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## **Abstract**

This thesis is focused on the research of regional identity, that is not a common theme in the Czech Republic, although post-socialism involves not only political and economic transformations but also changes of culture and identity. The aim of this paper is to examine how the changes of regional identity of inhabitants is proceeding at three hierarchical levels: macro-level (the Czech Republic), mezo-level (South Bohemia) and micro-levels (microregions of Prachatice and Pelhřimov). In these areas is explored the evolution of different hierarchical types of regions (the Czech Republic, historical lands Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, provinces, euroregions, cultural regions, districts, associations of municipalities), too. That is why the theory of institutionalization of regions by Finnish geographer Paasi is used. It provides us with a useful framework for understanding how regions and regional identity emerge, and are continually reproduced and transformed in and through the practices of individuals and institutions at a variety of spatial levels. The paper has got three parts. The first of them is concerned with the discussion of relevant theoretical approaches. The purpose of the second and the third part is to evaluate two surveys of regional identity of inhabitants (in the Czech Republic as a whole and in Prachatice and Pelhřimov regions) and on the basis of their outputs to find differences among perception of individual hierarchical levels of regions and among intensity of relation of inhabitants to the territory they live in. The records have proved great distinctions in these two spheres, in particular there are differences in intensity of inhabitants in relation to their territory between the Czech borderland and inland and the differences in perception of hierarchical levels between the west parts and the east parts of the Czech Republic.