

The first aim of this thesis is to find out reasons of life failures of children that leave a particular family style children's home (FSCH) at the age of 18. The second aim is to suggest certain steps that could help to resolve the unsatisfactory situation.

This issue is dealt in a following way: At first, the history of residential care in Czech Republic is briefly recapitulated. Then the particular FSCH and the way of life in it is described in details. After that I focus on an examination of family life and the socialization process of individuals in common conditions. I compare the results with reality at the FSCH, its family style and the scopes of socialization in it.

I have found out big deficiencies that probably significantly participate on the crisis of the children who have left the children's home. The deficiencies are particularly in these two areas:

1. The FSCH has so far approximated to a family mainly in outer aspects (the interior). In other characteristics - not so clear at first sight, but more essential for education – the FSCH hasn't approximated to a family yet.

2. Preparation for independent life is not very well developed in the FSCH. The environment of the FSCH mainly supports opposite (dependent) strategies of overcoming problems, which continues this way until the last moment of children's stay there.

In the last part of this thesis I suggest several ways to solve the two problems mentioned above. I hope that these solutions at least partly deal with all the deficiencies recorded during my research. The transformation process within the residential care in Czech Republic started in 1960s-70s and since the fall of communism in 1989 it has made great progress. The point of the thesis is to show an acute need of further development of this process.