

Abstract

The aim of final thesis is to describe raising a child after divorce and the role of men and women in children's life. The theoretical part defines terms – family, divorce and the education. The author is trying to find if there is still man as a main educator of children even after divorce.

In empirical part the author analyses the interviews based on principles of grounded theory. The aim of empirical part is to clear up, how adults feel by taking care of their parents and if they miss the paternal and maternal role in their life. The practical part was described and based on interviews with people from 20 to 30 which parents got divorced in they 8 to 13 years of age. The author defines the categories and codes based on interviews and in general describes the model of raising children by mothers.

The main issue is that the young people missed the maternal and paternal role in their lives and as a result of this is that the young people have problem in coping with authorities. The interviewee state that they have more critical view on their own relationships and that the communication is the basic stone of every relationship. Another important discovery is that the young people are not sure if they would like to have their own families and children. Most of the young people are afraid of their own failures in their relationships. Other affect of divorce is that people from incomplete families are less self-confident and are more anxious. In some families mothers were more strict, especially with boys. Educational role in families where mother or father is missing take grandparents, siblings or other relatives. In the most cases, fathers resign on education after divorce. If the father wants to be a part of their children lives, usually it results in the fact that the children do not take and accept their father as an authority.

Key words

Family, Divorce, Education, , raising a child, parenting style, maternal role, paternal role, co parenting