

In my work I tried to explain the reality of the country in time of collectivization and analyze in more detail, how the collectivization developed and how the orders of Communist Party were executed. I also tried to analyze how the Czech country has changed since the Second World War. For my work I chose village Křepeň in Sedlčany district, which was displaced in time of so – called Protectorate.

Collectivization in Czechoslovakia can be divided in two phases. The first phase begins in 1949 after the communist takeover in 1948 and after ratification of the law about the United agricultural association. It was very strong intervention in the life of village population and the end of their personal farming. Farmers were forced to entrance into association. Some of them, which was called kulak, were persecuted, locked in prison and their property was confiscated. The first phase ended in 1953 when the crisis of collectivization broke out. Economic situation of the United agricultural association was bad before 1953 and most of farmers left.

Collectivization was more successful in the second phase which began after 1954. In this period farmers were persuaded about good collective idea and majority of them entered into the United agricultural association.

Despite of farmers's unconcern and apathy about entrance into agricultural association, the socialist restructuring was ended in 1960.