

Abstract

In this thesis I am concerned with a Foucauldian analysis of neoliberal government and application of this concept in the Petr Nečas's government.

The Foucauldian analysis of power is a constant critical process that is supposed to modify according to changing terms. Foucault argues that the core of the art of government is a conflict. He doesn't understand the modern history as a history of law and peace. From the Foucauldian point of view the modern history has always been the history of conflict of two races. The winning race determines law and rules of the whole society. It means that law and freedom are tools of governance.

The basis of Foucault's concept is a relationship between power, knowledge and subject. This relationship constitutes technologies of governance. Foucault talks about three techniques - pastoral power, disciplinary power and bio-power. The bio-power is especially in the modern age.

The modern art of government uses knowledge of experts (statistics, analyses, reports) for conduct of conduct. The individuals are not only the recipients of effects of power, but also they are distributors of power. The identity of subjects is formed by family, teachers and co-workers and they are also formed by their milieu. The consequence of this process is mentality of a modern person.

The neoliberal discourse produces modern mentality - homo oeconomicus, who is fully responsible for his life and acts according to principle of market. The Petr Nečas' s government uses this market rationality that is demonstrated by a fiscal discipline.