

The thesis deals with the issue of singletons. Its main question is directed to the childhood of singletons and its importance for the whole life of a human. It wonders whether the childhood of singletons affects humans in adulthood, or in which areas and which way. The thesis is divided into two parts, theoretical and part of the research. In the first part basic terms are defined which constitute the basis for the second part of the work. The research part of the work is more extensive and forms the core of the thesis. It is a qualitative research. Biographical design, specifically the realistic biography, has been used as the most appropriate research plan. First, three interviews were made and processed - depth probes of the respondents who grew up as the singletons. The analysis of the probes divided the interview into three stages: childhood upbringing, the upbringing of their own children and self-education. After processing the individual parts of the research, the final synthesis revealed that the childhood of the respondents and the fact of being an only child had a significant impact on their overall life. It affected their childhood and also the following life stages. The biggest deficit of the singletons was in socialization, predominantly in the area of interpersonal relations and communications, due to the limited natural contacts with contemporaries, hence the lack of social training. At the same time exploring the cognitive parts of the respondents indicated that the increased stimulation of cognitive functions of an only child, given by its life among adults, may accelerate the intellectual development of the child. On the other hand, a large amount of stimulus brings the risk of overloading the child and the limit of its decision-making capacity.

keywords:

education, socialization, family, only child and his childhood, game, friends, relationships, social skills, conceit, self-efficacy, level of aspiration