

The basic mission of the state is to create the conditions for the stability and to regulate the social climate, to absorb the social tension and by the development of social activities to stabilise the situation in the society in order to enable the social subjects fully develop, affect and realise their targets by their own forces. These efforts intend to establish the conditions for the social defensibility of the social reform and/or minimize its impacts. In order to assure this target, the state disposes by the wide system of legal, financial and institutional instruments.

The aim of this thesis is the global evaluation of the actual legislation on the security of the people in socially indisposed situation; this people enters under the application of the Act No 117/1995 Coll., on social state aid, Act No 108/2006, on social services, Act. No 110/2006 Coll. about the existential minimum and Act No 111/2006 Coll. on aid in material necessity. When I evaluated the practical problems with the realisation of these systems I have resulted from the experience of the employees of the Employment office in Tábor and of the Department of social affairs and public health of the Office of region South Bohemia.

The state social aid is the integral part of the social state policy. The benefits of the state social aid form the integrated system, which is mostly assigned for the families with the unprovided children and for solution of some others social situations, described in this thesis. By the mathematics organisation, usage of the computer and informatics technology, the system of the state social aid benefits (allowances) represents one of the most modern social systems. There are 2500 persons employees in whole system; his effectiveness is high and the error rate irrelevant.

The act on the aid in the material necessity resulted from the critical evaluation of the initial state.