the erosion of the Slovak state community and the EU structure, in the coordination of the solution of which the Slovak and pan-European particularistic Christian churches should participate much more significantly, broken down as follows:

A) Risks (sources) of social tension

- a) poverty
- b) declining literacy of the majority of the population
- c) ‘playing with the law’ (general injustice and low enforcement of the law)
- d) enforced other-culturism (unacceptable to a significant part of society)
- e) the increasing number of stressed (frustrated) individuals in society and their subsequent unpredictable destructive (and self-destructive) reactions
- f) increasing frustration of social groups in society

- g) the discrepancy between the proclaimed (virtual) reality and the lived (vital) reality
- h) illegal uncontrolled immigration and its consequences
- i) the dominance of “corporate culture” (mass primitive detachment from reality in the form of aggressive “destructive entertainment”)
- j) the disintegration of family relationships and emotional ties
- k) the distortion and disintegration of the ideological platform of European civilisation
- l) the total secularisation of Western European nations
- m) the dictation of Islam

B) Consequences of social tensions

- a) general dissatisfaction of the masses (with the management and control of society by the narrow privileged classes, the oligarchs)
- b) increasing apathy of ever wider sections of the population and ignoring imaginary decision-making on the resolution of public affairs (elections, referendum)
- c) deterioration of the health of the population (so-called civilisation diseases, drug addiction, psychological disorders, suicide)
- d) disintegration of historically formed social structures (family, social activity, neighbourhood relations, interpersonal relations, middle class)
- e) the explosion of crime
- f) the emergence of a revolutionary situation
- g) the rise of so-called extremist informal ‘rescue’ movements and civic groups (fascism, communism, liberalism, anarchism)
- h) terrorism
- i) civil war
- j) world war conflict
- k) the disappearance of Christian churches in Europe or the EU
- l) the emergence and growth of sectarianism

C) Options for resolving or venting social tensions

- a) change in the attitude of the state authorities towards citizens (legislation, law enforcement and justice)
- b) strengthening the capacity for action of the police and the security forces of the state
- c) removing social tensions
- d) public exemplary punishment of those responsible for the general decline of society
- e) confiscation of the property of persons who have enriched themselves at the expense of society through criminal or other anti-social activities and their families
- f) social revolution
- g) civil war
- h) regional or world war conflict

On the basis of the assumptions presented in this way about the risks of social tensions, the procedures chosen in advance and the set goal, our task was to determine the share of the ethnically compact state and the Christian churches recognized by it operating on its territory in the resolution of social crises. Therefore, we prepared the basic conditions for the survey of the opinions of anonymous respondents selected from among university students. By systematic observation and subjectively tuned evaluation of the actual reality of social processes and by excerpting media information related to the topic under study, as well as the phenomena and assumptions thus identified serve as a basis for new knowledge on which to base the hypothesis we have formulated, in September 2021 we conducted a survey of opinions that should approve (confirm) or refute the thesis expressed by us that a nationally unified state without a Christian-oriented ideological base is not the only and lasting way out of the crisis of society in the Central European geopolitical space. Such a construction of a *de facto* refutable presumption was motivated by the past and present development of Hungarian society and statehood. This referential statehood, after the radical assimilation of its own non-Hungarian-speaking citizens, the inhabitants of the new Hungarian state established after 1918, constitutes a linguistically and, vicariously, ethnically homogeneous entity, but with a more pronounced heterogeneous confessional element. Considering the purpose of the conducted research, the use of the empirical-statistical method appeared to be the most appropriate to optimally explore the opinion level that would at least partially illuminate the issues integrated into the established

hypothesis. Within its framework, we used a questionnaire as a means to acquire some relevant information. By registering the authentic answers of a restrictively designed sample of respondents to the questions posed in advance, we achieved the desired insight into the current state of public opinion focused on the issue under study. The sample of respondents represents a randomly selected group of one hundred and seventeen (117) undergraduate students. The survey was administered via an electronic form of the Google Internet search engine distributed through the social networking sites Google, Facebook, and Twitter. The structure of the questionnaire was divided into basic headings of questions that were to result in answers leading to a final evaluation of the degree of truth of the stated hypothesis. The task of processing the responses to the fifteen (15) questions posed was targeted at capturing the respondents' evaluative attitude towards the functionality of the nationally compact state and the contribution of the Christian churches in achieving its functionality in relation to the crisis phenomena. Through this procedure and method, we recovered responses to all questions asked from all 117 respondents who communicated their perspectives on the stated issue through their completed questionnaires (100%). The answers to the questions asked to the respondents through the questionnaire revealed their views, the result of which, also processed through the use of statistical methods, is finalized in the following form:

Ad 1) 37 respondents (32%) answered "yes" to the question whether, in order to consolidate the stability and security of the European Union, each modern European state should be made up exclusively of a population of one nationality and one language. A 'no' answer was given by 68 respondents, i.e. 58%. 12 respondents, i.e. 10%, did not know or did not want to answer the question.

Evaluation: the purpose of asking the initial entry question was to find out the approximate ideological or political orientation of the respondents, which may determine the following structure of the answers obtained through the questionnaire. The absolute predominance of opinions was recorded in the form of rejection of the existence of a nationally exclusively monolithic European state, i.e. made up exclusively of the population of one nationality and one language as a guarantee of strengthening the stability and security of the European Union (68 respondents; 58 %). However, this type of state is supported by a relatively significant, more or less one-third of the respondents (37; 32 %). However, a not insignificant part of the respondents did not express a clear opinion on the issue (12; 10%). From the statistical results obtained it can be concluded that the population basically prefers the existence of European states inhabited by a "carrier" state-forming nation and at the same time by non-national or non-linguistic minorities, which is also seen by the respondents as a guarantee of

sufficient stability of the European Union. Thus, the priority belongs to the acceptance of the existence of multinational states in the environment of the current European Union, which also seems to prove a certain liberal ideological-political orientation of the majority of respondents. The continuation of the development tendencies of assimilating foreign language communities, as historically recorded, for example, in Hungary in relation to the Slovak minority, is thus not preferred by the majority of respondents, who could be roughly classified as conservative-minded. This is confirmed by the structure of the written testimonies of the interviewees and the statistical information processed on the basis of the testimonies.

Ad 2) The answers to the question whether the Slovak Republic is a stable state of the European Union providing its citizens with adequate space to live in security and prosperity were recorded in the following structure. Slovakia is considered by 70 respondents (60%) to be a stable element of the European Union structure ensuring security and well-being for its citizens. On the contrary, a set of up to 40 respondents (34%) indirectly confirmed by their answer the persistence and strong viability of the opinion about the negative impact of the European Union on the social life of Slovaks. 7 respondents (6%) could not comment on the problem.

Evaluation: It is clear that the majority of respondents still consider Slovakia's membership in the European Union as a stable state ensuring (relative) security and well-being for its own population. This result should/could also correspond to the more globally perceived opinion reality prevailing/persisting in Slovak society. The purpose of asking the question formulated in this spirit was to find out the respondents' attitude towards the nature and perception of the effectiveness of the policies implemented in favour of European integration by the authorities of the Slovak Republic. At the same time, this form was used to indirectly try to find out the attitude of the respondents towards the existing Slovak statehood. By obtaining a baseline overview of the views on these problem areas, we also attempted to create a baseline information base from which it is possible to adequately derive the perception of the status, roles and degree of acceptance of the participation of state-recognised churches in the performance of the functions of the Slovak, to some extent poly-ethnic, nation state and society by the current Slovak public. This intention of the authors of the survey was concentrated in the wording of the following follow-up questions, which concretise the issue.

Ad 3) The majority of the respondents consider the existence and activity of Christian churches in the society to be necessary and beneficial for the citizens of the Slovak Republic by expressing their consent reflected in the answer "yes".

Thus, the answer “yes” was recorded for 92 respondents (79%). Disagreement with such a social phenomenon was expressed by 11 respondents (9%) with a direct answer “no”. 14 respondents (12%) did not know or did not want to answer the question.

The historically created position and mission of churches in Slovak society is reflected in the answers of the respondents’ registered demand to preserve the existence and accept the activity of Christian churches, as their activity is a necessity in the current situation of the nation, serving the benefit of the whole national community.

Ad 4) 71 respondents (61%) answered “yes” to the question whether a closer link between the interests of the churches and the interests of civil society and the state could help the functioning of the state and its bodies, but 28 respondents (24%) disagreed with this opinion. 18 respondents (15%) could not answer the question.

Evaluation: the majority of the respondents were in favour of a closer connection between the interests of the churches and the interests of the state and the rest of the society. The answers seem to be determined by the asserted feeling of the need to unite all groups, components and members of society on a certain, mutually consensual social platform, which would achieve the desired sense of national belonging and collective security.

Ad 5) To confirm or refute the surviving cliché that a Christian-oriented and at the same time nationally united state can promote the interests of European nations in the world more effectively than a state conceived on liberal-democratic principles, the collection of answers to the research question posed in this way was intended. 73 respondents agreed with the thesis (62%), 30 respondents disagreed (26%) and 14 respondents could not comment on the question (12%).

Evaluation: Respondents expressed the majority opinion that a Christian-oriented and nationally united state is a greater, more secure guarantee for the promotion of the interests of European nations than a liberal-democratic state. This view is reiterated by the answers to a similarly focused follow-up question, which is intended as a “control” question in relation to the above query.

Ad 6) Whether it is necessary in the interests of the so-called modernisation of the state and the European Union to take the necessary steps to achieve the separation of church and state was answered “yes” by 67 respondents (57%), the opposite opinion was presented by 48 respondents (41%). Among the respondents, 2 respondents (2%) did not express their opinion by presenting a vague, i.e. no opinion at all.

Evaluation: In order to promote the so-called modernisation of the state and the European Union, the respondents accept the possible necessity to take steps leading to the separation of the church and the state. It is noteworthy that the structure of the answers given subsequently demonstrates the fact that the respondents do not unreservedly rely on such a statement.

Ad 7) When asked whether a nationally unified state entity performs its functions and tasks for the benefit of its population more effectively than a multinational state, 56 respondents (47%) answered “yes”, while 58 respondents (50%) answered “no”. 3 respondents (3%) were unable to give an answer.

Evaluation: given the historical awareness of the Slovak nation and its current development, the structure of answers to the question is practically balanced in terms of numbers. The shift of opinion may be determined in the future by the metamorphosis of Hungary’s policy towards Slovakia and the national policy and interests of the Hungarian-speaking minority living in Slovakia to the detriment of a multinational, i.e. nationally united state.

Ad 8) The assumption that mass illegal immigration to Europe creates a potential source of dangerous conflicts between immigrants and the native Christian population of the European Union was confirmed by the agreement of 96 respondents (82%). The opposite view, the essence of which is the perception of illegal immigration to the European Union as a threat, was expressed by 10 respondents (9%). 11 respondents (9%) did not have a clear position on the question.

Evaluation: The expected result of the question is that the absolute majority of respondents perceive illegal migration to Europe as a possible future source of conflict between immigrants of non-Christian cultural orientation and the Christian population. This observation must be a matter of concern not only for the relevant state but also for the church authorities in order to create a so-called conflict-free ideological zone, safe not only for the nationals but also for the foreigners immigrating to Europe.

Ad 9) Data on the stratification of the respondents’ attitudes was provided by a probe resulting in the presentation of the opinion whether a nationally united, compact and at the same time Christian-oriented state formation would be able to face the potential threats associated with mass illegal immigration to the European Union more effectively than a state of liberal-democratic nature. This view is held by 65 respondents (55%), 49 respondents (42%) disagree and 3 respondents (3%) could not express an opinion.

Evaluation: The respondents proclaim the prevalence of the view and the

validity of the widespread claim that a nationally compact Christian-oriented state can more effectively counter the potential threats associated with illegal migration to the European Union than a liberal-democratic state. This belief gains in popularity and seriousness in the context of a comparison between the immigration policies of, for example, Hungary on the one hand and the European Union on the other. Therefore, an increasingly broad layer of the Slovak population considers the immigration policy of Hungary to be more existentially acceptable than the liberal-anarchist immigration policy of the European Union authorities. Nevertheless, such a foreign policy is also considered dangerous for the Slovak Republic by some Slovaks, due to the 'penetration of the idea of pan-Hungarianism' beyond the borders of the Christian Hungarian state.

Ad 10) Through asking respondents whether they had encountered aggression that was prompted by a different faith than the one prevailing in their home country, we attempted to ascertain the extent, content, and more precisely, the role of the denominational determinant of the quality of interpersonal relations pulsating in the society. Fourteen respondents (12%) encountered aggression so determined. 12 respondents (10%) could not comment on the question and 91 respondents (78%) did not have such an experience.

Evaluation: Through the collected answers to the question, it was possible to establish that the diversity of the religious orientation of individuals does not yet constitute an incentive for aggressive behaviour of non-majority religiously oriented groups (religious minorities) of the European population towards the rest of the population. However, the method of observation can be used to arrive at a negative prognosis in this behaviour of religious minorities. However, the developmental tendency is clearly towards a realignment of the established worldviews petrified in the European Union.

Ad 11) On the animated question of whether the Church should have an influence on the public administration and governance of a member state of the European Union, 59 respondents (50%) answered 'yes' in agreement. 51 respondents (44%) have the opposite opinion. Only 7 respondents (6%) were neutral on the question with their answer 'don't know'.

Evaluation: The majority of respondents consider it beneficial to maintain some influence of the churches on the public administration and governance of a Member State of the European Union. The practically demonstrated prevalence of this opinion in the answers of the respondents is probably due to the growing manifestations of political anarchy, pseudo-culturalism, the controversial nature of the actions taken by the authorities of the European Union towards the population in the phase of the so-called corona crisis, the economic decline

of some of its member states (Greece), the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from its structure, and possibly also as a result of the inauthentic foreign policy orientation of the vassal character of the European Union towards the United States of America. Part of the Slovak population seems to be looking for a way out of the crises in a return to a revival of the role of the churches in society to a position of active and intensified influence on public life.

Ad 12) 82 respondents (70%) agreed that churches should be financed by the state from public budgetary resources. Only 28 respondents (24%) expressed their disagreement, i.e. they agree with the opposite concept, i.e. not to finance the activities of churches from public budget resources, i.e. only from their own resources, and 7 respondents (6%) were not able to answer this question.

Evaluation: The following answer can be considered as such an unexpected answer, as it documents the overwhelming prevalence of the respondents' opinion that churches should be financed from public budgetary resources. Of course, we are referring only to state-recognised churches. From this perspective, then, it is necessary to consider also the relative political weakness of the forces striving for the separation of churches from the state in the Slovak Republic and its social consequences. Attempts by liberal political parties to open the so-called international treaties of the Slovak Republic with the Holy See, usually only in the context of the pre-election struggle, therefore represent only sporadic challenges to the status quo.

Ad 13) A remarkable combination of answers was obtained through a question formulated in an unambiguous, but not suggestive or capricious way, as to whether Christian churches and religions should regain/maintain their ideological and numerical predominance within the member states of the European Union. As many as 103 respondents (88%) shared the view that Christian churches should maintain their worldview dominance and numerical predominance in Europe. Only 5 respondents (4%) expressed the opposite view and 9 respondents (8%) could not identify with the answer.

Evaluation: The survey clearly demonstrates the need to maintain or restore the dominance of the Christian orientation of Europe. Such a clear opinion depolarization of the respondents is probably the result of the non-conceptual immigration policy of the European Union implemented from 2015 until now and its significant impact on the majority of the European population. The increase in crime and terrorism, the source of which is illegal immigrants, is certainly the primary source of the absolute preponderance of opinion on the need to renew the ideological orientation of Europeans in the spirit of revitalising

the spiritual values and cultural traditions that have historically emerged, but have been trampled on in recent decades.

Ad 14) In response to the question of whether the individual Member States of the European Union should promote the diversity of religions in the European Union in order to prevent crises in society, the following pattern of answers was obtained. As many as 89 respondents (76%) are of the opinion that expanding the space suitable for increasing religious diversity in the European Union in the context of crisis (and de facto crime) prevention is not a desirable phenomenon. Only 6 respondents (5%) support increasing the diversity of religions in the European Union, i.e. they do not see any security risk in this process. This means that 22 respondents (20%) were unable to take a position on the issue as they were unable to answer the question.

Evaluation: The process of illegal immigration and its subsequent 'illegal legalisation' in the European Union, which forces Central European states to absorb illegal migrants directly and under duress, seems to be a determinant of the structure of the answers accumulated by the survey. The collected range of responses documents the view that the expansion of the circle of state-recognised churches, which should be given a space for realisation in the European Union, probably in relation to the Islamic religion, is not considered desirable by the majority of respondents. Hence the need to potentially negate the process of enlargement and to promote the diversity of the belief system in the geopolitical space of the European Union.

Ad 15) The final question, whether the respondent would prefer to live in an authoritatively controlled state with a significant influence of churches on the society rather than in a liberal-democratic state, was intended to provoke the respondent to indicate his or her own and truly open opinion on the form of government or the form of the state, which he or she considers to be more suitable for his or her own life and more promising for the future. 61 respondents (52%) expressed their agreement with living outside the liberal-democratic state, i.e. in an authoritatively governed state. As many as 52 respondents would prefer to live in such a state, i.e. a liberal-democratic state (45%). The remaining 4 respondents (3%) could not take a position on the issue through their distinct answer.

Evaluation: from the obtained structure of answers to the question it is possible to draw a conclusion that there is a retreat from the appeal of the liberal-democratic state, from the popularity of "total freedom" in the ranks of the younger generation of university students, and to their inclination to the "order", the establishment of which they promise from the authoritatively conceived state power. The reasons for the emergence and growth of this inclination towards an

authoritarian way of governing the state are presumed to lie in the shift of the so-called European civilizational values to the periphery of liberal politics, in the feeling of disinterest in the problems of the young generation of Europeans, in the sense of their own threat and alienation, in disillusionment with lived reality, and in the gradual realization of the need for a turn of society towards the historically established civilizational values of the ancestors. This developmental tendency is confirmed by the structure of the answers obtained to the question, which is dominated by the conviction of the need to live in a different society than the one currently preferred by the European Union authorities.

Views or attitudes of respondents identified through the survey

The partial evaluative opinions associated with the collected responses to the individually asked questions provide a reasonably acceptable starting point for formulating an albeit simplistic, non-representative, but nonetheless remarkable set of observed results materialized into subjectively oriented and conditioned opinions. At the same time, they are to a large extent an indicator of the direction of opinion currents of the current young Slovak generation of university students. The testimonial value of the collected material can be accepted as a starting point for further investigation of the same or related issues. The complex of the findings acquired by the research can be considered as a set of valuable knowledge, and it is informatively quite optimally concentrated, homogeneous and orientation-wise usable in the environment of politics, law, public administration, diplomacy, but especially in the environment of culture, social affairs and organization of social life.

Conclusion

The hypothesis that a nationally homogeneous state without a Christian-oriented ideological base is not the only and lasting way out of the crisis of society in the Central European geopolitical space was confirmed on the basis of the analysis, synthesis and evaluation of the questions posed to the respondents, respectively, through the answers to these questions collected in the content of the questionnaire in the form of a survey conducted. It means that in the consciousness of the respondents the liberal-democratic elements applied in the politics of the Central European states show at least “only” a balance, if not “only” a slight predominance in relation to the elements represented by the nationally

monolithic states with conservative and Christian orientation. Does this mean a turn in the thinking of Slovak Europeans, a return to the original civilizational values of Europe? A balanced approach to the formation of European statehood, thus recorded by the survey, would make it possible not only to put an end to the EU's crisis behaviour, but also to prevent controversies and contradictions in its policy. In fact, the survey confirmed the revitalisation of the developmental tendency of the need for greater involvement of Christian churches in the governance of European society. The motivation leading to the spectrum of opinion thus formed seems to be the emergence and persistence of a sense of threat among the respondents, which is caused by the essentially bankrupt (pseudo-) liberalist policies implemented by the EU authorities in an increasingly broader segment of the population, especially in Central Eastern Europe.

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Annex

Questionnaire

Dear Respondent,

We kindly request you to complete the attached questionnaire with fifteen (15) simple questions. The truthfulness and accuracy of your answers will provide us with baseline information enabling us to assess whether a nationally unified state without a Christian-oriented ideological base is not the only and lasting way out of the crisis of society in the Central European geopolitical space.

Thank you in advance for your time and for completing the questionnaire. The information is anonymous and will only be used to process a document of a research nature.

1. Do you think that, in order to consolidate the stability and security of the European Union, every modern European state should be made up exclusively of a population of one nationality and one language?

(a) yes

b) no

c) don't know

2. Do you think that the Slovak Republic is a stable state of the European Union providing its citizens with adequate space to live in security and prosperity?

a) yes

b) no

c) don't know

3. Do you consider the existence and activity of Christian churches in the society to be necessary and beneficial for the citizens of the Slovak Republic?

a) yes

b) no

c) don't know

4. Do you think that a closer connection between the interests of the churches and the interests of civil society, the state, could help the state and its bodies to function better?

a) yes

b) no

c) don't know

5. Do you think that a Christian-oriented and at the same time nationally united state can promote the interests of European nations in the world more effectively than a state conceived on liberal-democratic principles?

a) yes

b) no

c) don't know

6. In the interests of the so-called modernisation of the state and the European Union, do you think it is necessary to take the steps needed to achieve the separation of church and state?

a) yes

b) no

c) don't know

7. Do you think that a nationally unified state formation performs its functions and tasks for the benefit of its population more effectively than a multinational state?

a) yes

b) no

c) don't know

8. Do you think that mass illegal immigration to Europe creates a potential source of dangerous conflicts between immigrants and the native Christian population of the European Union?

a) yes

b) no

c) don't know

9. Do you think that a nationally united, compact and at the same time Christian-oriented state formation would be able to face the potential threats associated with mass illegal immigration to the European Union more effectively than a state of liberal-democratic nature?

a) yes

b) no

c) don't know

10. Have you encountered aggression that was prompted by a different religion than the one that dominates in your country?

a) yes

b) no

c) don't know

11. Do you think that the Church should have an influence on the public administration and governance of a member state of the European Union?

a) yes

b) no

c) don't know

12. Do you think that churches should be financed by the state from public budgetary resources?

a) yes

b) no

c) don't know

13. Should Christian churches and religions regain/maintain their ideological and numerical predominance within the member states of the European Union?

a) yes

b) no

c) don't know

14. Do you think that the individual member states of the European Union should promote the diversity of religions in the European Union area in order to prevent crisis phenomena in society?

a) yes

b) no

c) don't know

15. Would you prefer to live in an authoritarian-governed state with a strong influence of churches on society than in a liberal-democratic state?

a) yes

b) no

c) don't know

Dear friends, we sincerely thank you for your frank and qualified answers.

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PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATION OF CRISIS INTERVENTION IN SOCIAL SERVICES IN SLOVAKIA

JANKA BURSOVÁ, EVA DOLINSKÁ,

Abstract:

The crisis situation is one of the major events. It brings destabilization, stress, so intervention is needed to manage this burden. In this paper, we present the practical experience of crisis intervention in social services, where we analyze the perception of crisis intervention by social workers.

Keywords: The crisis. Load. Stabilization. Intervention.

An acute crisis suddenly comes with a threatening nature, associated with death or injury, creates fear and helplessness, for which rapid decisions are needed. The crisis on the mental and social level brings destabilization, increased vulnerability, which causes changes in behavior, which needs to be stabilized¹.

This is the essence of a man in crisis who needs crisis intervention. Crisis is initiated by a combination of three intertwining factors, namely: a stressful or dangerous event, individual perceptions of this event, the individual's ability to use coping mechanisms and resources to cope with the situation. According to Caplan, the solution to the crisis depends on factors such as a realistic estimate of precipitating events, the availability of support, and balancing coping strategies. The current crisis is a relatively new situation, using procedures that have proved their worth in the past or using completely new ones. Thus, through the learning process during our lifetime, we create a repertoire of these balancing strategies².

Significant potential for helping people in difficult situations in life is the social environment and its support. Man lives in a relationship with other people

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- 1 ŠROBÁROVÁ, S. 2014. Služby krízovej intervencie na Slovensku. In Prohuman, 2014. [online]. [cit. 2021-03-11]. Dostupné na internete: <<http://www.prohuman.sk/socialna-praca/sluzby-krizovej-intervencie-na-slovensku>>
 - 2 VODÁČKOVÁ, D. a kol. 2012. Krizová intervence. 3. vyd. – Praha: Portál, 2012, s. 544.

and through these relationships, he gains help and self-worth. In addition to the closest people, other people from his surroundings are also important - friends, acquaintances, neighbors. If an individual does not receive help from natural sources, professional help comes in³.

The three main principles of crisis intervention include quick availability, easy access (networks of crisis lines and centers are built) and continuous care - provided by crisis centers, 24 - hour emergency housing facilities with the possibility of crisis accommodation providing social assistance and counseling, etc⁴.

Crisis intervention is an intervention that is professional on the part of a helping professional for a client who has found himself in a crisis and is unable to adequately solve his problem situation on his own. It is primarily about providing assistance that is immediate and includes emotional support, social and legal assistance that will satisfy the client's needs and also his current crisis situation⁵

Crisis intervention social services are provided for individuals to deal with various adverse psychosocial situations and are associated with the provision of basic needs at the physiological and mental level. Social service can be institutionalized and field in this direction. Various centers have been set up for these needs, such as an integration center, a low-threshold center, a shelter, a community center, and a halfway home. Emergency housing facilities can also be included in crisis intervention services.

From the point of view of the law in the context of crisis intervention, it is necessary to note the connection with the competence of the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic, which is further divided into the Labor, Social Affairs and Family self-governing territories and districts.

Also worth mentioning in the legislative definition related to crisis intervention is the area of non-governmental organizations and the area of churches and religious societies.

Crisis intervention opens up a large space for the employment of a relatively wide range of workers, they can be professionals as well as laymen. The professional is

3 MASLOVÁ, J. - ŠTEFÁKOVÁ, L. 2011. Prepojenie sociálno-zdravotníckych služieb. In Zborník prednášok z VIII. celoslovenskej konferencie sestier pracujúcich v zariadeniach sociálnych služieb s medzinárodnou účasťou. Ružomberok 2011, s.140.

4 MÁTEL, A. 2013. Metódy a prístupy v sociálnej práci. Nitra: Fakulta sociálnych vied a zdravotníctva UKF Nitra, 2013, 240.

5 ŠROBÁROVÁ, S. 2014. Služby krízovej intervencie na Slovensku. In Prohuman, 2014. [online]. [cit. 2021-03-11]. Dostupné na internete: <<http://www.prohuman.sk/socialna-praca/služby-krízovej-intervencie-na-slovensku>>

usually a psychologist, doctor, psychiatrist, teacher, but also a social worker and other professionals. It is important to point out, given that crisis intervention differs from other ways of working with the client, that professionals in the helping professions undergo appropriate training and master crisis intervention techniques⁶.

Requirements for a social worker in crisis intervention and his personality

The most effective tool for crisis intervention is the social worker. The profession requires not only the necessary education and practical training but also demands on his personality and character. Professionals in social work are expected to provide services at a high professional level. According to CCETSW - Central Council for Education and Training in Social Work, a social worker should be able to perform these activities - communicate, engage, assess and plan, support and help self-sufficiency, provide services and intervene, work in the organization and know how to work in a team, develop their professional and social competencies⁷. The process of crisis intervention is complex, so it is not enough to complete only one, relatively short training to understand it, but it is assumed that the qualification of each worker will be continuously improved. Supervision and continuous, continuous work on oneself should also be a matter of course is the main tool of a worker in the helping profession is his personality. It is his personality that allows him to successfully manage all demanding stressful situations⁸

Crisis intervention providers and social services provided

Providers of crisis intervention and the social services provided in this sense are associated with an unfavorable social situation. Crisis intervention is most often provided by a field social service, which according to Šrobárová is connected with professional and service activities. In addition to interventions in the form of social counseling and social rehabilitation, several preventive activities and techniques of social work are applied in order to positively change the client's

6 ŠPATENKOVÁ, N. a kol. 2011. *Krizová intervence pro praxi*. 2. vyd. – Praha: Grada, 2011, s.214.

7 MÁTEL, A. 2013. *Metódy a prístupy v sociálnej práci*. Nitra: Fakulta sociálnych vied a zdravotníctva UKF Nitra, 2013, s. 240.

8 ŠPATENKOVÁ, N. a kol. 2011. *Krizová intervence pro praxi*. 2. vyd. – Praha: Grada, 2011. 200 s.

life.⁹

Social services in the context of crisis intervention, which are listed in Act 448/2008 Coll. According to the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic (2018), they differ from ordinary social services not only by their naming but also by how the natural person decided to deal with the unfavorable social situation.

Crisis intervention social services must be provided in a lawful manner, or their provision is subject to certain conditions, which are specified in Act 448/2008 Coll. on social services as amended. In this context, Šrobárová states that the professional activities of crisis intervention are performed by experts who are considered social counselors, field social workers, social curators, social workers of the municipality, social assistants, but also social therapists and psychologists. In the following figure, we focused on the approximation of forms of crisis intervention.¹⁰

The process of crisis intervention is complex; therefore, it is not enough to complete only one, relatively short training to understand it, but it is assumed that the qualification of each employee is continuously improved. Supervision and continuous work on oneself should also be a matter of course, because, as Kopřiva claims, the main tool of a worker in the helping profession is his personality. It is his personality that allows him to successfully manage all demanding stressful situations¹¹.

In the area of personal preconditions that a social worker should have, it is mainly about having characteristics such as social maturity of personality, psychological resilience and maturity, patience, self-control, indulgence, kindness, respect for others and oneself, empathy, self-confidence, objectivity, be able to make decisions, be prompt and different. Personality characteristics together with educational prerequisites - physical, social, work environment, job evaluation, the prestige of the profession, further education, etc. create preconditions for high professionalism¹².

9 ŠROBÁROVÁ, S. 2014. Služby krízovej intervencie na Slovensku. In Prohuman, 2014. [online]. [cit. 2018-03-11]. Dostupné na internete: <<http://www.prohuman.sk/socialna-praca/služby-krízovej-intervencie-na-slovensku>>

10 ŠROBÁROVÁ, S. 2014. Služby krízovej intervencie na Slovensku. In Prohuman, 2014. [online]. [cit. 2018-03-11]. Dostupné na internete: <<http://www.prohuman.sk/socialna-praca/služby-krízovej-intervencie-na-slovensku>>

11 ŠPATENKOVÁ, N. a kol. 2011. Krizová intervence pro praxi. 2. vyd. – Praha: Grada, 2011, s. 200.

12 ŽILOVÁ, A. 2005. Úvod do teórie sociálnej práce (náuka o sociálnej práci). 1. vyd. Banská Bystrica: MENTOR, Badín, 2005, s. 130.

Empirical part

Based on the theoretical analysis, it is important to assess and analyze the perception of crisis intervention by social workers, specifically in 140 crisis intervention facilities in Slovakia. The object of the survey is social workers of the full-time form of crisis intervention from selected facilities providing crisis intervention services in Slovakia.

The research problem is the perception of crisis intervention based on the practical experience of a social worker working with a client.

The main goal is to reveal the perception of crisis intervention based on the practical experience of a social worker, with regard to their length of practice, age, and education, ie completed training in selected facilities providing crisis intervention services.

H. 1: We assume that there is a statistically significant difference in the survival of respondents based on the length of practice.

H. 2: We assume that there is a statistical difference in satisfaction with the performance of a social worker with respect to the training completed.

We used the statistical computer program SPSS for evaluation.

The survey was attended by 85 respondents, of which 70 women, which represents (82.4%) and 15 men, which represents (17.6%). We divided the age limit of respondents into categories. The first category was “from 20-30 years”, which represented 17 respondents (20%), the second category “from 31-40 years”, which represents 26 respondents (30.6%). The third category “from 41-50 years”, consisted of 20 respondents (23.5%) and the last category consisted of respondents “from 51 years and older”, which consisted of 22 respondents (25.9%).

The form of crisis intervention in which social workers work and which is provided by the given facility in which they work is the most crisis intervention, which is provided in an “outpatient form”, which represents 49 respondents (57.6%) field form”, which was indicated by 35 respondents (41.2%) of the total number, and 41 facilities out of the total number provide accommodation, i.e (48.2%).

Research results

H. 1: We assume that there is a statistically significant difference in the survival of respondents based on the length of practice. H. 1 was verified on the basis of

the Chi-Square test for two variables, which is used to test the frequency of a combination of two, but also several nominal variables¹³. We found out whether there is a difference in the survival of respondents due to their length of practice in the field of crisis intervention. The result of the test is presented in Table 1, which shows that there is no statistically significant difference between the survival of respondents and the length of practice because the significance value is 0.458 and 0.916, which is not less than 0.05, so the result is not significant ($p > 0, 05$). P is hajr than ou point ou five

Table 1 The result of the table, which the respondents most often experience during the interview.

		Implementation of crisis intervention				Together
		less than one year	15 years	6 - 10 years	11 years and older	
Respondents most often experience during the interview:	helplessness	0	6	3	5	14
	exhaustion	0	2	2	4	8
	fear of failure	1	7	0	0	8
	misunderstanding of the client	0	2	2	1	5
	joy	0	1	1	0	2
	positive change in client	1	19	4	13	37
	empathic survival	0	3	1	1	5
	other	0	1	2	3	6
Together		2	41	15	27	85

13 ALMAŠIOVÁ, A. – KOHÚTOVÁ, K. 2016. Štatistické spracovanie dát sociálneho výskumu v programe SPSS. Ružomberok: Verbum, 2016. 173 s.

Table 2 The result of the table, which respondents most often experience after the end of the cooperation

		Implementation of crisis intervention				Together
		less than one year	15 years	6 - 10 years	11 years and older	
Respondents most often experience after the interview:	the joy of the work done	1	26	11	17	55
	feeling like I could / could have done more	1	5	2	3	11
	worries about what will happen to the client	0	7	1	5	13
	other	0	3	1	2	6
Together		2	41	15	27	85

Table 3 Significance of survival significance based on the Chi-square test

	Value	Significance result
Pearson Chi-score (during the interview)	21,010 The most common	,458
Pearson Chi-Score (after the end of the cooperation)	3,932 the most common	,916

H.2: We assume that there is a statistical difference in satisfaction with the performance of a social worker with respect to the training completed

To verify the hypothesis, we used the Mann-Whitney U-test for two independent selections¹⁴. We present a detailed result in Table 5, which shows that there is no statistically significant difference between the satisfaction with the performance of the respondents and the completed training, which is also confirmed by the average ranking. The significance result shows a p-value that is > 0.05 , indicating that the differences are not significant. Hajr

14 ALMAŠIOVÁ, A. – KOHÚTOVÁ, K. 2016. Štatistické spracovanie dát sociálneho výskumu v programe SPSS. Ružomberok: Verbum, 2016. 173 s.

Table 4 Result of significance based on satisfaction with work performance

	Completed training crisis intervention	Count	Average	Average ranking	U-test	FROM	p-Value
Satisfaction - performance of their work	not	54	3.82	39.05	714,500	-1,186 th most common	, 236
	Yes	31		45.27			
	Total	85					

Table 5 A closer look at the results of satisfaction with the performance of their work

		Satisfaction - the performance of one's work					Together
		at least	less	neutral	more	the most	
Completed crisis intervention training	Yes	3	1	4	18	5	31
	not	3	4	8	19	20	54
Together		6	5	12	37	25	85

Respondents carry out crisis intervention mainly in the range from one to five years. In our survey, we found that most respondents did not have completed training, which was our assumption. Specifically, there are up to 54 respondents (63.5%), as believe that in crisis intervention, training is beneficial for those who have such training.¹⁵ states that crisis intervention differs from other ways of working with the client precisely in that professionals should undergo appropriate training in order to master the given work techniques. In the first hypothesis, we assumed that there is a statistically significant difference in the survival of respondents based on the length of practice. We verified this hypothesis by the Chi-Square test for two variables, which we got the result ($p > 0.05$), which means that it is the result of chance. The survival of the respondents does not depend on the length of the respondents' practice. They mostly indicated the possibility that they feel a positive change in the client, which is not related to their length of practice based on a validated hypothesis.

In the second hypothesis, we assumed that there is a statistical difference

¹⁵ ŠPATENKOVÁ, N. a kol. 2011. Krizová intervence pro praxi. 2. vyd. – Praha: Grada, 2011. 214 s.

in satisfaction with the performance of a social worker based on training. For verification, we used the Mann-Whitney U-test for two independent samples, and the result showed that there was no statistically significant difference, which was confirmed by the average ranking. Thus, the given satisfaction of the respondents is not affected by whether they have completed training in crisis intervention.

Recommendations for practice

To arouse interest in training in the field of crisis intervention, to better understand the importance of crisis intervention and the way of working with clients, adherence to individual techniques and procedures, while each step of crisis intervention should be targeted. This follows from the results of the survey, which showed a rather neutral response to the techniques and procedures used. Also, the need at universities not only quality theoretical teaching but also practical preparation through, for example, a short course, training, etc. We also recommend that social workers pay attention to minimizing stress because long-term stress has negative consequences, it can result in the already mentioned burnout syndrome, as claimed by.¹⁶

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16 ŠPATENKOVÁ, N. a kol. 2011. *Krizová intervence pro praxi*. 2. vyd. – Praha: Grada, 2011. 214 s.

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INFORMATIONSTECHNOLOGIEN ALS INTERPRETATIONSAUFFORDERUNG IM BILDUNGSPROZESS

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Zusammenfassung:

Im Bereich der im breiteren Sinne des Wortes aufgefassten Ausbildung tritt immer häufiger die erweiterte Realität in den Vordergrund, wobei sie die Zukunft der virtuellen Ausbildung darstellt. Die erweiterte Realität ist ein Gebiet der Computerlehre, das sich mit der Verknüpfung der realen Welt mit den virtuellen Elementen beschäftigt, und zwar mittels der Computergraphik (Bonsor, 2012). Das Hauptpotential der Ausbildung in der erweiterten Realität besteht in der Methode der erweiterten Realität - Überlagerung der vom Computer generierten Informationen und der realen Objekte, sowie auch in der Arbeit an den virtuellen Objekten im realen Milieu. Es ermöglicht eine fast „greifbare“ großartige Ausbildung, an der sich alle am Unterrichtsprozess teilgenommenen Sinne beteiligen. Das Ziel dieses Beitrags ist, die neuesten Erfolge im Bereich der erweiterten Realität (AR) ¹ und ihre Applikationen in der Ausbildung darzustellen: sowohl im Bereich des theoretischen Unterrichts als auch des Erwerbs von praktischen Fertigkeiten.

Schlüsselwörter: neue Technologien, erweiterte Realität (AR), Edukation, Empfänger;

Zum Geleit

Die Medialisierung der Realität bildet in jedem Raum des menschlichen Lebens einen besonderen Typ der Teilnahme an der Kultur, die die besonders

1 Anm.: Die Entwicklung der erweiterten Realität begann in den 60. Jahren an der Universität Harvard und an der Universität in Utah. Die Bezeichnung „erweiterte Realität“ führte in den 90. Jahren Boeing ein.

feinen Empfangslinien in der Gesinnung der Kinder gestaltet. Die intensive technologische Entwicklung im Bereich der einzigen Medien und ihre Konvergenz tragen nicht zu den einheitlichen und klaren Übertragungen und zu einer direkten einfachen Empfangsweise bei. Es handelt sich um einen komplexen Raum, der einerseits einen durchdachten und simulierten Inhalt und andererseits erst die entstehenden, schwachen Empfangsfähigkeiten des Rezipienten darstellt.

Es könnte festgestellt werden, dass die verschiedenartigen technologischen Innovationen und Schlüsselentdeckungen in der Informatik nicht nur für einen markanten Fortschritt bei der Konstruktion, beim Charakter, sondern auch bei der Distribution sorgten, und zur Entstehung der sog. neuen Medien einen Beitrag leisteten. Es könnte sogar festgestellt werden, dass die neuen Medien als ein Bestandteil der postmodernen Kultur charakterisiert werden. Die digitalen Konzeptionen veränderten radikal nicht nur die Sphäre der Produktion, sondern auch die Sphäre der Konsumierung von „Waren“; sie transformierten aber genauso auch die Kommunikation und Perzeption der Kommunikation. Die neuen Technologien und Errungenschaften des 20. Jahrhunderts brachten aber nicht nur eine neue Kommunikationsart, sondern sie nahmen in einem bedeutenden Maße auch an der Wahrnehmung, bzw. Perzeption der Realität teil. Aufgrund der Verbindung mit den neuen Medien und genauso mit den digitalen Technologien wird eine neue Darstellungart herausgebildet, wobei gerade diese Tatsache allmählich das Wesen des „Sehens“ transformiert, das als kulturell aufgefasst wird. Ein solches „Sehen“ wird als die Fähigkeit verstanden, eine aufgrund des in der digitalen Zeit herausgebildeten Bildes aktuelle Botschaft richtig zu sehen und zu dekodieren. Man könnte sagen, dass es bei der aktuell visuellen Kultur möglich wäre, auch über eine neue Weise des Sehens von Objekten anhand der Vermittlung von neuen Medien (Analyse und Interpretation von Bild und Text) zu sprechen (Bandurová, 2016, S. 8-12). In der Zeit, wenn die Zeichen und die Sachen beiderseits keine Kongruenz aufweisen, wenn das Bild die Wahrheit über die Realität nicht mehr widerspiegelt, wird die Teilnahme im Raum von Text und Bild kompliziert und schwer lesbar. Im neuen medialen Raum, was insbesondere die digitale Welt betrifft, wo es zu den Begegnungen und Kollisionen der alten und neuen Medien kommt, ist es notwendig, die besonderen Fähigkeiten zwecks der Lektüre von Nachrichten, Darstellungsweise und Wahrnehmung der medialen Bilder, Kompetenzen in verschiedenartigen Bereichen, die im Bereich der medialen Grundkenntnisse ausgedrückt werden, herauszubilden.

Technologie der erweiterten Realität in der Ausbildung

Die Darstellung der erweiterten Realität im Unterricht wird immer mehr populär. Ein Argument kann dagegen die Vorstellung der Lernenden sein, die sich nur auf die interessanten 3D-Muster konzentrieren, sowie auch eine ungenügende Aufmerksamkeit bei einer ausführlicheren Erläuterung (Escobedo, 2014). Es existieren aber einige Studien, die diese Behauptungen verneinen. Eine von ihnen ist z. B. Projekt Letters Alive der Gesellschaft Logical Choice Technologies. Das Programm wurde für die Kinder im Vorschulalter vorgeschlagen. Die Lehrerin zeigt in der Bibliothek oder im Kindergarten die gedruckten Zettel mit den farbigen Buchstaben, die sich in der Anwesenheit von Kamera in die Tiere verwandeln, deren Name auf den gedruckten Buchstaben beginnt.² Die Kinder versuchen dann, die Sätze aufgrund des Verständnisses einzelner Buchstaben zusammenzustellen, und das belebte Tier lobt sie für ihr Bemühen, oder es macht auf die Fehler aufmerksam. Die Studie dieses Programms zeigte einen großen Beitrag in der Auffassung von Buchstaben und der gesprochenen Sprache. Daneben, die Schicht der erweiterten Realität fesselte die Aufmerksamkeit von Kindern dermassen, dass die Kinder nicht zerstreut waren, und stattdessen widmeten sie ihre Aufmerksamkeit dem Lernen. Die ähnlichen Projekte könnten also eine Veränderung in den klassischen Schultechniken erzielen, sowie auch beim Durchdringen der erweiterten Realität in die Lehrbücher und Bücher die Hilfe leisten. Wie es aber schon angedeutet wurde, es kommt zur Ausnutzung des Konzepts von erweiterter Realität auch in den Fächern, bei denen die Visualisierung von Daten wichtig ist, z. B. in der Architektur und im Bauwesen, oder es wird als Simulierungstechnik bei der Berufsausbildung zwecks des realen Berufs ausgenutzt, z. B. beim Studium der Medizin. Die Forschung beweist, dass die Technologie der erweiterten Realität zugunsten des Studiums auch im späteren Alter ist, und hilft den Lernenden, die Informationen kreativer und effektiver im Gedächtnis zu behalten.

Die Anwendungsmöglichkeiten der erweiterten Realität werden in den Lehrbüchern in einem großen Maße noch immer nicht ausgenutzt, aber schon jetzt kann man potentielle Positiva zwecks künftigen Auftauchens finden. In den Fächern wie z. B. Physik oder Chemie können die jüngeren Lernenden statt einiger gefährlicher Stoffe nur mit den 3D-Modellen der Laborhilfsmittel arbeiten, und aufgrund dessen die eventuellen Verletzungen oder Fehler vorbeugen (Cameron, 2010). Eine große Menge der Bücher für Kinder wird als Lehrbuch oder Bildungsmaterialien präsentiert. Falls man den allgemeinen Bildungsspekt der Bücher nicht berücksichtigt, der den Kindern hilft, die Gesetzmässigkeiten

2 Anm.: Empfohlenes Video zugänglich : <http://www.logicalchoice.com/interactive-software/letters-alive>

der gesprochenen Sprache zu begreifen, es werden in diese Kategorie nur jene Bücher eingereiht, die in der Schule zu Unterrichtszwecken der Pflichtlektüre eingegliedert werden (also auch die Adaptationen der berühmten literarischen Werke in der Form der erweiterten Realität). Einzelne Kategorien werden nach unserer Ansicht nicht nur nach der Interaktivität geteilt, die bei den meisten Lehrbüchern fast in dem identischen Maße benutzt wird, sondern auch nach der Funktion der erweiterten Realität. Es werden in die erste Gruppe die Werke eingereiht, in der die erweiterte Realität als Visualisierung und akustisches Fundament zwecks geschriebenen Textes funktioniert. Bei diesem Typ der Bücher wird das niedrigste Maß der Interaktion verlangt. Den zweiten Typ bilden die Lehrbücher mit der unentbehrlichen Visualisierung von Daten, die die erweiterte Realität hilft, in der 3D-Form zu bieten. Die Interaktion mit dem Buch und mit dem Computer bzw. mit dem Handy verläuft schon auf einem höheren Niveau, da von den Lernenden eine aktive Arbeit mit dem 3D-Bild verlangt wird. In die letzte Kategorie werden die Adaptationen der berühmten literarischen Werke in der erweiterten Realität eingereiht, in denen die ganze Geschichte in eine digitale Form übertragen wird, und der Leser beherrscht und korrigiert es aufgrund seiner Interaktion. R. Azuma (1993, S. 50) definiert die erweiterte Realität als *„System, das die reale Welt und die virtuelle Realität kombiniert, das interaktiv in der realen Zeit ist, und das die Freiheit der Bewegung in den drei Dimensionen ermöglicht“*. Die erweiterte Realität schafft keine neue, absolut virtuelle dreidimensionale Welt, sondern sie „ergänzt“ die reale Welt (die sich selbstverständlich nicht ändert) um neue Bilder oder Informationen (virtuelle Hülle) (Boulic, 1996, S. 40). Es kann sich um eine Ergänzung in der Form von einfachen Informationen (Bezeichnungen der Straßen, Navigationsinformationen) oder um die Erweiterung um komplexe fotorealistiche Objekte handeln, die mit der realen Welt ineinanderließen und mit ihr ein Ganzes herausbilden (z. B. im Falle der Rekonstruktion der beschädigten historischen Gebäude, militärischer Simulationen) (Heining, Euler, Ockert, 2012). Die Systeme der erweiterten Realität kann man nach manchen verschiedenartigen Kriterien klassifizieren. Zwecks der Applikationen im Schulwesen werden davon nur die folgenden zwei präsentiert (Tab. 1).

Tabelle 1. Ausgewählte Klassifizierungen der erweiterten Realität

Kriterium	Beschreibung
Applikationsort	Geschlossener Raum – interne erweiterte Realität Open space - externe erweiterte Realität (andere Bezeichnung: äußere erweiterte Realität)
Visualisierungsweise	Optische Displays HMD a OMD

Quelle: Dejnaka (2012)

Aufgrund der Entwicklung von den Technologien und der Erweiterung ihrer Zugänglichkeit entstanden neue Bereiche von Applikationen der erweiterten Realität- eine davon ist auch die Ausnutzung der erweiterten Realität in der Ausbildung. Die ausgewählten Bereiche von Applikationen der erweiterten Realität werden in der Tabelle 2 angeführt.

Tabelle 2. Ausgewählte Bereiche von den Applikationen der erweiterten Realität im E-learning

Anwendungsbereich	Beschreibung
Historische Erziehung	Museen, Begleiter der erweiterten Realität, Schulungen der Kunstgeschichte, Rekonstruktionen der historischen Gebäude im System der erweiterten Realität
Enzyklopädische Kenntnisse	Bibliotheken mit der erweiterten Realität, Lehrbücher mit der erweiterten Realität
Schulungen für Firmen	Technische Bauwerke und innerbetriebliche Schulungen
Virtuelle Laboratorien	Simulierungen der Erfahrungen aus verschiedenen wissenschaftlichen Gebieten
Vorschulbildung	Anfänglicher Unterricht und Lernen mittels Spiels

Quelle: Dejnaka (2012)

E-learning ist ein Bildungstyp, in dem die erweiterte Realität mannigfaltig ausgenutzt werden kann. In der Gegenwart sind die Lösungen der erweiterten Realität nicht nur im Rahmen der praktischen Iplementanz, sondern auch der futuristischen Visionen interessant.

Futuristische Lehrbücher

Ein wichtiger Aspekt ist beim E-learning die Vorbereitung von guten Schulungsmaterialien für die Kursteilnehmer. Die Papierlehrbücher waren bis jetzt Ersatz von E-learning, bzw. von multimedialen Präsentationen, Animationen und Simulierungen der Tätigkeiten. Ohne die Rücksicht auf den Gegenstand der Schulungen betreffs der erweiterten Realität zu nehmen, wäre es in der Zukunft möglich, den Gebrauch von Enzyklopädien und Lehrbüchern mit der erweiterten Realität zu applizieren. Mittels Software und der passend zentrierten Kamera könnte der Rezipient die im Handbuch enthaltenen Informationen am

Bildschirm darstellen. Hinsichtlich der Möglichkeiten könnte die erweiterte Realität v. a. in der gemischten Ausbildung von Nutzen sein, besonders aufgrund dessen, wenn virtuelle Lehre mit der traditionellen Lehre kombiniert wird, und die Materialien zwecks Unterstützung des Lernens sowohl in der traditionellen als auch in der virtuellen Ausbildung angewandt werden können. . Die präsentierte futuristische Vision von Sorin Voicu, Studentin an der Universität La Sapienza in Rom, unter der Bezeichnung *Erweiterte Realität – Zukunft der Bildungstechnologie* zeigt, dass in der Zukunft die öffentlich zugänglichen multimedialen Bibliotheken mit der erweiterten Realität entstehen können (Bild 1).

Bild 1. Lehrbücher mit der erweiterten Realität - futuristische Version



Quelle: Augmented Reality - The Future of Education, studentische Beiträge im graphischen Design und in den Multimedien - Autor Sorin Voicu, http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_detailpage&v=Q_xF8ujj7ko, [20. januára 2012] (Dejnaka, 2012)

Es ist möglich, die Lehrbücher in den zu solchen Zwecken speziell bestimmten Räumen (Äquivalente der modernen Bibliotheken) oder per Internet zu benutzen. In der öffentlichen Einrichtung sollte der Benutzer die Brille mit der Applikation der erweiterten Realität tragen, und eine solche Brille zwecks der Besichtigung von zugänglichen Materialien applizieren. Beim Gebrauch des Internets sollten die Lehrbücher in der Form der bezeichneten Seiten sein (Bild 2).

Bild 2. Fabelhafte Enzyklopädie mit der erweiterten Realität



Quelle: Präsentation der Enzyklopädie der erweiterten Realität: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oHkUOpYNhoM&feature=related>, [20.01.2012](Dejnaka, 2012)

Nach dem Nachschlagen im Buch und der Zieleinstellung von Webkamera auf das Zeichen („Marker“) wird das Online-System der erweiterten Realität mit dem Inhalt des Online- Kurses verbunden, und es werden die weiteren am Bildschirm des Computers sichtbaren Materialien (Handbücher, dreidimensionale Visualisierungen der Gegenstände) dargestellt. Eine interessante Lösung ist auch die Möglichkeit, die dreidimensionalen Objekte zu drehen und sie aus verschiedenen Seiten zu besichtigen.

Schulausbildung

In der Ära der Entfaltung von Internet und E-learning greifen die Kinder gierig auch nach den neuen technologischen Lösungen zwecks Spielens und Lernens. Die erweiterte Realität erscheint in den Bildungskursen für die Kinder - es geht normalerweise um das mit dem Spiel verbundene Lernen, Bildungsspiele, Simulationen usw. (Bild 3).

Bild 3. Bildungskarikaturen mit der erweiterten Realität



Total Immersion: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4RKQbbswzh4&feature=related>, [20.01.2012] (Dejnaka, 2012)

Total Immersion schlug die für die Kinder bestimmte Applikation der erweiterten Realität mit dem Bildungsmaterial vor. Nach der Zieleinstellung des Fotoapparats auf das Buch wird das Bild des Buchs mit der „Überdeckung“ der erweiterten Realität am Monitor des Computers dargestellt. Die am Computer sichtbaren Illustrationen werden dynamisch mit den weiteren Materialien verbunden (z. B. Filme). Der multimediale Charakter der Botschaft erweckt bei den Kindern ein größeres Interesse und dadurch wird auch die Absorbierung von praktischen Informationen erleichtert, z. B. über die Welt rundherum.

Erweiterte Realität als Visualisierung mit den akustischen Elementen

Die Bezeichnung der ersten Gruppe von Lehrbüchern, die sich mit der Problematik der erweiterten Realität befassen, wird logischerweise von der Ausnutzung der erweiterten Realität in diesen Büchern abgeleitet. Die erweiterte Realität hilft den Lernenden, die gedruckte Form des Textes und des Bildes auch in einer mehr beweglichen Form zu erfassen, und erlaubt den Büchern zu „sprechen.“ Zum stillen Medium des Buchs wird also auch die akustische Form beigefügt, die am besten in den sprachlichen Lehrbüchern ausgenutzt wird. Die erweiterte Realität kann in einem solchen Falle die Reduzierung der Kosten zwecks Drucks und Verkaufs von Lehrbüchern bedeuten. Schon automatisch enthalten die sprachlichen Lehrbücher die beigefügten CD-s mit Videos, die den gedruckten Inhalt des Buchs enthalten. Die erweiterte Realität würde den Inhalt nur in einen kleinen Marker rücken und es reichte den Schülern nur einen

cleveren Handy zur Verfügung zu haben, um zu beweisen, das ganze Buch mit allen weiteren Komponenten in einem einzigen Moment lesen zu können. Die Interaktion mit diesem Typ des Lehrbuchs ist fast null und nichtig. Vom Leser wird nur die Anwendung der Applikation und die Zieleinstellung von Kamera auf den gedruckten Marker verlangt.

Der japanische Verlag Tokyo Shoseki gab im Jahre 2012 ein interaktives Lehrbuch zwecks Unterrichts der englischen Sprache für Autodidakten heraus. Das klassische Lehrbuch mit den grammatischen Übungen wird um die Codes der erweiterten Realität ergänzt, die den Lernenden ermöglichen, gedruckte Gespräche des Vademekums zu sehen. Nach der Zieleinstellung von Kamera auf den schwarzweißen Marker erscheinen den Lernenden auf den Seiten des Buchs die 3D-Gestalten, die die geschriebenen Vorzeigegespräche an derselben Seite³ interpretieren. Die Lernenden erhalten also in derselben Weile ein audiovisuelles Erlebnis, das in den gedruckten Unterlagen kontrolliert wird. Die Schöpfer erwarten eine bessere Eingliederung der erweiterten Realität in den Unterrichtsprozess und sie bieten den Studenten eine Erweiterung der Kenntnisse im gelesenen und gesprochenen Ausdruck (Stewart-Smith, 2012).

Bild. 4 Reale Seitenform des Lehrbuchs



Quelle: Luzarová, 2014

3 Anm.: Wir empfehlen das zugängliche Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j4qgT2QJUFA>

Bild. 5 Digitale Form



Quelle: Luzarová, 2014

Erweiterte Realität als 3D- Überbau

Die Lehrbücher mit den Elementen der 3D-Bilder werden zur Zeit am häufigsten ausgenutzt, weil die Visualisierung der Daten in vielen Fächern notwendig ist. Die erweiterte Realität ermöglicht das 3D-Bild von allen möglichen Gesichtspunkten und Seiten zu sehen, was eine weitere Veränderung im Unterrichtsprozess bedeuten kann. Statt des Schaffens und Einkaufens der realen Hilfsmittel, die oft ungenügend oder veraltet sein können, können die Schulen aufgrund solcher Lehrbücher mit dem 3D-Überbau ersparen. Alle Lernenden Schüler könnten das erforschte Objekt direkt vor sich entdecken, und könnten zu ihm auch während des Studiums zu Hause zurückkehren. Ein Lehrbuch könnte auch die Funktion einiger weiteren Lehrbücher vertreten, da es eine größere Menge an Informationen umfasst. Die Interaktion ist in einem solchen Falle

schon auf einem höheren Niveau, da die Leser das Buch verschiedenartig drehen und abbiegen können, damit sie das ersehnte Bild sehen könnten.

Bild. 6 Lehrbuch für Geographie



Quelle: Luzarová, 2014

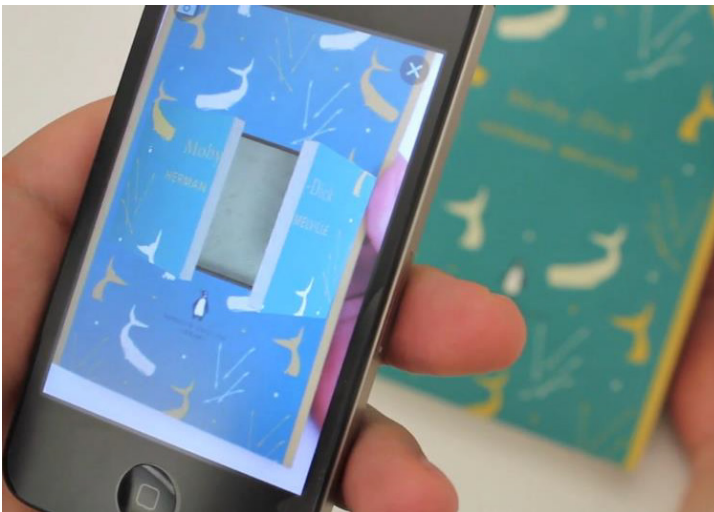
Erweiterte Realität als dominierende Schicht des Erzählens

In diese Kategorie werden vier Werke des Verlags Penguin Books eingereicht, der zwecks Übertragens von vier klassischen Werken aus English Library in die erweiterte Realität mit dem Unerhaltungskanal Zappar App verbunden wurde. Das Hauptziel war die Lockung der jungen Leser zu solchen prinzipiellen Werken der englischen Literatur. Statt des beschriebenen *Moby Dick* ist vorläufig auch die Version der erweiterten Realität im Rahmen der Werke *Hoffnungsvolle Ausblicke* oder *Geheimnis von Lady Audley* von Charles Dickens entstanden.

Das berühmte Werk *Moby Dick* schrieb Herman Melville schon im Jahre 1851. Nach 160 Jahren erhält es eine neue Form, die der Benutzer nur mit Hilfe

einer bildgebenden Einrichtung erhält. Die neu geschaffene Form erscheint dem Leser schon auf dem Umschlag des Buchs, wenn vor ihm wörtlich ein neues digitales Buch eröffnet wird. Es kommt zugleich auch zur Transformierung von Wörtern oder Buchstaben des Textes oder es werden die Porträts des Walfisches herausgebildet. Genauso wie der Walfisch die Hauptkomponente des Textes ist, es wird ihm auch in der digitalen Form der größte Raum gewidmet. Die kleinen Bilder der Wallfische bewegen sich auf dem Deckel und es entsteht der Eindruck, dass sie schwimmen. Es wird vom Leser eine hohe Interaktion erwartet, weil die Handlung des Buchs ohne seine Berührung oder Bewegung mit der Einrichtung gestoppt wird. Im Laufe der Lektüre werden verschiedenartige Videos in Gang gesetzt, die der Leser überspringen oder später verfolgen kann. Im Inneren des Buchs erscheint die klassische Adaptation einer berühmten Geschichte, schon ohne die beigefügten augmentierten Elemente.

Bild. 7 Inhalt der mit Hilfe des manuellen abgebildeten Displays



Quelle: Luzarová, 2014

Diese Bücher können selbstverständlich nicht als Lehrbücher bezeichnet werden. Sie spielen trotzdem eine wichtige Rolle im Unterricht der Sprache und Literatur und stellen die Pflichtlektüre dar. Die Leser begegnen ihnen wahrscheinlich das erste Mal in den Schulbänken. Dank der Tatsache, dass in der Schicht der erweiterten Realität eine komplette Aufbereitung des Texterzählens entsteht, es wird von den Lesern das höchste Maß der Interaktion verlangt.

Zum Schluss

- Soweit in der Gegenwart v. a. im Zusammenhang mit dem sich herausgebildenden Begriff des sog. Informationskriegs immer mehr zum Gegenstand der Diskussion die gezielte Manipulation mit dem menschlichen Bewusstsein wird, es ist mehr als sichtbar, dass die Entwicklung in dieser Richtung in einem bedeutenden Maße auch das Gebiet der Medien und Informationstechnologien beeinflusst, wobei es solcherweise vollzogen wird, die man nicht nur mit dem Attribut raffiniert, sondern sogar durchdacht bezeichnen könnte. Es handelt sich dabei um das Gebiet, das sehr nahe v. a. den Agehörigen der jungen Generation ist, und deshalb kann jene Tatsache, dass die Zeit reif wurde, einer solchen Problematik die Zeit und den Raum auch in der unmittelbaren Schulpraxis auszugrenzen. Es ist aber auch notwendig beizufügen, dass der Erfolg der medialen Erziehung auch in einem engen Zusammenhang mit den einzelnen Formen des gesellschaftlichen Diskurses verstanden werden sollte.
- Aufgrund des flüchtigen Blicks auf das aktuelle Geschehen kann man sehen, dass es im Zusammenhang mit der sich ständig vertiefenden Krise des Bildungssystems möglich ist, eine sogar unverhältnismäßige Gewohnheit der jungen Generation zu beobachten, sich auf die Kenntnisse zu verlassen, die aufgrund der Informationstechnologien entstanden sind, wobei die sekundäre Folge nicht einmal die Tendenz zum Verabsolutisieren bzw. zum Fetischismus ist, was schliesslich sogar zum Verlust des kritischen Denkens führen kann.
- Die erweiterte Realität kann die Bildungsmaterialien mehr attraktiv machen, und es werden dadurch die Perspektiven für die virtuelle Bildung eröffnet. Es ist aber zugleich notwendig, sich daran zu erinnern, dass auch die interessantesten Lösungen der erweiterten Realität ein gut durchdachtes und richtig bearbeitetes Trainingmaterial nicht ersetzen können. Die erweiterte Realität ist ein Instrument, das hinsichtlich des erstrangigen Bildungsziels appliziert werden sollte - den künftigen Empfängern die theoretischen und praktischen Informationen und Kenntnisse der höchsten Qualität zu gewähren.

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MANAGERIAL COMPETENCY OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS HEADS' FORMATION AS A PROBLEM OF PEDAGOGICAL THEORY AND PRACTICE

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Abstract:

The article considers the issues of global changes taking place in the education system and puts forward new requirements for the management of educational institutions, which in turn necessitates the formation of a new level of managerial competency of the head of the educational institution. There is a broad definition of such concepts as «managerial culture», «competency», «professional competency», «managerial qualification», and «managerial potential». The main individual, personal and subjective-activity qualities are determined, which allows solving at a high level the tasks typical for managerial activity, and are considered as the essential characteristic of the head of any level of management.

It turns out that the managerial culture of the leader directly depends on his managerial qualification, where qualification is seen as achieving the appropriate level of professional (managerial) competency, i.e. level of knowledge, skills, professionally significant qualities, general culture and motivation.

The directions of the formation of professional competency of the head of the educational institution are outlined. The peculiarities of the managerial activity that most clearly influence professional and personal development are highlighted. It is shown that professional development includes not only the growth and improvement of personality but also some elements of regression, overcoming which is possible only if a person has the necessary internal resources.

The cultural paradigm in the study of factors of personal development of leaders, which focuses on the specifics of the specific environment of adult socialization; identifying various aspects of the impact of this phenomenon

on the formation of personality, primarily in value and worldview aspects.

It is noted that managerial activity determines the only ways of personal development and can be manifested in the form of typical methods of response, patterns of behaviour, specific worldviews, character traits, and so on. Despite the large number of factors that affect the personality of the leader as a whole, it is value orientations that have the most tangible and significant impact on development.

Keywords: competency, managerial (professional) competency, managerial qualification, professionalism, manager, managerial culture.

Formulation of the problem.

Today the need for highly qualified management staff of the educational institution is the priority. The employees are inclined to constant personal and professional growth, have the necessary managerial skills and improve them, have an individual inclination to perform managerial work and so on. This is due to the increased attention to the development of the problem of professional competency of the heads of educational institutions, their managerial potential, means of its actualization and development.

In these conditions, the educational system faces the task of preparing a future leader with a high level of intellectual self-awareness, capable of conceptual thinking, creativity, self-management of personal professional activities, which will allow him to interact more effectively with the environment, be an active professional. Solving these problems leads to the creation of a flexible, open, varied education system, requires a transition to new pedagogical technologies that provide not only mastery of the future leader a large amount of knowledge, but the formation of abilities for self-development and ability to be ready to discover their essential strengths.

The identified problems are actualized in the national legal and regulatory framework: the laws of Ukraine «On Education» (2017), «On General Secondary Education» (1999), «On Professional Development of Employees» (2012), the Concept of «New Ukrainian school» (2016), the Concept of specialized education in high school (2009), the sectoral concept of the development of continuing pedagogical education (2013), the National Strategy for the Development of Education in Ukraine until 2021 (2013), the National Qualifications Framework (2011), State Standards for Basic and Complete General Secondary Education (2011) [14].

The formation of a new generation of the managerial core of educational institutions is aimed at activating the managerial potential of the individual, the level of development of which determines the suitability of the head to the role of an active subject of management. Because of this, the effectiveness of the functioning and performance of the managerial functions of each manager in particular directly depends on the scientific development of ways to optimize managerial capacity, the formation of professional competency of managers. The effective use of the managerial potential of the head of the educational institution is due to three main factors: the creation of the necessary environment for the comprehensive development of professional competency; providing conditions for full mobilization of their professional potential aimed at quality performance of official duties; constant development of the managerial skills of managers.

The personality of the leader is actualized in managerial activity and at the same time is formed in it that provides a long process of accumulation of practical experience, self-education and self-education. Naturally, the question arises as to how a person develops in the conditions of this professional group and what factors affect this development.

Thus, the problem of professional competency of educational managers is one of the key in the activities of heads of educational institutions. However, the analysis of literary and normative sources, the study of the dissertation fund, clarification and assessment of the practical situation have proved that managerial competency of the heads of educational institutions does not meet modern requirements and educational standards [13]. The vast majority of heads of educational institutions do not focus on identifying their level of the formation of the managerial culture, and hence managerial (professional) competency as part of the managerial culture of the head.

The urgency of the identified problem is also exacerbated by several contradictions between:

- the need of society in the development of the educational institution as a centre of educational culture, science, new technologies and insufficiently developed theoretical foundations of the process of professional development of the future head of the educational institution;
- the need of society to train a specialist, capable of independent pedagogical activity and the real state of the educational process in the educational institution;
- declaring the requirements for the implementation of the abilities and potential of the head and the need to provide for such implementation of certain tools in the process of professional development.

Analysis of recent research and publications.

The analysis of the problem of forming the professional competency of heads of educational institutions is important for our study. It is considered in the works of T. Volobueva (self-educational activities of the head), G. Yelnikova, R. Vdovichenko (managerial competency of the head of the school), O. Marmaza: management in education: secrets of successful management), L. Danylenko (preparation of the head of a secondary school), T. Sorochan (methodical recommendations for the development of professionalism of the managerial activity of heads of secondary schools in the system of postgraduate pedagogical education), N. Vasylenko (preparation of the head of secondary schools for innovation), L. Vozniuk (development of the managerial culture of the head of a secondary education institution), O. Kapitanets (development of professional and pedagogical creativity of future managers), V. Berek (theoretical and methodological bases of training of education managers).

The foreign scholars, who have studied the problems of school management and the process of professional training of education managers: M. Burlingheim (education management and school governance), M. Hanson (education management and organizational behaviour), T. Kowalski (problematic situations in education management), S. Sarason (political leadership and possible failures in education reform).

The urgency and lack of elaboration of these issues led to the choice of the purpose of the article - to determine the essence of the process of the formation and development of managerial competency of the head of the educational institution.

Presentation of the main material of the research with substantiation of the obtained scientific results.

Currently, the public demand for the leading qualities and professional competency of the head, necessary for the effective management of educational institutions, is changing dramatically. In the conditions of democratization, the ability of the leader to implement a humanistic approach in management, to show high professional competency in interaction with subordinates, the ability to establish business and friendly relations in the teaching staff become dominant.

According to G. Yelnikova, the concept of «culture of the managerial work» includes the following types of culture: general or universal culture, political,

legal, aesthetic, pedagogical culture with its many shades depending on the type and specifics of the institution [6]. In addition, the culture of management involves the implementation of the administration of the set of requirements for the management process, due to the norms of morality, ethics, aesthetics, law, principles of organization and management technology. As we can see, the concept of «professional culture» is comprehensive and includes all cultural diversity: general, political culture, the culture of pedagogical communication, national culture, aesthetic or spiritual culture, legal and administrative-organizational culture. But most experts say that culture is the highest manifestation of human education and professional competency; it is at the level of culture that human individuality can be most fully reflected [9]. Therefore, in recent years, competency is considered by scientists as a personality trait of the manager, and the main thing is not only the availability of knowledge but also the ability to use them in management.

G. Ball, analyzing the components of professional culture, speaks of mastering the spirituality of a professional, which is an organic component of the spirituality of the individual, his sensual and effective involvement in high values. The system of values of general culture must be integrated into the semantic space of the individual, transformed into personal meanings and values. Involvement in the leading normative meaning of the profession expresses a deep-rooted attitude in the individual, which is embodied in strong and stable positive feelings, as well as in the willingness to overcome difficulties. In mastering any profession, the process of understanding the meaning of activity is a mechanism for the formation of professional culture [1].

The dictionary «Professional Education» edited by S. Goncharenko states that competency (from the Latin. Competent - appropriate, appropriate) – is a set of knowledge and skills, necessary for effective professional activity: the ability to analyze, predict the consequences of professional activities, use information [15].

In the research of L. Danylenko and L. Karamushka, the competency of the head of an educational institution is a set of systematic scientific-philosophical, socio-political, psychological-pedagogical, subject and socio-functional knowledge and skills, relevant personal qualities necessary for effective professional activity [4].

According to I. Ziaziun, competency is a special type of knowledge organization that provides the ability to make effective decisions [6].

An analysis of different approaches to defining the problem of competency in general shows that most researchers associate this concept with a particular field of activity, with a specific profession in the material and spiritual spheres.

Competency is the ability to perform relevant activities. In this regard, it is advisable to analyze the problem of developing the level of the managerial professional competency - managerial qualifications of the head of the educational institution as part of his management culture. The issue of competency in managerial management is associated with professionalism, and therefore the category of «professional competency» will be determined by the level of professional education and experience. Individual abilities and qualities of the leader, motivated desire for continuous self-education and self-improvement, creative and responsible attitude to work [12].

According to the authors, the professional competency of the head of the educational institution is determined by a combination of the following components:

- necessary knowledge for a pedagogical speciality or position;
- skills and abilities required for successful performance of functional and official duties;
- professional, business and personally significant qualities that contribute to the realization of their strengths, abilities and capabilities in the process of performing functional and official duties;
- general culture necessary for the formation of a humanistic worldview, recognition of spiritual and value guidelines, moral and ethical principles of the individual;
- motivation of professional activity [4].

The next concept in pedagogical theory, which relates to the issues of our study - is professionalism. According to V. Slaktionin V. Slaktionin, professionalism is a professional competency of a leader, which is defined as the unity of his theoretical readiness to carry out his activities. The content of theoretical readiness consists of analytical, prognostic, projective and reflective skills; organizational and communicative skills belong to practical readiness. Also, according to the scientist, professional and managerial competency is the ability of the leader as a subject of the managerial influence, able to re-state the scientific and practical knowledge of management [12].

Thus, professionalism is an integrated set of individual, personal, and subjective activities that enables the maximum level of success in solving typical management tasks and is considered an essential characteristic of the head of any management. The professionalism of the individual and his managerial abilities characterize the individual qualities of the leader, which determine the successful performance of his professional duties. The structure of the managerial abilities distinguishes the following indicators: general abilities (they are necessary, but

not self-sufficient), specific qualities (without them, there is no organizer) and individual qualities that allow defining certain types of organizers. We can state that only the combination of all these characteristics can make a generalized portrait of the organizer as an actor. They are largely related to the orientation of the individual, his preparation for management, and his level of management culture in general.

The general abilities of the head include:

- practicality of mind - the ability to apply their knowledge and experience in various life situations;
- communicativeness - openness to others, willingness to communicate, the need to have contact with people;
- depth of mind - the ability to act energetically, persistently solve complex problems;
- initiative - a specific creative manifestation of activity, which leads to the birth of new ideas and proposals;
- persistence - a manifestation of willpower, the ability to bring the case to an end;
- self-endurance - the ability to control their feelings, their behaviour in difficult situations;
- ability to work - the ability to work hard without getting tired for a long time;
- attentiveness - the ability to see small details and store them in memory;
- organization - the ability to work and live by the regime. Plan your activities;
- independence in decision-making, the ability to find ways to perform tasks, to assume executive responsibility [12].

V. Lokshin reveals the professional competency of a management specialist through the prism of the unity of theoretical and practical readiness for managerial and creative activities and characterizes the level of his professionalism. In addition, the main structure of competency is the numerous skills that characterize this readiness [10].

The managerial (professional) competency of a leader is a complex concept that cannot be reduced to management skills, education in the field of management psychology, or personal qualities because in this case, the understanding of opportunities is one-sided. Psychological and pedagogical bases of the formation of managerial (professional) competency are determined by:

- a set of qualities and personality traits due to a high level of psychological training;

- high level of professional preparation for management and effective interaction in the process of teamwork with the teaching staff, which can be considered as a system of internal resources of the head, necessary to build the effective work of the educational institution. The main criterion for the formation of managerial (professional) competency can be considered professional and personal self-development of the leader [4].

Self-education of the leader is the most important task, the work on which allows him to put into action all his creative potential, to make the most of their capabilities and abilities. Self-education, in turn, should be aimed at self-improvement, self-development.

Today, educational realities require the head to rethink many educational canons. In any case, a significant share of success depends on the ability of the leader to apply the most effective management technologies, different leadership styles and, of course, the level of the managerial culture of the leader. All the above creates the preconditions for achieving a theoretical level of knowledge, improving skills and their integration into practical activities, which, in turn, provides coverage of the content of the managerial qualifications of the head of the educational institution as a set of professional knowledge, skills at the managerial (professional) level. competencies taking into account the formed general culture, and also the motivation of activity.

In addition to the above concepts, the category of «managerial potential» deserves attention. An analysis of the work of leading experts in education management has shown that this concept remains understudied and is controversial among scholars. The concept of «potential» is used not as a scientific construct, but only as a synonym for the terms «resources», «opportunities». For the most part, the notion of potential in relation to the individual is correlated with his abilities and inclinations. Researchers refer to the potential goals, aspirations and ideals of man, and the transition from potential to actual is possible only if the activity of the individual. Some scholars associate the potential of the individual with the development of his abilities, especially complex, related to the activity or those that correspond to the orientation of the individual. In G. Deryabina's dissertation research the managerial potential of the individual is interpreted as «the resource of the managerial capabilities of a person, the ability of a particular person to carry out management actions, management activities in general» [5].

Also, the managerial potential is defined as a set of business and personal qualities and capabilities of the leader, which can be put into action and used to solve managerial tasks, achieve goals.

Substantiation of professionally and intellectually important, psychologically

and socially necessary abilities of the leader's personality is one of the most pressing problems of pedagogical management.

After all, it is the criterion of abilities, along with characterological, emotional, cognitive and communicative researchers use to assess the level of development of the managerial potential of the leader. Researcher A. Kober, studying the organizational and psychological determinants of leadership, which indirectly take into account the development of professionalism in the management of educational institutions, developed an integrative psychological model, which highlighted such important components as leadership, professional competency and leadership potential. The author identified a set of personal qualities and psychological characteristics that constitute the leadership potential of the individual, including sociability, determination, responsibility, perseverance, motivation to succeed, balance, prudence, compromise, empathy, positive self-esteem, self-confidence, confidence determination, developed intuition, sensitivity, willingness to take risks (innovation), critical (to yourself and others), which is realized through emotional, behavioural and cognitive flexibility [8].

Scientist G. Deryabina focuses on the individual (ability to find an individual approach; tactful demands; ability to create a calm, friendly atmosphere in the team; maintaining conscious discipline among subordinates; ability to charge energy; mobilization) and business (the desire to consult with subordinates; ability to quickly make the right decisions, the ability to distribute tasks according to the capabilities of performers, the desire to give subordinates freedom of creativity and experimentation) qualities, as well as professional (professional knowledge, desire to improve skills) qualities of the leader [5].

Analysis of scientific approaches to the study of this problem is necessary to develop methods that would increase the motivation of managers to constantly seek ways to improve management credo, and, consequently, create guidelines for their professional behaviour and organization of management.

In the process of formation and development of managerial competency of heads of educational institutions, it is possible to focus on such forms of professional training of the head as:

- formation of the managerial qualities of the head in the process of professional training of the subject teacher;
- self-management of the head of the educational institution during professional activity (self-organization, self-actualization, self-development, self-management);
- development of the managerial qualities in the system of postgraduate

education, which also includes master's training in management.

The problem of forming the organizational culture of the head of an educational institution, as a component of the managerial culture, is new in Ukrainian pedagogical science. It is dictated by rapid changes in society, inconsistency of school education and its management with the requirements of the time. The process of professional training of the head, during which there is an opportunity to influence both the interests of the organization as a whole and its members - teachers, has a great potential in solving this issue.

In the process of managing an educational institution, the relationship between the organizational culture of the institution and the culture of its head is traced. If in general organizational culture is defined as an effective management mechanism, then pedagogical management should consider a broader concept of organizational cultures, such as the culturological basis of management, because the institution is already a cultural organization. The organizational culture of an educational institution has many components, which means that it is more complex both in terms of the goals and objectives set before it and in terms of content than the organizational culture of other institutions. It should be borne in mind that the main carriers of the organizational culture of the educational institution are its head, management team, teaching staff, students and their parents.

A special role in the process of forming the organizational culture of the educational institution is given to the head. Organizational culture and leadership in an educational institution are interrelated [11]. Thus, the state of the development of the organizational culture of a modern educational institution depends on the level of development of the organizational culture of the head.

Knowledge of the specifics of organizational culture, the study of theoretical conditions and methodological approaches to the development of organizational culture are, first of all necessary, for the effective development of the organizational culture of the head of the educational institution in the process of his professional development. In addition, it is necessary to determine the purpose, objectives, mechanisms of organizational culture, adapted to modern conditions of the educational environment, and understand and accept the goals and objectives of organizational culture by the leader. It should be remembered that the organizational culture of the head of the educational institution implies the readiness of the individual to improve the social atmosphere in which the process of learning, education, development of student youth, the formation of a competitive graduate. From the point of view of management, organizational culture is considered as an innovative and anti-crisis internal factor of strategic management of an educational institution, generalized characteristics of its level

of development: structure, goals, formal and informal communications, decision-making methods, delegation. The organizational culture of the leader determines his personal and organizational qualities and professional competency. This initial impression of the leader forms the idea of his authority as a professional and a person. Organizational culture seems to predict, produce milestones, according to which it is necessary to form important aspects of legal, moral, professional, informational, physical and other types of cultures. This process, of course, occurs by itself, but the consciousness of the leader must focus on the external manifestation of these components, i.e., organizational culture.

Analysis of problems in the formation of organizational culture in the process of professional training of heads of educational institutions provides an opportunity to outline the main positive ideas, trends, the importance of which is relevant and can be used to improve the system of formation of their organizational culture:

- professional orientation of the process of forming the organizational culture of leaders;
- the unity of the process of forming the organizational culture of leaders and their methodological preparation for the organization of management activities in the educational institution;
- introduction to the program of professional training of tasks on the methods of forming the organizational culture of the heads of educational institutions;
- introduction of active learning methods into the educational process in order to form the organizational culture of the heads of educational institutions: problem-solving, discussions, didactic, role and business games, conferences, round tables and improvement of traditional methods;
- introduction of special training courses in the educational process, the content of which is the formation of organizational culture of the head of the educational institution. [11].

In management, there are often factors that complicate or make it impossible for the manager to achieve the expected results. English researchers M. Woodcock and D. Francis include the following factors:

- inability to manage themselves, ignorance of their psycho-physiological capabilities, socio-professional potential;
- vague personal goals;
- stopped self-development;
- inability to solve problems;
- lack of creative approach;
- inability to influence people;

- insufficient understanding of the peculiarities of management;
- weak leadership skills;
- inability to teach;
- low ability to organize a group [3].

At the intersection of external and internal spheres are such factors as the formation of professional consciousness and the system of the value-semantic orientation of the individual. Despite the large number of factors that affect the personality of the leader as a whole, it is value orientations that most significantly and significantly affect development. Development occurs as a result of a crisis experienced by a person both mentally and emotionally, and its effective solution requires appropriate psychological support. Personality development includes not only growth but also regression.

The psychology of professional maladaptation draws attention to the factors that cause regressive phenomena - occupational stress and personal destruction, emotional burnout, role conflicts. Professional adaptation is considered from the standpoint of balance between the subject and the environment - a state of the relationship between the individual and the group when the individual without long-term external and internal conflicts productively performs its leading activities. Professional adaptation has the character of continuous professional self-development, in which a person not only adapts to the profession but also creatively adapts the profession to their characteristics [2].

The presence of occupational stress leads to significant complications in the physiological sphere and mental activity. This is expressed in the difficulties of realization of basic social needs, in the violation of self-affirmation and free expression of creative abilities, in inadequate orientation in the situation of communication and the distortion of the social status of the individual. Researchers have recorded the presence of professional stress in the vast majority of managers of educational organizations in Ukraine (29% of respondents have a high, 41% - medium level). In this case, the higher the position, the more representatives there is a high severity of professional stress [16]. In addition, it turned out that 51% of middle managers have a high level of organizational and managerial stress due to narrow interests, inability to self-knowledge, inability to accept the values of colleagues, low activity and productivity [16]. OI Bondarchuk, having studied about 2 thousand managers in the field of education, found a high level of «emotional burnout» in 28% of respondents. Interestingly, the level of emotional burnout is related to how managers view their life situations. Managers who understand that success is possible through self-realization in all spheres of life are characterized by a high level of personal self-regulation. The researcher

names several factors that can lead to the suspension of professional growth and personal development - intolerance, rejection of opinions other than their, the emergence of a «threat threat complex»; rigid fixation on the professional position of the manager, illegal expansion of ideas about the degree of impact on other people's lives, etc. The same study shows that the problem of personal development is almost not perceived by managers as relevant. Difficulties in the process of self-regulation significantly increase with age and experience of professional activity of managers [2].

Professional personality deformity is a process of the socio-psychological and mental changes of personality under the influence of professional roles, when professional stereotypes of actions and relationships become so characteristic of a person that is projected on other social roles, making it impossible to go beyond this stereotype. The leading types of professional deformations of leaders include authoritarianism, which is manifested in the rigid centralization of the management process, intolerance of criticism; manifestation of despotism; demonstrativeness, emotional focus on oneself (while professional activity is a means of self-affirmation, demonstration of one's superiority); professional dogmatism, simplification of professional tasks and situations in combination with an exaggerated focus on their experience; emotional burnout syndrome, manifestations of indifference with emotional rigidity; generalization of personal negative professional experience; professional aggression, passionate attitude to individual, creative workers; tendency to offensive remarks; social hypocrisy, tendency to moralism, belief in one's infallibility; insincerity of feelings and relationships [1].

Such a person not only has psychologically contradictory traits, but such people maintain their physical and mental health by often exhibiting conflicting behaviours. Leaders with a clear role conflict do not cope with the professional role: their behaviour is aimed at finding ways to relieve internal tension without resolving existing contradictions. Resolving internal conflicts in crisis situations is accompanied by a reassessment of the system of life values, which requires their activity and existential responsibility. Thus, the issue of the relationship «personality - profession» is extremely relevant for the cohort of heads of educational institutions in connection with the workload due to the peculiarities of management.

Conclusions of the research and prospects of further scientific research.

Based on the above, we can conclude that the managerial (professional) competency of the head of the educational institution is a complex structural entity, i.e., a complex competency that breaks down into specific components. Taking into account modern scientific achievements, managerial competency of the head of an educational institution is understood as an integral ability of an individual to build his progressive professional development with the constant complication of tasks and increasing level of achievement. The head of the educational institution must have the skills of new thinking related to the penetration of management into the management activities of the heads of educational institutions.

Today, an educational manager is not just a position, but also great pedagogical art. The activities of the head of any team are complex and responsible, especially when it comes to the head of the teaching staff. This requires not only comprehensive theoretical knowledge and pedagogical skills, perfect mastery of the science of management, a high level of managerial (professional) competency, but also a high level of management culture of the leader as a whole. Therefore, we conclude that the managerial culture of the leader directly depends on his managerial qualification, where qualification is seen as achieving the appropriate level of professional (managerial) competency, i.e., the level of knowledge, skills, professionally significant qualities, general culture and motivation.

Leadership as a leading activity is a common vector and source that determines the only ways of personal development and can be manifested in the form of typical responses, patterns of behaviour, specific beliefs and worldviews, character traits, and so on.

The development of the leader's personality is determined by external and internal factors. The internal ones include the presence of communicative and organizational skills, professionally important qualities and knowledge that determine success in a particular profession. External includes the structure and content of activities, working conditions, organizational culture and system of social roles in the organization. At the intersection of external and internal spheres are such factors as the formation of professional consciousness and the system of the value-semantic orientation of the individual. Despite the large number of factors that affect the personality of the leader as a whole, it is value orientations that most significantly and significantly affect development.

Development occurs as a result of a crisis experienced by a person both mentally and emotionally, and its effective solution requires appropriate psychological

support. Personality development includes not only growth but also regression. Thus, there is an objective need to promote the personal development of managers as a prerequisite for their professional development, the definition of leading psychological mechanisms and conditions that initiate the personal development of managers at different stages of professional activity.

Therefore, the following ways of their creative use are justified: the formation of the managerial culture of the heads of educational institutions is a prerequisite for their professional training. The results of the study are a contribution to the theory and practice of forming the management culture of heads of educational institutions and can be used in special courses, seminars and research on the training of managers, and certain relationships between managerial, organizational and pedagogical culture make it possible to organize management activity of the head of a modern educational institution at a high professional level.

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DIE ROLLE DER MEDIENERZIEHUNG IN DEN INTENTIONEN AKTUELLER FRAGEN DES GESELLSCHAFTLICHEN DISKURSES UND DER FACHDIDAKTIK

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Zusammenfassung:

Eine der wichtigen Fragen, die die aktuelle Entwicklung in mannigfaltigen Bereichen der postmodernen Gesellschaft um die Jahrhundertwende mit sich brachte, sind auch die Veränderungen im Rahmen des gesellschaftlichen Diskurses und der Fachdidaktik, wobei es in der Gegenwart unbestritten auch die virtuelle Realität betrifft. Es handelt sich dabei nicht nur um die allgemeinen Fragen des zeitgenössischen Alltags, sondern es ist klar, dass diese Tatsache v. a. die Rezipienten aus den Reihen der jungen Generation betrifft. Man kann deshalb aufgrund dessen legitim gerade solche Überlegungen hinsichtlich dieses Phänomens zum Ausdruck bringen, da die neuesten Ereignisse im osteuropäischen geopolitischen Raum einen prägnanten Beweis darstellen, dass die Problematik der Massenmedien und ihrer Auswirkungen bzw. auch der Medienerziehung ein wichtiges Echo nicht nur im Hinblick auf die Unterhaltung bzw. erzieherische Funktion seitens der potentiellen Rezipienten bedeutet, sondern immer mehr ist es klar, dass es eine wichtige Stellung auch im Kampf für den demokratischen Charakter und die künftige Zielorientierung der Gesellschaft einnehmen wird.

Schlüsselwörter: die Medienerziehung, die Massenmedien, der gesellschaftliche Diskurs, die Rezipienten, die Fachdidaktik, die Entwicklung der Gesellschaft.

Zum Geleit

Falls die Frage gestellt werden sollte, welches der Gebiete im Rahmen des gesellschaftlichen Diskurses das alltägliche Leben in der heutigen Zeit in fast jeder Hinsicht am meisten beeinflusst, könnte ohne Zweifel eine eindeutige Antwort zum Ausdruck gebracht werden, dass es sich nämlich um die Medien handelt. Es geht in solchen Intentionen v. a. darum, dass gerade die Medien heutzutage nicht nur die Rolle der Darbietung von relevanten Informationen aus der Welt der Technik, Wissenschaft, Politik bzw. der Ökonomik, sondern auch aus dem Bereich der alltäglichen gegenseitigen Kommunikation und Unterhaltung übernehmen. Es besteht aber in dieser Hinsicht zugleich noch ein Problem, dass wir einerseits die Zeitgenossen der postmodernen Gesellschaft sind, deren Charakter einerseits durch einen ständig wachsenden Strom der Informationen gekennzeichnet wird, aber andererseits existiert auch eine reale Drohung darin, dass gerade ein solcher Strom statt der direkten, primären Quellen v. a. die sekundären, vermittelten Informationen darstellt. Diese Entwicklung hängt in der ersten Reihe sowohl mit den verlaufenden Globalisierungsprozessen als auch mit der Applikation von den modernen Informationstechnologien mit einer direkten Reichweite auf die potentiellen Rezipienten dieser Prozesse, bzw. auf die Konsumenten der medialen Errungenschaften im alltäglichen Leben der heutigen Gesellschaft zusammen. Die neuen Medien und die Entwicklung der Informationstechnologien rezipieren dabei die Anlässe, die nicht nur das theoretische Fundament der Informationstechnologien, sondern auch die Elemente der Kybernetik betreffen, wobei in dieser Hinsicht auch die höchst aktuellen Begriffe die Interaktivität und interaktive Kommunikation in den Vordergrund treten, und zwar im Sinne der gegenseitigen reziproken Beziehung aufgrund der Impulse bzw. der dringenden Aufforderungen im Rahmen der existierenden Systeme.

Die Stellung der Medien in den spezifischen Bedingungen der zeitgenössischen gesellschaftlichen Kommunikation und der Medienerziehung

In der Welt der heutigen zwischenmenschlichen Kommunikation und Unterhaltung, die nicht nur in dem realen Raum, sondern auch im Raum der virtuellen Realität beobachtet werden können, wobei aber das Niveau ihrer geistigen Werte fraglich ist, existiert zugleich eine sehr gefährliche Tendenz, dass man heutzutage nicht einmal auch der schädlichen Propagierung verfällt, falls man dabei vergisst, dass es immer und v. a. kontinuierlich notwendig ist, auch den menschlichen Geist zu kultivieren. Die Gefahr einer solchen Tendenz

ist in der Gegenwart höchst aktuell, und zwar nämlich aufgrund der Tatsache, dass die Angehörigen des aktuellen gesellschaftlichen Diskurses unter dem Einfluss des anspruchsvollen Lebens in den Bedingungen einer sich ständig ändernden Gesellschaft gestresst und überangestrengt werden, und infolge dessen flüchten sie immer häufiger in ihrer Ratlosigkeit zu den Anlässen, die ihnen gerade die Massenmedien einerseits zwar prompt bieten, aber andererseits ist hier die Neigung zu den zwar scheinbar einfachen, aber zugleich auch zu den manipulativen Lösungen zu sehen. Das Leben ist aber einzigartig und überhaupt nicht einfach, und deshalb ist es unentbehrlich, die Gesetzmäßigkeiten des Lebens auch aufgrund der Reflexion von der Kunst und Erziehung, die die Menschen während ihrer ganzen Geschichte immer auf den Weg nach der Suche des Wesens ihrer Existenz brachten, zu verstehen, was prinzipiell auch heutzutage gültig ist, obwohl manchmal, was die Form betrifft, aber v. a. im Hinblick auf die Entfaltung der Informationstechnologien, ganz berechtigt festzustellen ist, dass ein solcher Prozess zwar ganz unterschiedlich vollzogen wird, aber zugleich immer aufgrund der eigenen Suche und der individuellen Auseinandersetzung mit sich selbst, wozu aber einen unübersehbaren Beitrag auch der offizielle Bildungsprozess leisten könnte, weil ein solches Potential in diesen Intentionen ohne Zweifel auch hier real vorhanden ist.

Der Rundfunk und das Fernsehen, aber im Rahmen der postmodernen Gesellschaft v. a. das Internet bilden heutzutage, wie daran auch die tschechische Wissenschaftlerin im Bereich der Soziologie K. Šedová erinnert, eine bedeutende Sozialisierungsinstanz, mit deren Existenz auch die parallelen Sozialisierungs- und Erziehungsinstanzen rechnen müssen; als Bestandteil der sozialen Realität, die die heutigen Kinder umgibt, sie bilden ein einzigartiges Curriculum, ohne das die allgemeine Ausbildung in der Zukunft nicht möglich ist, und in einem solchen Sinne ihrer Wirkung wurden in der zweiten Hälfte des 20. Jahrhunderts auch die Konzepte der Erziehung und Ausbildung verändert (siehe mehr Šedová, 2007, S. 19). Die Ansichten betreffs des Reaktionsbedarfs auf die invasiven Prozesse, deren Hauptsymptom das Eindringen von elektronischen Medien in den Alltag war, begannen ungefähr in der zweiten Hälfte der 70. Jahre des 20. Jahrhunderts stark zu sein, und zwar gerade in jener Zeit, als in die Haushalte die Videokultur eintrat, und akut wurden sie um die Jahrhundertwende, also nach der Ankunft vom Internet in die Haushalte im Sinne der interaktiven Bedeutung im Prozess der Kommunikation mit der ganzen Welt (ausführlicher denkt über dieses Phänomen z. B. J. Meyrowitz nach, der an den allmählichen Zerfall eines traditionellen Modells der Kommunikation in der zeitgenössischen Familie erinnert, auch dank dem Wirken von elektronischen, v. a. aber interaktiven Medien, vgl. Meyrowitz, 1986). Nach den Ergebnissen der Forschung, die die Kaiser Family-Stiftung im Jahre 1999 veröffentlichte, verfolgt die Mehrheit der

Kinder die Fernsehsendungen ohne die Aufsicht der Eltern – der Bericht stützt sich dabei auf die Feststellungen in den Statistiken, nach denen ein Drittel der Kinder im Alter zwischen dem zweiten und dem siebenten Lebensjahr und zwei Drittel der Kinder im Schulalter den Fernsehapparat im eigenen Zimmer zur Verfügung haben (Bonfadelli, 2010, S. 495). Im Zusammenhang mit der Applikation von Medien bei den Kindern und den jungen Leuten kann auch der Begriff „Kultur des eigenen Zimmers“ (engl. Bedroom culture) benutzt werden, wenn für die Kinder und Jugend ihr Zimmer ein Milieu bedeutet, mit dem ihre Identität und ihre Privatsphäre verbunden sind. Gerade diese Tatsache veränderte sich im Laufe der Jahre nicht, und zwar infolge dessen, dass es sich um eine Welt handelt, die sich ständig von der Welt der Erwachsenen unterscheidet. Es kam aber in der heutigen Epoche trotzdem auch zu manchen Veränderungen, was insbesondere bedeutet, dass ein untrennbarer Bestandteil mancher Kinderzimmer auch die modernen Technologien wurden, wobei die Kinder und die Jugendlichen immer mehr Zeit in ihrer kleinen Welt gerade im Sinne der Ausnutzung von den Medien verbringen. Mit einem solchen Typ der Kultur ist aber auch das Risiko des Kontakts mit den gefährlichen Inhalten verbunden, ob es sich schon um den Rundfunk, das Fernsehen, das Internet oder auch um die anderen Massenmedien handelt. Die Interaktion von Massenmedien und des Lebens der Gesellschaft als eines der bedeutendsten kulturellen Phänomene in der heutigen Zeit ruft deshalb auch den Bedarf hervor, und zwar v. a. legislativ, aber zugleich auch operativ mehrere Probleme einer anderen Art zu lösen, die aufgrund der sich immer mehr vertiefenden Beziehung von Medien, Kultur und der gesellschaftlichen Kommunikation postuliert werden. Eine der konzisen „Antworten“ auf den Bedarf der Lösung von diesen Problemen ist die Überzeugung, ins Leben der Gesellschaft ein komplexes vielschichtiges System der Kenntnisse, Fähigkeiten und Erfahrungen einzugliedern, die dem Menschen ermöglichen, mit der medialen Produktion, die auch als mediale Basiskennntnis bezeichnet werden kann, effektiv umzugehen. Die mediale Basiskennntnis kann im breitesten Sinne des Wortes als die Kompetenz verstanden werden, im Sinne der breiten Skala medialer Inhalte zu definieren, zu analysieren, zu bewerten und zu kommunizieren (vgl. Zettl, 1999, S. 51). Dieser Definition entspricht auch die allgemein empfangene und gültige europäische Definition, die unter der medialen Basiskennntnis die Fähigkeit versteht, zur Schlussfolgerung zu gelangen, die unterschiedlichen Aspekte von den Medien und medialen Aspekten zu verstehen, sie kritisch auszuwerten und in der Varietät der Kontexte zu kommunizieren (vgl. A European approach to media literacy in the digital environment, 2007). Natürlich, immer öfter wird noch ein wichtiger Aspekt der medialen Basiskennntnis erwähnt – Šedřová (2004, S. 24) führt an, dass die mediale Basiskennntnis nicht nur eine zuständige, bewusste und verantwortungsvolle Auswahl, sondern auch eine

aktive Ausnutzung der gedruckten, audiovisuellen und digitalen Medien jeder Art zwecks Unterhaltung, Informationen, Ausbildung, Ausdrucksweise und Kommunikation umfasst. C. Scheibe definiert die mediale Basiskennntnis mittels fünf Schlüsselaxiomen, die ihre Intentionen charakterisieren: erstens, alle medialen Mitteilungen sind Konstruktionen; zweitens, jedes Medium hat eine unterschiedliche Charakteristik, eigene Vorteile und Vorrechte, eigene Sprache, die benutzt wird; drittens, die Wahl wird vom Publikum getroffen, deshalb finden verschiedenartige Benutzer der Medien in demselben Medium mannigfaltige Bedeutungen; viertens, mediale Botschaften werden mit einem spezifischen Zweck produziert, dabei den Gewinn, die Überzeugung, die Ausbildung, die künstlerische Ausdrucksweise umfassend, und fünftens, mediale Informationen enthalten eingelegte Werte und Ansichten (Scheibe, 2007, S. 525 – 526). Bei der Entwicklung der medialen Basiskennntnis ist als eine Voraussetzung auch der Ausgleich der sozialen Verungünstigung relevant. Das Wesen der medialen Basiskennntnis stellen also auch das kritische Nachdenken und die Kommunikationsfähigkeiten dar, die mittels des Erhörens von Bewusstsein entwickelt werden, und zwar anhand dessen, wie die medialen Botschaften konstruiert werden, was anhand praktischer Anweisungen von Dekonstruktionen bzw. Dekodierungen der in der medialen Welt verbreiteten Informationen, bzw. der Orientierung in den ökonomischen – und Kraftstrukturen der Organisation von Medien und Training in der Ausnutzung der medialen Technologien und der medialen Produktion vollzogen wird. Der Rezeptions- und Interpretationsmodus der medialen Basiskennntnis (vom Lesen der medialen Texte zu ihrer kritischen Auswertung) soll deshalb unentbehrlich mit dem kreativproduktiven Modus verbunden werden (mit der Fähigkeit des Schaffens und Verbreitung der medialen Produkte). Natürlich, die beiden Moden der medialen Basiskennntnis werden allmählich, in der gegenseitigen Verbindung entfaltet, und sie haben deshalb einerseits unterschiedliche Alterslimite, sowie auch andererseits soziokulturelle und gesellschaftlich-ideologische Limite. Ein pragmatischer Effekt der medialen Basiskennntnis, um den es auch in der vorgeschlagenen Beschreibung des vorgelegten Projekts geht, ist der Erwerb der medialen Kompetenzen, im Sinne eines Komplexes von Kenntnissen, Gewandheiten und Stellungen der Menschen in der Beziehung zu den Medien und ihrer Ausnutzung in ihrem weiteren Leben. Polláková erinnert in dieser Hinsicht daran, dass die medialen Kompetenzen alle drei Ebenen der persönlichen Entwicklung von Menschen betreffen: kognitive, psychomotorische und affektive. Auf dem kognitiven Niveau geht es um die angeeigneten Kenntnisse aus der Geschichte betreffs des zeitgenössischen Zustands, Entwicklungstrends der Medien, Prinzipien ihres Funktionierens, ihrer gesellschaftlichen Funktionen, bzw. einer eventuellen Gefahr ihres Missbrauchs, also, über die Entwicklung der Medien

als kommerzieller Waren. Auf dem psychomotorischen Niveau geht es um die erworbenen Gewandheiten und praktische Erfahrungen bei der Arbeit mit verschiedenen Arten der Medien, eine reale Eingliederung in die mediale Kommunikation, und zwar gleichwie in der Rolle des Empfängers und auch des Schöpfers der medialen Kommunikation. Das affektive Niveau bedeutet den Überbau der zwei vorangegangenen Tatsachen – man kann aufgrund der Kenntnisse, Gewandheiten und Erfahrungen im Bereich der medialen Kommunikation kritisch bewerten. Schliesslich werden die neuen objektiven Stellungen herausgebildet, in denen schon alle drei vorangegangenen Elemente der medialen Realität enthalten werden (siehe näher Polláková, 2006, S. 27 – 31). Ein bedeutender amerikanischer Fachmann W. James Potter, der sich auf die Forschung der medialen Basiskennntnis konzentriert, definiert sieben mediale Schlüsselgewandheiten: die Analyse – die Fähigkeit, die mediale Kommunikation in sinnvolle Elemente zu zerlegen; die Bewertung – die Fähigkeit, den Wert eines bestimmten Elementes aufgrund des Vergleichens und eines ausgewählten Kriteriums zu beurteilen; den Vergleich – die Fähigkeit, die Ähnlichkeiten und Unterschiede zwischen den einzelnen Elementen zu identifizieren; die Induktion – die Fähigkeit, in der Kommunikation ein Muster zu identifizieren, und aufgrund dessen zu einer Verallgemeinerung zu gelangen; die Deduktion – die Fähigkeit, eine allgemeine Regel zwecks einer konkreten Situation/Phänomen festzustellen und zu einer Schlussfolgerung zu gelangen; die Synthese – die Fähigkeit der Verknüpfung von mehreren Elementen in eine neue Struktur der Kenntnisse; die Abstraktion – die Fähigkeit, die wesentlichen Elemente aus der Kommunikation zu identifizieren und auf ihrer Basis eine neue Kommunikation herauszubilden, die eine Aussage über das Wesen des ursprünglich Gesagten zum Ausdruck bringt. (Potter, 2004, S. 118 – 135). Man kann dabei noch auch daran erinnern, dass die mediale Basiskennntnis auch heutzutage als ein wichtiger Bestandteil der sog. digitalen Basiskennntnis verstanden wird. Der Ausgleich zwischen den obengenannten Tatsachen der Kreativität einerseits und Produktion andererseits wird aber gerade in diesem empfindsamen Bereich noch immer ungenügend vollzogen: wie es S. Livingstone a M. Bober (2005) feststellen, bevorzugen die Benutzer das Internet eher als ein Medium der Kommunikation als der Informationen, wobei die meisten Sendungen mit dem Akzent mehr auf den Erwerb der medialen Basiskennntnis als auf den Erwerb der mit der Datenaneignung zusammenhängenden Gewandheiten konzentriert werden (Aussuchen der Informationen, ihre Klassifizierung, Senden usw.) . Die Autoren des Beitrags erinnern weiter an die wichtigen Faktoren, die die Kommunikation im digitalen Milieu modifizieren, und sie werden aufgrund dessen ein wichtiger Bestandteil der Ausstattung von digitaler Basiskennntnis: Interaktivität der Benutzer, dynamischer Wechsel der Rollen (mehrere unterschiedliche

Kommunikationssituationen im virtuellen Milieu) und technologische Tüchtigkeit (Applikation von Multitasking, Einlegen von Bild- und audiovisueller Informationen und ihre vorläufige Auswertung, vgl. Lewis, 2007, S. 241 – 242). Dem Konzept von Lewis entspricht teilweise der Zutritt von Henry Jenkins, der zu den Fragen medialer Kompetenzen vom Gesichtspunkt des Spezifikums im On-line- Milieu zutrifft, das seit der Ankunft von Web 2.0 eine aktive Teilnahme der Benutzer unterstützt. Die Kultur, die in sich relativ wenige Hindernisse für die künstlerische Ausdrucksweise und den Bürgeraktivismus enthält, bezeichnet Jenkins als Kultur der Teilnahme oder die Partizipationskultur (engl. participatory culture). Für einen solchen Typ der Kultur ist die Unterstützung von der Entwicklung der medialen Basiskennntnis als eine Voraussetzung des Ausgleichens von sozialer Verungünstigung und der Ergebnisse des kreativen Prozesses sowie auch eine bestimmte Form einer Instanz des informellen Tutors seitens derjenigen, die erfahren sind, zu den wenig erfahrenen Teilnehmern, symptomatisch. Die Mitglieder der Gemeinschaft sind über die Bedeutung der Teilnahme von den Einzelnen überzeugt, und sie bringen eine bestimmte Form der Zusammengehörigkeit zum Ausdruck (Jenkins, 2009, S. XI). Die Partizipationskultur wird mittels : 1. Affiliation zu einer bestimmten On-line-Kommunität realisiert – der Mensch hat z. B. ein herausgebildetes Konto auf dem sozialen Netz; 2. des schöpferischen Ausdrucks – der Einzelne bildet sich die neuen digitalen Inhalte heraus, z. B. Blogs, verschiedene Videoarten; 3. kolaborativer Lösung der Probleme – das alles kann in Form der Teamarbeit online an einem bestimmten Projekt realisiert werden, als Beispiel wird hier das Projekt einer offenen Enzyklopädie Wikipädie angeboten; 4. Zirkulation der Inhalte – darunter soll man die Formierung der Informationsströme verstehen: Blogs, Tonufnahmen, Applikationen, YouTube- Kanal. Der Prozess von Erwerb und Erweiterung von medialer Basiskennntnis wird mit dem Begriff mediale Erziehung bezeichnet (In den USA wird der Begriff media literacy, in Grossbritannien media education, in Frankreich éducation aux audiovisuel, education a l' image et aux medias, in Deutschland wird der Begriff die Medienerziehung benutzt; die Unterschiede in den Bezeichnungen hängen mit einer unterschiedlichen Auffassung des Fachs Medienerziehung zusammen. Der britische Theoretiker der Medien D. Buckingham definiert die Medienerziehung als Prozess des Unterrichts und des Lernens über die Medien, dessen Ergebnis die Medienerziehung ist (2003, S. 4). Der Europarat definiert die Medienerziehung als praktischen Unterricht mit der Orientierung auf die Herausbildung von medialer Kompetenz bei den Einzelnen aller Alterskategorien und Berufsgruppen. Es ermöglicht ihnen den Zutritt zu den notwendigen Inormationen, ihre Analyse und die Fähigket, die dahinterstehenden ökonomischen, politischen, sozialen oder kulturellen Interessen zu identifizieren. Die Medienerziehung lehrt die

Einzelnen die Botschaften herauszubilden und zu interpretieren, die geeignetsten Medien zwecks der Kommunikation und eventuell die Ansichten betreffs des Angebots von den Medien und ihrer Auftritte zum Ausdruck zu bringen. Die Medienerziehung ermöglicht den Bürgern, das Recht auf die Ausdrucksfreiheit und das Recht auf die Informationen zu applizieren. Es bedeutet einen Beitrag nicht nur für die persönliche Entwicklung des Menschen, sondern es verstärkt auch die Teilnahme und die Interaktivität des Einzelnen in der Gesellschaft, es bereitet ihn auf die demokratische Bürgerschaft vor und verstärkt das politische Selbstbewusstsein (Dokument Nr. 1466/200). Nach E. Poláková ist das Hauptziel der Medienerziehung, den Ausgebildeten den Erwerb medialer Basiskennntnis und die Aneignung medialer Kompetenzen zu ermöglichen. Zu den weiteren Zielen der Medienerziehung gehört: die Vertiefung dessen, wie die Medien funktionieren, wie sie organisiert werden, wie die Aussagen in den Medien gestaltet werden, wie in ihrem Rahmen die Realität konstruiert wird, - den Objekten der Medienerziehung kritische Analyse der medialen Inhalte beizubringen, - bei den Empfängern eine positive Wirkung zwecks der Aufnahme und Verarbeitung der medialer Aussagen zu erhöhen, - die Hilfe den Objekten im Rahmen der Medienerziehung beim Erwerb der notwendigen Gewandheiten, bei der Herausbildung von eigener medialer Inhalte. (Poláková, 2006, S. 24 – 25). Nach der Europäischen Charta der medialen Basiskennntnis sollte der Mensch fähig sein, - die Medientechnologien effektiv zwecks Zutritts, Aussuchens, Versammelns und Mitteilens medialer Inhalte mit dem Ziel der Befriedigung von individuellen- und Gruppenbedürfnissen und Interessen - dazu gehört auch der Zutritt und Entscheidungen aufgrund der Auswahl aus einer breiten Skala der medialen Formen und Inhalte, und zwar aus verschiedenartigen kulturellen und institutionellen Quellen, - das Verstehen jener Tatsache, wie und warum die medialen Inhalte herausgebildet werden, sowie auch der damit zusammenhängende technische, juristische, ökonomische und politische Kontext, - kritische Analyse der Techniken, Sprache und Konventionen in den Medien und die Bedeutung ihrer Botschaften, - Benutzung von Medien zwecks schöpferischen Ausdrucks und der Kommunikationsweise von den Gedanken, Informationen und Ansichten, - Identifizierung, Vermeidung oder Ablehnung der medialen Inhalte und Dienstleistungen, die nicht gewünscht, beleidigend, verschlechternd und schädlich sein können, - effektive Benutzung von Medien zwecks Festigung demokratischer Rechte und Bürgerrechte, bzw. der Freiheiten (Europäische Charta der medialen Basiskennntnis, 2014). Besonders wichtig ist die Entfaltung der Medienkompetenzen im sozial wenig anregenden Milieu. Das wenig anregende Milieu wird anders auch als sozial verungünstigendes Milieu definiert, bzw. laut Kennzeichen: 20190423221277910 Gesetz Nr. 245/2008 über die Erziehung und Ausbildung §2, Abs. B. als das Milieu, in dem die

Familienbedingungen sowie auch die sozialen, kulturellen und ökonomischen Bedingungen ungenügend die Entwicklung von emotionalen, moralischen und willensstarken Eigenschaften des Menschen anregen. Dieses Milieu bietet ungenügende angemessene Anlässe für die Entwicklung der Persönlichkeit von Menschen. Es betrifft die Einzelnen, die infolge ihrer sozialen Stellung einen beschränkten Zutritt zu einigen gesellschaftlichen bzw. materiellen Gütern haben, z. B. unter dem Einfluss ihrer Herkunft, Religion, des sozialökonomischen Status usw. Als marginalisierte Gruppen der Bevölkerung werden jene Gruppen der Bevölkerung bezeichnet, die sich am Rande der Gesellschaft, bzw. in der sozialen und kulturellen Isolation befinden. Infolge dessen haben sie auch einen Mangel an Informationen; ihr Zutritt zum Arbeitsmarkt, zur Kultur und zur Teilnahme im Rahmen der Entscheidungen an den gesellschaftlichen Prozessen wird auch beschränkt, und sie werden schliesslich auch den verschiedenen Formen der Diskriminierung ausgestellt. Im breitesten Sinne des Wortes gehören dazu auch die Bürger mit einer bestimmten Gesundheitsbehinderung, die in den Siedlungen oder am Rande der Städte lebenden Kommunitäten der Roma, Kinder und Jugend, die älteren Leute, die Asylanten, die Obdachlosen, die Arbeitslosen und auch die anderen Einzelnen, für die die Armut und die soziale Ausschliessung charakteristisch sind. Eine der Prioritätsaufgaben im Bereich der Soziapolitik der EU ist auch die Erhaltung der sozialen Zusammenhaltbarkeit. Die Gemeinschaft reagierte auf die sich verschlechternde ökonomische Situation in den einzelnen Ländern aufgrund der Akzeptanz der Lisaboner Strategie. Es bedeutet einen Komplex von Massnahmen für alle Staaten der Gemeinschaft. Eines der Grundziele ist, in den einzelnen Lebensgebieten die Mechanismen herauszubilden, die Armut, Marginalisierung und soziale Exklusion zu verhindern, und zugleich die verungünstigten Gruppen der Einwohner zu beschützen, sowie auch für sie die Chancengleichheit zu verbürgern. Die Slowakische Republik wurde in die Realisierung der Lisaboner Strategie im Jahre 2004 aufgrund des strategischen Dokuments Der Nationale Aktionsplan der sozialen Inklusion eingegliedert.

Die Umwandlungen der Rolle von den Medien im Hinblick auf die aktuelle Entwicklung im Rahmen des gesellschaftlichen Diskurses

Das, was in der Gegenwart im Zusammenhang mit dem alltäglichen Geschehen in der ersten Reihe beobachtet werden kann, ist die Tatsache, dass die Rolle von den Quellen der Informationen jeder Art von Massenmedien übernommen wurde. Es wird dabei zugleich als die Folge der Entwicklung der postmodernen Gesellschaft markant empfunden, dass statt der primären und authentischen Quellen ein sekundärer und vermittelter Strom an Informationen

ständig wächst. Zugleich ist ein begleitendes Merkmal im Rahmen einer solchen Entwicklung auch die Umschichtung bzw. Transformation der Bedeutungen in den einzelnen Bereichen des gesellschaftlichen Diskurses, wobei aber zu bemerken ist, dass zugleich auch eine ganz spezifische Plattform zwecks der Prozesse der Kommunikation herausgebildet wird. Infolge der obengenannten Tatsache kommt es zu mannigfaltigen Umwandlungen v. a. im Bereich der gegenseitigen Beziehungen betreffs solcher Phänomene, die v. a. die Kultur, Identität und Macht darstellen, was logischerweise einen wesentlichen Einfluss auf die potentiellen Rezipienten im Rahmen eines solchen Prozesses und auch in der Stellung sowohl seiner Schöpfer als auch der Konsumenten hat.

Ein relevanter Faktor, der in diesem Zusammenhang noch genannt werden sollte, ist v. a. die Interaktivität im Sinne der strategischen Herausbildung von neuen Erfahrungen und des angeregten Interesses zwecks eines potentiellen Empfängers bzw. sogar eines direkten Konsumenten von Kultur- und Werbungsprodukten. Ein weiterer Begriff, der dabei nicht übersehen werden kann, kommt sehr oft auch im typologischen Bereich bzw. im Bereich des Genresbewusstseins zum Ausdruck, und zwar v. a. aufgrund eines unklaren Charakters der Grenzen im Rahmen der Forschung solcher Prozesse, was schliesslich auch zur Herausbildung der Phänomene die Pluralität und die Interaktivität wesentlich beitragen kann.

Für eine bestimmte „Brücke“, die in einer solchen Hinsicht die Existenz von mehreren zeitgenössischen Phänomenen verbindet, kann eine interaktive Kommunikation im Sinne einer reziproken Beziehung von zwei, bzw. auch von mehreren Systemen gehalten werden. Gerade in den postulierten Intentionen geht es ganz eindeutig um die Modifizierung des sich formierenden Utilitarismus, und zwar in der ersten Reihe im Sinne seiner Berechtigung als einer ethischen Theorie, für die das allerwichtigste Kriterium des sittlichen Handelns v. a. sein auf die Befriedigung der persönlichen Bedürfnisse konzentrierter Charakter darstellt. Das, was aber bei der aufgestellten Problematik noch unbedingt bemerkt werden sollte, ist jene Tatsache, dass im Rahmen der praktischen Realisierung von solchen Bedürfnissen in der Gegenwart eindeutig ein wesentlicher und unübersehbarer Widerspruch entsteht, dass statt der ursprünglichen Realisierungsvorstellungen dieser Theorie mit dem Akzent auf den menschlichen Geist im alltäglichen Leben der zeitgenössischen Gesellschaft eher die materiellen Werte bevorzugt werden, was ganz markant auch im Bereich der Applikationsmöglichkeiten von einzelnen Massenmedien zum Ausdruck kommt.

Es handelt sich deshalb auch um die Frage der Grundtendenzen einer weiteren Entwicklung gerade in diesem Sinne, weil das menschliche Leben sehr mannigfaltig ist, was logischerweise unbestritten auch einen legitimen Anspruch auf das Glück umfasst. Obwohl scheinbar ein solcher Anspruch mit

der aufgestellten Problematik in den vorgelegten Überlegungen nur indirekt zusammenhängt, jedoch muss man sich auch daran erinnern, dass mit diesem Gefühl neben den anderen Faktoren auch die Kategorie eines angenehmen Erlebnisses verbunden wird. Ein solches Erlebnis kann aber schliesslich nur aufgrund der Humanisierung bzw. einer geistigen Kultivierung der Gesellschaft erreicht werden, wobei man natürlich eine bestimmte Rolle der Medien in dieser Hinsicht einerseits zwar nicht übersehen kann, aber andererseits beruht z. B. das Phänomen der Werbung, wo der Einfluss der Medien in der heutigen Gesellschaft vielleicht am markantesten repräsentiert wird, v. a. in der materiellen Basis, wobei bei die Erfüllung der Sehnsucht nach dem wahren Glück des Menschen vorwiegend die inmateriellen Werte bevorzugt werden, was der Verlauf der menschlichen Geschichte während ihrer ganzen Existenz immer bestätigt.

Es sollte aber dabei auch darauf hingewiesen werden, dass für einen relevanten Faktor in dieser Hinsicht auch der Bereich der alltäglichen pädagogischen Praxis gehalten werden sollte, da der Einfluss der Massenmedien in der heutigen Gesellschaft v. a. bei den jungen Rezipienten beobachtet werden kann, wobei es zugleich klar ist, dass in der heutigen Gesellschaft, die sehr widerspruchsvolle und gefährliche Tendenzen aufweist, ein wichtiges Ziel ist, sich gerade auf die inneren Werte zu konzentrieren, die in einem bedeutenden Masse bei der Veränderung des gesellschaftlichen Bewusstseins, in der Umwandlung von sich selbst, aber auch der Welt und der Zielorientierung der ganzen Gesellschaft eine grosse Hilfe leisten können.

Es handelt sich zugleich auch um die Überzeugung über den Bedarf der Kunst und der inmateriellen Werte überhaupt, was ihren Anteil betrifft, sich selbst zu humanisieren und zu sozialisieren. Die Medien beeinflussen nämlich alle Mitglieder des gesellschaftlichen Diskurses ohne jegliche Ausnahme. Das, was aber in dieser Hinsicht hervorgehoben werden sollte, ist jedenfalls v. a. die Aufgabe, das Potential dieses Phänomens zu unterscheiden, und zwar sowohl im positiven als auch im negativen Sinne des Wortes. Zugleich entsteht aufgrund einer solchen Aufforderung auch der Bedarf, was insbesondere gerade die Angehörigen der jungen Generation betrifft, und zwar die Aufforderung zu unterscheiden, was richtig bzw. unrichtig ist. Im Zusammenhang mit den vorgelegten Überlegungen soll zwecks Erreichung des postulierten Ziels gleichzeitig noch beigefügt werden, dass eine wirksame Hilfe in einer solchen Hinsicht gerade die Medienerziehung leisten kann.

Im Hinblick auf die obengenannten Tatsachen ist noch ein Faktor hervorzuheben. Die aktuelle Entwicklung der menschlichen Gesellschaft wird in den ersten Jahrzehnten des 21. Jahrhunderts v. a. durch die Phänomene der Integration und der Globalisierung gekennzeichnet, was ihr Echo gesetzmässig

auch im Rahmen der Medienerziehung findet. Die Welt hat sich v. a. im geopolitischen Raum des osteuropäischen Blocks um die Jahrhundertwende radikal verändert, wobei die Beseitigung des eisernen Vorhangs zwar die gesellschaftlichen Verhältnisse radikal anders veranstaltete, aber die neuesten Ereignisse sind gerade in diesem Raum trotzdem auch ein Zeugnis dafür, dass die Stabilität der realisierten Veränderungen noch immer nicht endgültig garantiert werden kann, wobei ein wesentliches Potential einer solchen Gefahr ihre Wurzeln gerade im Wirkungsbereich der Massenmedien hat. Es tritt dabei ganz markant in den Vordergrund, dass die Massenmedien und die Applikation der neuesten Informationstechnologien nicht nur positive Auswirkungen haben, sondern ihr ungeheueres Eindringen in alle Bereiche des gesellschaftlichen Diskurses führte auch zur Entstehung eines neuen Phänomens, das heutzutage unter der schon allmählich etablierten Bezeichnung „Brainwashing“ bekannt wird. Natürlich, die Existenz dieses Phänomens sollte im Sinne von Erreichung relevanter Ergebnisse noch einer gründlichen und ausführlichen Erforschung unterzogen werden, aber das, was in diesen Intentionen ganz eindeutig schon auf den ersten Blick ist, bildet die Tatsache, dass es einen direkten Zusammenhang mit der Herausbildung des Informationskriegs hat, der im Spiegelbilde der aktuellen Ereignisse und Entwicklung des gesellschaftlichen Geschehens eine direkte Bedrohung der demokratischen Errungenschaften in Europa bedeutet. Zugleich bildet aber die Existenz dieses Phänomens eine schöpferische Aufforderung auch für die Problematik im Rahmen der Medienerziehung, die im osteuropäischen geopolitischen Raum zwar noch immer in der anfänglichen Phase ist, auch trotzdem ist es v. a. aufgrund der Erfahrungen in dieser Hinsicht im Bereich Westeuropas möglich, solchen negativen Tendenzen einen resoluten Widerstand zu leisten, wobei eine berechtigte Erwartung existiert, dass zum Erfolg eines solchen Prozesses auch die alltägliche pädagogische Praxis wirksam beitragen kann.

Schlusswort

Als am Anfang der vorgelegten Überlegungen die Frage gestellt wurde, was in der heutigen Zeit den gesellschaftlichen Diskurs am meisten beeinflusst, dann kann man anschliessend ganz eindeutig die Kongruenz darin finden, dass es sich um die Kommunikation handelt, obwohl dieses Phänomen im Vergleich mit der Vergangenheit einen ganz anderen Charakter aufweist. Während in den vorangegangenen Epochen die Kommunikation „face to face“ realisiert wurde, es änderte sich dabei im Rahmen der postmodernen Gesellschaft v. a. der Raum, in den die Kommunikation übertragen wurde. Es geht in einem solchen Sinne um

eine unübersehbare Veränderung zugunsten der virtuellen Realität. Man kann dabei auch eine Parallele mit der epochalen Erfindung des Buchdrucks im 15. Jahrhundert erwähnen, wobei Johannes Gutenberg dadurch die Fundamente der neuzeitlichen Gesellschaft, die Bildungselemente und auch die Kommunikation untermauerte, ohne die die aktuelle Entwicklung im heutigen gesellschaftlichen Diskurs kaum möglich wäre.

Der Buchdruck kann unbestritten für den Vorgänger der aktuellen Formen der Kommunikation gehalten werden, was um die Jahrhundertwende einerseits in den vielfältigen Möglichkeiten neuer technologischer Errungenschaften, aber andererseits sekundär auch im Zusammenhang mit den prinzipiellen Veränderungen in der osteuropäischen Gesellschaft nach dem Jahre 1989 und anschließender Trends auch im Rahmen multikulturellen Charakters der postmodernen Gesellschaft zum Ausdruck gebracht wird. Es wäre deshalb in keinem Falle richtig, die Mannigfaltigkeit der Medien und ihrer Anwesenheit in allen Bereichen des gesellschaftlichen Diskurses zu übersehen, was besonders wichtig v. a. im höchst aktuellen Zusammenhang ist, die Medienerziehung aktiv und wirksam in die alltägliche pädagogische Praxis einzugliedern. Es sollte dabei aber noch betont werden, dass die Medien in „den Rollen“ sowohl der Erzieher als auch der Instrumente und Objekte der Erziehung aufgefasst werden.

Die obengenannten Tatsachen verlangen aber seitens aller beteiligten Teilnehmer dieses Prozesses v. a. ein hohes Mass der Erudition, da in der ersten Reihe gerade jener Faktor berücksichtigt werden sollte, dass die Zielgruppe im Rahmen eines solchen Bemühens die Angehörigen der jungen Generation sind, deren Aufgabe ist, in der nahen Zukunft die Verantwortung für die weitere Richtung der Gesellschaft zu übernehmen.

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LEVEL STRUCTURE OF SELF-REGULATION OF THE SYSTEM OF ORGANIZATIONAL ABILITIES IN ADOLESCENCE

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Abstract:

The article uses a systematic approach to the analysis of levels of self-regulation of the system of organizational skills of adolescents. It is determined that among the methods of psychodiagnostics of organizational abilities in scientific and psychological research there are such areas as: communicative, motivational, activity, cognitive, reflective.

The methodical complex of research of organizational abilities according to the psychological characteristic of the personality of the organizer included: methods which give the chance to define displays of organizational abilities in behavior in the corresponding organizational situations; methods that explore the personality of the developing organizer.

With the help of quantitative analysis of the research results, a small percentage of the total number of respondents with a high level of organizational skills was identified. Correlation analysis showed that there is a positive relationship between the level of organizational skills (according to the expert survey) and a high general level of communicative activity, high general level of social intelligence, high level of self-regulation such as programming and modeling and predominant altruistic personality.

According to the results of factor analysis, it was determined that the self-regulation of the system of organizational skills consists of individual-typological, socio-psychological and reflective levels. And some of its components are also of a comparative nature. The obtained information on the representation of individual-typological and socio-psychological levels of self-regulation of the system of organizational skills in the two factors with the greatest load requires additional analysis, which will make the prospect of the study.

Key words: structure of organizational abilities, adolescence, levels of self-regulation, system approach, directions of psychodiagnostics of organizational abilities.

The urgency of the work is due to the need to apply to research the organizational skills of such a modern scientific methodology as a systems approach. Investigating changes in the system (in our study - the dynamics of organizational skills in the development process), it is important to note changes in the structure of the system. It is due to connections that its self-regulation is ensured. Methodologists distinguish two types of connections: first - between homogeneous elements (horizontal hierarchical structure); secondly - between the elements that are in a certain relationship (vertical hierarchical structure). Hierarchy (multilevel structure) is a feature of the system, which is the system of organizational skills. Characteristics of the multilevel phenomenon are: consistent vertical arrangement of subsystems; priority of actions and goals of the top level; the dependence of the actions of the upper level on the performance of the lower levels of their functions [1; 2]. These characteristics were not used by psychologists to study the system of organizational skills, especially the age dynamics of its self-regulation.

As a result of theoretical analysis it was determined that among the methods of psychodiagnostics of organizational skills in scientific and psychological research distinguish such areas as: communicative, motivational, activity, cognitive, reflexive [3]. The communicative direction of psychodiagnostics of organizational abilities differs in that it distinguishes them as the leading communicative component, ie the component associated with interpersonal relationships. Motivational direction is based on the conditionality of organizational skills, the desire to own the resources of power, the focus on successful outcome and self-realization. The activity direction is based on the diagnosis of organizational skills as an integral quality of the subject of activity based on the results of management activities or by determining the degree of readiness for management activities. The cognitive direction includes the diagnosis of flexibility, creativity, divergence of thinking of the organizer's personality, as its leading quality and ability to make decisions. Self-regulation is a feature that is a representative of the reflective direction to the key characteristics of organizational skills.

Purpose: to identify the features of the functioning of the system of organizational skills in adolescents at different levels of its self-regulation.

According to the psychological characteristics of the organizer's personality, the set of methods for studying organizational skills should include: methods that allow to determine the manifestations of organizational skills in behavior

in relevant organizational situations; methods that explore the personality of the developing organizer; and methods of studying the organization of the group in which the leader-organizer operates. According to these groups, we have proposed the following techniques.

The first group included a method of expert assessment of organizational skills according to the parameters of L.I. Umansky (practical psychological intelligence; psychological selectivity; psychological tact; social energy; demanding of others; criticality; propensity for organizational activities; individual differences in organizational skills) and methods for diagnosing manifestations of organizational skills in the experimental situation "Arch" (S.V. Sarychev and O.S. Chernyshov) [4; 7].

The second group included such methods of studying personality traits that allow to study its intellectual features (method "Diagnosis of social intelligence" J. Gilf Orda, M. Sullivan), formal-dynamic features in the communicative sphere "Questionnaire of formal-dynamic properties of personality" V.M. Rusalova), communication styles (methodology "Orientation of the individual in communication" S. L. Bratchenko), features of self-regulation (method "Style self-regulation of human behavior" V.I. Morosanovoi, E.M. Konož), such leading motives of the organizer as the attitude to the situation of uncertainty (method of K. Stoichevo "Tolerance to uncertainty"), motivation to succeed (method "Motivation to succeed" T. Elersa) and motivation to avoid failure (methodology "Motivation to avoid failure" T. Elersa).

The third group of methods for diagnosing organizational skills should complete the diagnostic complex. But this group was not included in our study due to the fact that the works of representatives of the school L.I. Umansky already noted a direct link between the level of organization of the group and the qualitative growth of leaders-organizers in it [7].

The study, which involved the experiment, were students of 9 classes of secondary schools in Kharkiv numbering 150 people (93 - boys, 57 - girls) aged 14-15 years.

Quantitative processing of the results of the ascertaining research showed that the subjects who have a high level of organizational skills make up a small percentage (23%) of the total number of subjects. They have a high degree of manifestation of ability to unite members of group for performance of the general business; the ability to distribute the responsibilities of everyone, control and stimulate their implementation; understanding others and being able to be understood by others; authority and initiative; the role of the organizer (ie the person who can be entrusted with solving organizational tasks). The vast majority

of adolescents (59%) moderately expressed some qualities of the organizer, ie belong to the average level of development of organizational skills.

Correlation analysis showed that there is a positive relationship between the level of organizational skills (according to the expert survey) and a high overall level of communicative activity ($p < 0.01$), a high overall level of social intelligence ($p < 0.01$), a high level of such features of self-regulation, such as programming ($p < 0.05$) and modeling ($p < 0.05$) and the predominant altruistic orientation of the individual ($p < 0.01$).

Correlation analysis data were supplemented by factor analysis data, the use of which is due to the following considerations. Group data matrices allow to isolate fewer factors compared to individual ones, because the factors can be only those principles of categorization that are invariant for the entire sample.

Data processing was performed by the principal components method, followed by Varimax rotation using a package of statistical programs SPSS. R. Kettel 's screening criterion was used to determine the number of factors. Five relatively independent, orthogonal factors have been identified explain 54.1% of variations in values on scales. Each factor included from 3 to 7 indicators with different factor load and correlation indicators not less than 0.5 and not more than -0.5. Factor weight reflects the correlation of the vector that corresponds to a particular scale and the selected factor. In addition, it demonstrates how expressed in this scale the content that describes the factor. The factor load sign does not show a meaningful characteristic, but which pole of the factor this or that scale belongs to.

Table 1: Factor matrix: the structure of organizational skills of adolescents

Indexes	Factors				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Communicative ergy	0.755				
Communicative plasticity	0.714				
Communicative speed	0.617				
Communicative emotionality			0.846		
Intellectual activity				0.527	

Communicative activity	0.917				
Total activity	0.676				
General emotionality			0.781		
General adaptability	0.636		-0.579		
Planning				0.607	
Evaluation of results				0.638	
Flexibility of self-regulation	0.534				
General level of self-regulation				0.738	
Understanding the emotions of communication participants			0.630		
Cognition of transformations of verbal behavior		0.803			
Understanding the logic of interaction development		0.511			
Cognition of behavior		0.785			
Third-party assessment of organizational skills		0.554			
Authoritarian orientation of communication					-0.725
Dialogic orientation of communication					0.679
Manipulative orientation of communication					-0.576
Socio-perceptual abilities		0.783			
Focus on role behavior		0.907			
Factor load	4,640	4,615	3,334	3,240	2,595
Percentage of total variance	13.6	13.6	9.8	9.5	7.6

Let's focus on the characteristics of each factor (see Table 1.)

The first factor explains 13.6% of the total variance and has a factor load of 4.64. It includes the following indicators: communicative activity (0.917), communicative ergy (0.755), communicative plasticity (0.714), general activity (0.676), general adaptability (0.636), communicative speed (0.617), flexibility of self-regulation (0.534). According to the content of these indicators, this factor was called by us „Temperament“. This factor combines a number of qualities of a formal-dynamic nature. Such qualities underlie individual-typological features of personality. Most of them are largely genetically determined, ergy those whose logic of development is determined not by the content of the activity in which the subject is involved, but by heredity. Indeed, ergy, adaptability, speed and flexibility can be generalized in different types of activity of the subject or selectively in some of its types. It is the presence of a tendency to some activity and determines the predominant manifestation of formal and dynamic qualities in a particular activity. Therefore, this factor makes it possible to get an idea of what characteristics of temperament are the levels of self-regulation of the system of organizational skills, which can be called individual-typological.

The second factor explains 13.6% of the total variance and has a factor load of 4,615. It includes the following indicators: focus on role behavior (0.907), knowledge of transformations of verbal behavior (0.803), knowledge of behavior (0.785), socio-perceptual skills (0.783), external assessment of organizational skills (0.554), understanding the logic of interaction (0.511). According to the content of these indicators, this factor was called by us “Mutual understanding”. The characteristics included in it can be attributed to the structural component of organizational skills, which is responsible for their socio-intellectual characteristics. All the characteristics included in this factor are socio-psychological. Depending on how the subject of organizational activity is able to process information related to collective activity, its success depends. In addition, the processing of any information is carried out at different levels: sensory, perceptual, mental. The degree of coverage of all these levels of processing of socio-psychological information in the activity of the subject of organizational activity is a factor in the quality of this activity. In addition, the product of coverage of all these levels is mutual understanding. In this regard, this factor characterizes the qualities that determine the level of self-regulation of organizational skills, which can be called socio-psychological.

The third factor explains 9.8% of the total variance and has a factor load of 3,334. It includes the following indicators: communicative emotionality (0.846), general emotionality (0.781), understanding of emotions of communication participants (0.630), general adaptability (-0.579). According to the content of

these indicators, we called this factor “Emotionality”. The qualities included in this factor can be attributed to the structural component of organizational skills, which is responsible for their emotional and adaptive characteristics. The emotional component of self-regulation has been a traditional subject of study of the individual and his activities. Regarding organizational activities, the authors mainly focused on the ability to control their own emotions and sometimes slow down their power. However, the ability of the organizer to involve people in joint activities is often insufficient without strong emotional support. What exactly are the parameters of emotionality needed in such a situation? The answer to this question gives a list of characteristics that are included in the third factor. It turns out that both the general and personal emotionality of the organizer and his emotionality in the acts of interaction are important for self-regulation of the system of components that make up his abilities. Based on the above, the qualities presented in this factor can be attributed to the emotional component of self-regulation. It would be incorrect to allocate it to a separate level, as this component itself is multilevel and such that at least includes individual-typological and socio-psychological levels.

The fourth factor explains 9.8% of the total variance and has a factor load of 3,240. It includes the following indicators: the general level of self-regulation of behavior and activity (0.738), evaluation of the results of behavior and activity (0.638), planning of behavior and activity (0.607), intellectual activity (0.527). According to the content of these indicators, this factor was called by us “Self-regulation”. The qualities included in this factor can be attributed to the structural component of organizational skills, which is responsible for the regulatory characteristics of the individual. Despite the fact that we have called this factor conditionally “Self-regulation”, it relates mainly to those of its features that are associated with the activity of the individual at the conscious level. It should be noted that in this case we mean not only the awareness of what is happening, but also a number of so-called metafunctions, which in management are called management functions. By the way, in the science of management recently, special attention is paid to self-management, which actually means the functions of management in the application to itself. The answer to the question of which of these functions are most important for self-management can be found in the content of this factor. The way a person is able to plan, rethink and evaluate their own behavior and activities, is a reflective level of self-regulation of the system of organizational skills.

The fifth factor explains 7.6% of the total variance and has a factor load of 2,595. It includes the following indicators: authoritarian orientation of communication (-0.725), dialogical orientation of communication (0.679), manipulative orientation

of communication (-0.576). According to the content of these indicators, this factor was called by us "Orientation of communication". The qualities included in this factor can be attributed to the structural component of organizational skills, which is responsible for their communicative and stylistic characteristics. The fifth factor actually included those qualities that are associated with such a substructure of the psyche as personality orientation. And, since among the system of components of personality orientation, its orientation in relation to issues related to relationships, is leading to organizational activities, it is the content of the latter factor. In addition, the most significant were authoritarianism, dialogue and manipulateness in this direction. Since these are actually stylistic characteristics of individual communication, which are due to the peculiarities of its orientation, this factor may form the basis of the characteristics of the stylistic component of the system of self-regulation of organizational skills. It turns out that this factor characterizes not the level, but the component of self-regulation of the system of organizational skills, which itself has a comparative structure, as well as the third factor.

Based on the above, we can conclude that the self-regulation of the system of organizational skills consists of individual-typological, socio-psychological and reflective levels. And identified by the results of factor analysis, some of its components are also comparative in nature.

The fact that the individual-typological and socio-psychological levels of self-regulation of the system of organizational skills were represented in the two factors with the greatest load, requires additional research and rethinking, which will perspective our further work.

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PODENKO A.V:

Level structure of self-regulation of the system of organizational abilities in adolescence

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