

Abstract

The presented work deals with the changes in social policy in Czechoslovakia after World War II. These changes have been illustrated on the specific example of the Law on Combating Alcoholism. The aim of this thesis was to broaden the knowledge of how the problem of alcoholism in Czech society after 1945 was perceived, monitored and assessed. It also assesses the ways to eliminate this negative phenomenon by state institutions and other organizations. The period described in the study is from May 1945 to April 1948, when the Law no. 87/1948 Coll., on the fight against alcoholism, was passed. The hypothesis – which was confirmed – was that the state's effort to ensure better care for citizens was demonstrated by institutionalization of the fight against alcoholism and by associated greater intrusion into personal rights. The thesis is divided into four chapters, the first chapter describes the perception of alcoholism in the context of the post-war socio-political situation in Czechoslovakia, the second chapter is dedicated to initiatives and single particular individual resolutions that led to the draft law on combating alcoholism. The third chapter analyses the law itself and the final, fourth chapter deals with other activities that have been kept in the fight against alcoholism. The study is based mainly on archival and historical sources and literature.