

Summary

Increasing numbers of missed children to pre-school education are debated political agenda, which is paid in recent years much attention. This thesis focuses on selected cities in the Ústí region, in which it was carried out Examining the city's strategy in addressing the shortage of places in kindergartens. The aim of the study was to analyze how the institution kindergarten conceive community as their founders are more motivated and influenced by their particular decisions regarding the operation of schools and municipalities to the requirements of the above policies and actors reflect.

In this thesis used a case study method, the analysis of individual cases of municipalities and their strategies. Another method used was semi-structured interviews and content analysis with representatives of the municipalities in the Ústí region who were previously e-mail communications asked for cooperation and familiar with the objectives and content of the work. Institutional analysis was used mainly in the definition of legislative and policy documents. I also used a descriptive analysis of documents, especially when statistical data processing and data registers.

The theoretical approach is the theory of implementation, specifically participating participatory model where municipalities take over the goals of public policy, cooperation with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports and seek his support, especially financial, in the form of grants, with the emphasis on the social objective, which is to eliminate a scarcity of places in kindergartens. As another theory I have used the human capital theory and the theory of social reproduction. The theoretical starting point is the multi-level governance that affects the aforementioned research problem.

After the analysis of semi-structured interviews and content analysis, I answered in the conclusion to the research questions. The objective was achieved.

Selected municipalities in the Ústí region using the capacity of kindergartens to 100 %, the city Bílina only 85 % and currently has a vacancies in nursery schools. All the surveyed municipalities cooperate with registries and work with the demographic data that could potentially prevent problems with insufficient capacity kindergartens. Interviewed the village in the last three years to respond to the increased demand for places in nursery schools by establishing a new nursery school (Bilina in 2008 was built a new kindergarten with 50 seats), in Klášterec nad Ohří

there was an increase in original capacity kindergarten 25 points. In the future, does not increase the number of children signing up to pre-school education, rather the opposite. City Klášterec nad Ohří and Anonymous have prepared an operational solution if the number of applications continues to increase early childhood education, other municipalities do not have a solution, anticipated growth of children. The biggest problem in creating vacancies in nursery schools, municipal representatives perceive the central level and local level to ensure cooperation and a better definition of the powers and competences. The issue of lack of places in kindergartens is the most by respondents affected by funding from the state and also demografickými data, while also priorities of municipalities in budgeting and financial contributions.

The findings of the research thesis can be applied to the entire Ústí nad Labem Region. It is an analysis of selected cities and a description of their strategies in dealing with deprivation of places in kindergartens. It is therefore possible to continue the research in the Ústí region or to do research, for example, in the Central Region, where the situation is the lack of available places in kindergartens worse. I would like to define the issue as a new framework for the contentious debate over public policy, especially in terms of the local level, the difficult position of municipalities in addressing the issue, a deficit of communication and cooperation between the state, county and just communities.