Abstract

This thesis focuses on the harmonization of work and family life of single mothers with preschool children. Due to the many changes in family behavior which also leads to the increasing numbers of single-parent families and due to the fact that in the vast majority of single-parent families constitute a mother living with at least one minor child, this thesis deals with single mothers. The harmonization of work and child care is also different for mothers with preschool or school age child. Considering this fact and the problems with giving children to nursery schools this thesis pursues only single mothers with preschool age child. In the thesis there are used three theoretical basis which are feminization of poverty, child poverty and the theory of family economics. Through these theoretical basis this thesis describes the changes in family behavior, legal framework of single parenting and problems associated with single parenting, as well as the instruments for support of harmonization of work and family life. To achieve these objectives secondary data was used. The work also examines the strategies of single mothers and their difficulties at harmonization of work and child care, for which was used primary data from qualitative research. For single mothers harmonizing work and child care is important very supportive extended family. By contrast problems were identified such as poverty, unavailability of suitable employment that would enable not only financial security of the child, but also overall child care, unpaid alimony from the father and the lack of support from family and social policy.