

Analysis and evaluation of positive law of benefits which are drawn by people in the Czech republic was my main intention. The result of frequent amendments is questionable interpretation of particular provisions and decline of legal certainty, because neither instructed employees who work in employment offices or in others can help general public.

In the Czech republic there is a strong social-democratic feeling from interwar period that is receding from the reality of our lives. Quick economic changes during 90' caused admission of liberal measures. These consequences carried into effect, that Czech family policy of the beginning of this millennium is a combination of various ways, very difficult to be classified.

On the one hand I see a problem in current concepts of role of the family by young people because it devaluates gradually which you can notice in a big amount of divorces, fall of marriages, in a way to postpone pregnancy, drop of new-born babies etc.

On the other hand it is necessary to say, that in fact, there is still distrust in a case to employ mothers of small children and that's why it is very difficult to join both, care about family and building of career. Compared with other developed countries employers placed in the Czech republic offer parents who would like to work for, still few opportunities how to get half-time job or establish a company kindergarten.

If I shall mention some benefits I must appreciate parental benefits because of their flexibility in a possibility to choose length of the pumping according to your mind or in a possibility to change it despite meaning disadvantage for the most used 3-years variant. Plenty of parents were pleased by choice to give their children to kindergarten at the age of 2 without losing parental benefits. Even more I can say the support of parents of small children whose age causes the claim to these benefits, seems to be objectively generous. The same high support is provided in Slovakia, Austria, Germany, France, Ireland and Norway.

In the same positive way I would like to assess the financial backup during maternity leave. Because of the total amount of money provided and length of the maternity leave, the Czech republic belongs to the most munificent countries. Although I must mention the limit of daily financial allowance affects young mothers with starting salaries in a negative way and of course also women with well-paid jobs. Especially for them it means drop in their earned income. A new adjustment of these benefits tries to compensate for that disadvantage by extending of personal force at least, for example providing of drawing of maternity pay to fathers. It is a very important change. It can help fathers to share care about their children more than before and in the same way it ensures parents to consider the advantages and the disadvantages of being on maternity leave.

Flat cancellation of the claim to get maternity grant seems to me like a little bit reckless decision because of large costs which are joined with the care about a child. The maternity grant should cover purchase of things necessary for a child. Despite being increased regularly, the addition on the amount of subsistence causes lot of mothers do not meet conditions to get this grant.

In conclusion it is possible to say I hope in success of our government and fundamental targets of family policy, determined in The National conception of support of families with children from 2008, will come true – for rise and stability in families:

- to create social atmosphere and conditions more favorable
- to eliminate barriers and social pressures which families must face up to
- in order to support and stabilize awareness and importance of family values in our society, to enroll suitable political arrangements.