

This thesis focuses on the issue of systematic and excessive pursuit, for which the English has come to use the term stalking. This work is divided into theoretical and empirical parts. The first part introduces the phenomenon of this offence and the typical patterns of behaviour, with which a known or an unknown offender harms the victim. It describes the main types of pursuit, attention is being paid to assessing the dangerousness of pursuit. In this connection, the work offers an insight into the current knowledge about offenders of dangerous pursuit and clarifies the classification of the basic offender groups. It is described who may be potential victim of stalking and it is named important advices and recommendations in case of victimisation. It presents the view that the only efficient solution to cases of pursuit is not only a matter of the police, but requires an interdisciplinary approach. It is mentioned a question of possible interventions and their effectiveness. At the end of the first part it is looked upon stalking by sociological view. In the second empirical part are presented three case studies of the real ex-partner stalking, they are compared and it is made a content analysis of short messages of one of the cases, which stalker sent to the victim.