

Dear readers,

you are getting your hands on the next issue of the journal *Social Pathology and Prevention*. As is good practice, studies and articles related to current events are published in the magazine. They deal with problematic areas of social life in the context of education, important topics that resonate in the social sciences. In this issue, the authors respond with their contributions to the current situation in the period after the Covid-19 pandemic and analyze various aspects of the impact of the pandemic on the lives of seniors. In the crosshairs of the authors of the studies, the multigenerational family, the relationships of its members, and their influence on education, from the oldest members of the household to the youngest, are once again in the spotlight. They also deal with selected specifics and problems of today's education, working mothers, and the need for professional institutional support, as well as mothers raising children with special needs, such as children with autism spectrum disorders. By contributing to the discussion, the selected author tries to point out possible solutions affecting the quality of life of seniors in the postproductive age.

In the first study, the author focusses in more detail on the consequences of the social exclusion of seniors in the period after the Covid-19 pandemic. Lockdown meant reduced space for life, but paradoxically, often increased social distance. During the period of movement restrictions, older members of families suffered in a special way, especially in single-person households, but the quality and frequency of contacts in social care homes was reduced in a special way. The seniors, set aside for social isolation „in the interest of their own protection“, could not meet their family, which was for them a source from which they previously drew joy and thus gradually lost the motivation to live. Moreover, in a polarised social atmosphere, in which the culprits of the spread of the so-called crowns, often got into the burden position. They were left without contact with the loved ones they were used to, but also with friends, interests and education. They could not even meet their peers, whom many also met in activities of interest outside the family during their studies at universities of the third age, as the author of the first post analyses in more detail.

Another post also deals with grandparents, their position, and relationships within the current family. It is particularly focused on the multigenerational family, in which the author draws attention to various aspects of the weakening of the position of grandparents in the Central European family. Grandparental influence for personality formation is necessary in the upbringing of grandchildren, as the author states, for several reasons. At the same time, it brings closer the essence of intergenerational learning, its meaning, and roles in the family environment. It points to the importance of developing intergenerational activities and supporting interactions between grandparents and grandchildren in the family, as an important means and tool for their social learning and mutual enrichment. The educational actions of grandparents are understood as a transgenerational transfer of values, understood primarily as an enriching process necessary to maintain the continuity of society.

The study by the author, which analyses the social aspects of early education and the social development of an individual, deals with the importance of the optimal educational influence of an adult on personality formation. It begins with an analysis of personality development already in the prenatal period and continues intensively with the prescription of the child's interaction with adults throughout the entire period of childhood. The article draws attention to the quality of the child's relationship with the caregiver and their fundamental influence on the further social development of the personality and successful functioning in later life. The author tries to propose a new theoretical concept through primarily repeated, permanent interaction, in which the children would acquire the qualities that determine their success in interaction in adulthood. In the end, he draws attention to some risks of the absence of a primary caregiver in childhood, which can lead to some specific socialisation disorders.

In the discussion section of this issue, you can read about one of the possible alternatives for how seniors can continue to maintain and develop their hobbies and interests after retirement, which often play a more important role in the post-productive age than in the productive period and significantly help adaptation to senior age. As an example of good practice, the author presents an analysis and prescription of activity – in the case of the club activity of the retired military club in Liptovský Mikuláš. It is an organised and planned activity that allows seniors to participate in the sociopolitical, cultural, educational and sports life of society. This is a significant opportunity for wider social integration, maintaining adaptability and social inclusion of individuals.

The magazine also publishes contributions that capture important events; in this issue you can read a report from the institute's teachers about an important event – the annual international scientific conference on family issues, which took place in November at the Institute of Pedagogical and Psychological Sciences of the Faculty of Public Policy of the University of Silesia in Opave.

I wish you an interesting and inspiring read.

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