

Abstract

This thesis deals with the period of economic transformation in Czechoslovakia and the Czech Republic between the years 1990 and 1997. It is focused mainly on the change in thinking, behaviour patterns and values at the onset of the liberal market economy. This is investigated through establishing a new layer of entrepreneurs. The thesis is processed using the inductive method, when some processes at the level of several individuals and groups are related to wider groups, up to the entire society. In addition to traditional written resources, this processing allowed me to interview participants of the then processes. The interviews were conducted using the oral history method. The finding of this thesis consists in the fact that the end of the Communist regime and the onset of the pluralist democracy was the change only in the area of politics and law. In the area of the real economic life, they meant, however, the legalization of the quasi-market, which had existed in the period of real socialism. For this reason, the behaviour patterns from the past remained enrooted in the society and changed only in demanding processes and slowly. The thesis is a sectorial analysis of the transition period, which is a historically close period and as such it has an immediate impact on our present days. In historical science, however, the period is still neglected.