

Abstract

The bachelor thesis is dealing with possibilities of harm reduction resulting from using non-alcoholic substances in clubs and festivals by testing these substances.

Empirical part is focused on needs of testing non-alcoholic substances in this kind of places. It focuses on research if visitors of the clubs are interested in this kind of service. Respondents were also asked if they saw this kind of harm reduction as a suitable intervention. The method of the research used was semi-structured interview with 7 respondents. The respondents were selected in the first phase randomly, then in the second phase by snowball method. Research was made directly in clubs.

Theoretical part is focused on risks which are connected with recreational using non-alcoholic substances as well as on methods of intervention and preventive programs in clubs – their purpose and principles they are governed by. Bachelor thesis further describes the methods of testing the quality of non-alcoholic substances that are used abroad. It also comments on how testing the quality of non-alcoholic substances operated in the Czech Republic before 2010 and after that date when the Ministry of Interior changed its attitude toward testing non-alcohol substances and issued its official statement prohibiting further testing. The author aims also to analyse the possibility of testing non-alcoholic substances from the perspective of human dignity and evaluate the legitimacy of the Ministry of Interior's attitude against the concept of human dignity.