

The thesis describes and evaluates how the government acceded to an education of the Roma during the time of communism and after the year 1989. The thesis places emphasis on clarifying contemporary situation of education of the Roma.

The first part of the thesis focuses on the period from 1945 till 1989. Education became an instrument of assimilation. The intention of communistic government was to eliminate romani language and culture. Education system did not reflect different ethnicity of romani children, who have not reached high-level of education. This part is for example concerned with so-called "gypsy" schools, analyses efforts of the government to involve romani children in school attendance and their results. The thesis also discusses reasons of failure in education of the Roma e.g. problems with tuitional language. Moreover, it cannot be leaving out a chapter about education of child in romani family.

The second part of the thesis is concentrated on the situation after the year 1989. In spite of the political changes education system has not reflected romani children for a long time. A certain shift became between 1997-2000, when the government measures started to be used. This part of the thesis deals with the government measures, the conception of integration, educational law and other important documents about this theme. Furthermore the discriminational and segregation factor is interpreted. Important part is concerned with procedures, which allow equivalent way to education for romani children. The thesis calls attention to problem with implementing compensatory procedures in education of romani children everywhere where they are needed. Schools and teachers have not supported these changes too much. In addition question about national education and private schools are discussed.

To sum up, in these days education is consider as a main instrument of integration and the way how to solve welfare problems of romani community.