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**PŘÍKLAD PÍSEMNÉHO TESTU** K PŘIJÍMACÍM ZKOUŠKÁM

Test: **AJ** Kód uchazeče – uchazečky: .....

Výsledný počet bodů: .....

**ODPOVĚDI – PIŠTE V ČESKÉM JAZYCE**

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Odpovídejte na základě přečteného textu:

	Odpovědi pište v českém jazyce	
Pro co je rodina nejdůležitějším faktorem?		1-2
Co rodina ovlivňuje?	1) 2)	1-2
Co pomáhá rodina utvářet? (uveďte alespoň tři motivy)	1) 2) 3)	1-3
Které jsou nejdůležitější funkce rodiny v současné společnosti? (uveďte alespoň čtyři)	1) 2) 3) 4)	1-4

Do které funkce rodiny nejsilněji zasahoval stát v období socialismu?		1
Co musí rodiny naučit děti v oblasti volného času?		1
S čím se potýkají současné rodiny? (uvedte alespoň tři příklady)	1) 2) 3)	1-3
Ve kterých případech se může pro dítě realizovat forma náhradní rodinné péče v podobě pěstounské péče?		1-2
Může být dítě svěřené do pěstounské péče, která je s dítětem v příbuzenském vztahu?	Zaškrtněte: ANO NE	1
Může být dítě svěřené do pěstounské péče neznámé osobě?	Zaškrtněte: ANO NE	1
Jak dlouhé vzdělávání musí pěstouni absolvovat?		1
Co mají pěstouni dělat ve vztahu k biologickým rodičům?		1-2
Na co se specializuje institut pěstounské péče na přechodnou dobu?		1-2
Může být dítě svěřené do přechodné péče na základě rozhodnutí biologických rodičů?	Zaškrtněte: ANO NE	1

Jak často se přezkoumává, zda důvody pro pěstounskou péči na dobu přechodnou trvají?		1
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Pomůcka:

foster care – pěstounská péče

tutelage – opatrovnictví

# Topical questions of the substitute family care in the Czech Republic with a special attention to the process of foster families preparation

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**Abstract.** Authors deal with the substitute family care in the Czech Republic. Attention is concentrated on a conception of the substitute family care as a form of a children care in that children are raised by “substitute” parents in an ambience that is very similar to a natural family life. In the Czech Republic, the substitute family care is always preferred to an institutional upbringing. The aim of the article is to describe the system of the substitute family care in the Czech Republic and to introduce a foster care as one of the institutes of the substitute family care. Authors paid attention to a foster care and to a temporary foster care in the context of a professional preparation of foster families. The professionally led preparation in the Czech Republic is legally regulated by performing some law provisions of the social and legal children protection.

**Key words:** substitute family care, family functions, custody, foster care, tutelage, adoption.

## 1 Introduction

A family works as the most important factor in a process of socialization and upbringing of a child. It significantly impacts an initial development and a formation of child’s personality. It also participates in a creation of child’s lifestyle and child’s value orientation. A family provides care and material security, it shows solidarity with all its members and plays an irreplaceable role in the process of emotional background creation for its members, and it has to ensure a sense of safety and security.

A family carries out a lot of functions towards its members and towards our society. Family functions undergo development and react to a current situation and needs of our society. Stašová or Kraus mention family functions enumeration [1, 2].

Below mentioned family functions are the most significant ones:

- **Biological-reproductive** – has an importance for an individual and also for the society. The heart of this function does not change, but parents’ point of view on their children does – especially in the developed countries. The child is being viewed as an obstacle in parent’s career or in their self-realization. Some families have to consider their financial situation at the moment when they intend to have a child.

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Those are the reasons why birth rate is declining and the number of children in families is smaller (compared with for example during the post-war period) are common in the developed countries nowadays.

- **Social-economic** – living in abundance is one of the leading conditions of feeling life satisfaction in contemporary Czech families. This was proved by e.g. An exploration of Czech family lifestyle [3].
- **Protective (caring)** – especially in the socialism era the state strongly interfered in providing the necessities of life and the health care in the Czech Republic. At present families are responsible for satisfying this function. Due to this responsibility some families may have increased financial and time strain. This is the reason why the function is sometimes being satisfied only in a limited range and quality.
- **Socializing-educating** – a family plays a key role in the process of preparing children for their future practical life. A child acquires habits and good manners in the society. In pursuance of family members' socializing interaction it is necessary to understand both positive and negative influences and examples. Also other factors enter into the process of socialization (school, children of the same age, mass media) and they may create opposite pressures and requires. There are also risks in unsuitable upbringing styles, e.g., too liberal or too authoritative. Changes may be observed also in intergenerational relationships, this topic was processed by Ondrejkoř [4].
- **Recreational** – it is typical of contemporary lifestyle in developed countries that children have historically more leisure time, but they cannot use it very well. Families have to teach children how to use their leisure time actively by hobbies that encourage child's personality development, individual predisposes and talents. The skill to relax well is one of the main requirements of the healthy lifestyle education.
- **Emotional** – is a function that is essential and irreplaceable. When it comes to a failure in one of above mentioned functions, family may be substituted by a society and its system of social, health, educational and other institutions. In case of emotional function failure it is not possible to replace it by anything.

Apart from above mentioned reasons the fulfilling of family functions is being endangered by other circumstances which are a reflection of a changing Czech society. Contemporary Czech families have to face phenomena as a growing isolation, disintegration of family life, considerable parental workload, lack of time to spend together, high divorce rate, etc.

There exists an institute for substitute family care in the Czech Republic for cases when families cannot fulfil their functions due to above mentioned reasons. Bubleová and Kovařksay that this in practice means "...the child is being brought up by "substitute" parents in the environment, that is as similar to the life in the natural family as possible" [5, 7]. Concord among Nožřřová may be generally said that the issue is an option of an unshared care of children who cannot grow up in their own family or are not brought up by their biological parents [6]. According to article 971 of the Civil code a substitute family care is always preferred to an institutional care. A substitute family care is established and also expires by the judicial decision. In the Czech Republic the substitute family care is protected by the Constitution of the Czech Republic, Convention on Rights of the Child, also in chapters II and III of the second part of the act No. 2012-89 Coll. Civil Code, in the act No. 1999-359 Coll. on the Social and Legal Protection of Children, in the act No. 2013-292 Coll. on Special Court Procedures and in act No. 1963-99 Coll. Civil Procedure [7]. First of all the court has to find out whether it is possible to entrust a child to the care of some close person or acquaintance or not. After this step a substitute parent is chosen from a group of vetted candidates for a substitute family care who are kept in a county Council registers.

The substitute family care in the Czech Republic includes following forms: foster care, temporary foster care, boarding out a child with another natural person, tutelage, adoption.

The purpose of our study is the process of preparation for future foster parents so below this are in more detail described two substitute family care institutes – foster care and temporary foster care. Three remaining institutes will be described in brief.

### **1.1 Foster care**

A foster care is mentioned in chapter III of the second part in articles 958–970 and it is elaborated in detail in fifth part of the act No. 1999-359 Coll. on the Social and Legal Protection of Children.

It is a form of a substitute family care that is being considered in case when children cannot live with their biological families and cannot be entrusted to a care of some other natural person or to be adopted. In the family of a foster parent, for the child is ensured life that is similar to the life in a biological family. In the Czech Republic a foster parent may be a person who is related to the child, a person who is close to the child and also a person who is unfamiliar to the child. A child may be fostered out to an individual, a married couple or also only one individual from a married couple, but in this case an approval from the wife/husband of the individual is necessary [8]. A court may determine a foster care for an indefinite period of time or for a definite period of time as long as there is an obstruction in the family (e.g. family crisis etc.) that keeps biological parents from caring of their child. Parents may ask for returning their child in personal care and in case that it is in the interest of the child, the court may grant this request according to the article 959 of the act No. 2012-89 Coll.

A foster care is a service guaranteed and supported by state, since 1. 1. 2013 the foster care is viewed as a service for children. It came to a professionalization that gives foster parents duties and rights (detailed described in works of Bubleová or in the act No. 1999-359 Coll. on the Social and Legal Protection of Children) [8]. This is closely connected to the preparations that foster parents have to complete. It is also an obligation to make an agreement with an authorized organization or with the Authority for Social and Legal Protection of Children. Máliková (in Bubleová, 2014) claims that a part of the families support is also an inspection of a foster caring, providing education for foster parents [7]. For example, foster parents in the Czech Republic have to take part in twenty-four hours of specialized education. Foster parents are supposed to support and allow child to be in a contact with his or her biological parents unless the court has decided in a different way. Foster parents are eligible for so called foster parents allowance according to the act No. 1999-359 Coll. on the Social and Legal Protection of Children) [7].

### **1.2 Temporary foster care**

The temporary foster care institute is confirmed in the Czech legal system since 2016. This institute specializes in a short-term care of children who temporary cannot live in their own families. Zimová and Bubleová mention that the meaning of a temporary foster care is to give an instant assistance to threatened children [7, 8]. As those children are usually placed suddenly in a situation when they do not have a chance to be with their families, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs puts forward large requirements to foster parents: . . . it is the case of a very specific group of foster parents who should be professionally prepared, supervised and regularly professionally trained. Foster parents who are specialized in temporary foster caring should be stable personalities with good prerequisites and abilities to take care of a child. They have to have an adequate conveniences and they decidedly should be well informed about temporary foster care they had knowingly decided for [9].

The child may be put in the custody only by legal action when the Authority for Social and Legal Protection of Children submits a proposal. At least every three months the court has to review whether the reasons for carrying out the decision still last or not. In case the reasons cease, the court has to decide on following upbringing of the child again. A temporary foster care may be determined for maximally one year [10].

All rights and obligations of foster parents follow from the act No. 2012-89 Coll. Civil Code and from the act No. 1999-359 Coll. on the Social and Legal Protection of Children. Those rights and obligations are identical with all rights and obligations of long-term foster parents [8].