

Abstract

The thesis deals with Distance Adoption from the public perspective. First, the thesis discusses socio-demographic indicators that are most commonly found in poor countries. First of all, it discusses various types of social inequality and then poverty. The characteristics go on to the anchoring of the term Third World and education in it. It seeks to offer some reasons why it is children are denied an education. It then lists 17 goals that the UN wants to achieve by the year 2030. This is to make life better for people in third world countries. The second part of the theory begins ...humanitarian aid to affected areas around the world. They are presented here the types of natural disasters that cause a wide range of calamities. The text then flows the most common forms of aid. The third part of the theory takes a closer look at adoption from a legal point of view. The concept of adoption is explained and enriched with information from the Statistical Yearbook from the field of labour and social affairs (2018-2021). Adoption is presented up to the international level. This section provides information on the Hague Convention on information and rules in adoption of a child abroad. The fourth part of the theory first describes the organisations that mediate. The overviews of the organisations are presented in several tables. The initial table presents diocesan and archdiocesan charities, while the second table adds information on other Czech institutions. The work then turns to the development project itself. It is easy to outlined here is the historical development of the first development projects of the Archdiocesan Charity Prague. The project also deals with the inclusion of candidates in the Distance Adoption Programme, and their financial support in education. The thesis insinuates certain rules necessary for the assignment of a child to prospective adoptive parents. Profiles can be seen on two types of websites of the child to facilitate the adoptive parents' decision. Subsequently, they are developed information regarding communication between the adoptive parent and the child. The next section explains the practical implementation of the research. The objectives, research topics, methodology and data collection techniques. Hypotheses and conjectures form a separate topic. Finally, the thesis consists of presentation of the research itself.

230 respondents (184 women, 46 men) participated in the study. 1) I assume that women in the Czech public are still more active in any kind of charity activities. 2) Respondents who permanently reside in towns with a population under 100,000 and in towns with a population over 100,000 are more likely to be involved in the Adoption at a Distance project from a financial point of view. Compared to respondents who permanently reside in towns with up to

2000 inhabitants and in towns with up to 5000 inhabitants, 3) Respondents who permanently reside in towns with up to 100,000 inhabitants and in towns with over 100,000 inhabitants have more opportunity to contribute financially. Thus, the contribution limit above 1000 CZK may be realistic for them. 4) I assume that the Czech public who will participate in the Distance Adoption project will not have any criteria for the frequency of receiving letters from the adopted child., 5) I assume that the Czech public who has the financial possibility to participate in the Distance Adoption project will support the child throughout the study period.

Results: The assumption that women in the Czech public are increasingly active in any kind of charitable activity was confirmed in the research. One of the most likely reasons why women give more money is a different perspective towards money. For men, money represents success, power and prestige. For women, it represents one way of freedom, achieving goals and personal security.

Financial hypotheses about charitable overspending 2) Respondents who reside in cities under 100,000 people and in cities over 100,000 people are more likely to be involved in Adopt-a-Distance from a financial perspective. Compared to respondents who permanently reside in towns under 2,000 inhabitants and in towns under 5,000 inhabitants. The relationship is not there. I assume that the association can be found for other variables that will reach closer values than looking for deeper associations for permanent residence. For example, the association with the income level of all persons living in the same household 3) Respondents who have a permanent residence in municipalities with up to 100,000 inhabitants and over 100,000 inhabitants have the opportunity to contribute more financially. Thus, the contribution limit above 1000 CZK may be realistic for them. In large municipalities there is an accumulation of more money among people. From this it can be deduced that people residing in these municipalities will have a higher financial limit when giving charitable aid. But research has shown that there is no relationship between these variables. The correlation is attributed to the income level of all people living in one household.

Hypotheses of the Development Project Adoption at a Distance 4) I assume that the Czech public that will participate in the project Adoption at a Distance will not have any criteria for the frequency of receiving letters from the adopted child. I think that donors will enjoy the opportunity to help someone and thus improve their future prospects. For many donors,

receiving letters may be more of a bonus that they see as a nice gesture. I assume that the Czech public, who are financially able to participate in the Adoption at a Distance project, will support the child throughout the study. There is a correlation between the variables. 64% of respondents think that the help directed within the framework of distance adoption is definitely meaningful. Some distance from meaningfulness is held by 27% of respondents. They do not put as much emphasis on meaning, but still believe that the project is meaningful to some extent. Therefore, one of the possible relationships is sensuality, which is supported by direct correspondence between children and adoptive parents. A more regular correspondence might have contributed to a greater bond between donors and children. On the other hand, there are greater financial costs involved, which include administration, postage, etc. Letters may be lost during the journey. If the amount of money for child support were raised, regarding the greater frequency of letters, this might discourage other prospective adopters. The amount would not be entirely insignificant. How many donors would subsequently change their minds about adoption? Another option is to develop more email, which would allow respondents to receive more correspondence. With the new electronic communications, donors could, for example, send videos in addition to traditional letters, which would enrich the regular correspondence.

5) I assume that the Czech public, which is financially able to participate in the Distance Adoption project, will support the child throughout the study period. The relationship between the variables is. Financial income will always influence the length of support and the amount of support. It is clear that respondents are cautious and prefer not to make any promises. No one knows what the financial balance will be in the future. I am aware that many respondents found it very difficult to think about the length of financial support because the current financial situation is not favourable. I believe that even if donors, for whatever reason, cannot continue to financially support an adopted child, it is great that they have participated in this type of aid directed to third world countries. The organization can then seek out another donor to continue their support.

Assumptions: I believe that over the past 3 years, the areas of natural disasters and health care have been the areas that respondents have been most involved in charitable giving. Especially those that occurred on the territory of the Czech Republic and affected a wide area of Czech society. Over the last three years, respondents have contributed most to the socially vulnerable and sick people, to the health sector and then to natural disasters. The choice of areas can be

guessed to some extent, because the confluence of different events has caused a great solidarity among people. I guessed the greatest preference for charity work only partially.

What is surprising in the research? 67% of respondents do not care where the aid is directed. But on the other hand, only 20% of respondents send regular financial aid abroad. I came to the conclusion that the respondents can limit their charitable field of action only to the Czech Republic, where they can help according to current problems and situations.