

English Summary:

The thesis "The State Support for Families in the Social Protection System – the Comparison of the Current Situation in the Czech and Slovak Republics" focuses on the comparison of the current direct financial aid to families with young children. The attention was paid to the social situations associated with pregnancy, motherhood and parenting, as the birth of a child means economic and social consequences for most families, especially the increased financial costs connected with education and child care and parenting and the negative impact of motherhood on employment of the women with young children.

The theoretical part defines the principles, objectives and models of family policies and their ability to deal with social events of the families with children. In the following part the quick analysis of the participants was carried out in order to assess their attitudes and interests as for the family policy. The basic objectives and principles of the family policy in both reference countries are articulated explicitly in the national family policy concepts and are focused on the socio-economic situation of the families and on the reconciliation of family and working obligations. As well as the attention of political parties devoted to the family policy focuses in particular on the actions leading to the balance between work and a family, the adjustment of the maternity and parental leaves and the related benefits, paternity leaves and the child care services. This thesis deals with the description of the historical development of the state aid in former Czechoslovakia. Subsequently the thesis analyses the current state aid to the families in different countries according to the set criteria. Based on the comparison of various instruments, certain differences were found in their designs. Some actions contain the elements that are more favourable in the Czech Republic and some are better in the Slovak Republic. In the terms of income compensation, the Czech Republic is more generous in the support of family child care, unlike the Slovak Republic. However, in the Slovak Republic the child benefits and birth grants are provided on a universal principle, while in the Czech Republic they are directed only to the low-income families. In the terms of harmonization of work and a family the actions in the Slovak Republic are more complex and they allow parents to reconcile better the care of the child and the working duties. The analysis revealed that both countries should support fathers more in order to be able to participate in the full-time child care, as

well as the two countries should pay more attention to the affordable and quality services and flexible workloads, as the reference states are still deficient in these areas.