

Abstract

The aim of the thesis is to find and describe important moments that led to the enforcement of the psychiatric care reform. This reform was adopted 24 years after the fall of the communism. Until then, all attempts to change the psychiatric care system had failed. This healthcare segment has long been underfinanced and mainly institutional care prevails. Often, aftercare is not ensured, so it is very difficult for a person who is released from care to be involved in normal life. Also, stigmatization of people with mental illness prevails. Here, reform represents a solution to these and many other problems that the current psychiatry has. This research should answer the question why this strategy was successfully enforced and what was behind it. Using the theory of three currents and interviews with important actors, it discusses the various events and circumstances which have been used by the policy promoters to successfully achieve the approval of the reform. It examines the different motives of actors, their function and roles in the creation and promotion of the reform. The causes of enforcement are sought both in the Ministry of Health itself and in the EU or interest organizations outside the traditional institutions. The thesis can answer the question whether in this case it was the usual process of promoting strategies or a sequence of random events, and can possibly also be used as an inspiration for other public policy promoters.