

Annotation

The diploma thesis deals with the political strategy of the former Bolivian President Evo Morales (2006-2019). After successfully running in the 2005 presidential election, he became the first Bolivian president of Indian descent. Many authors believe that during the three election periods that Morales served in the country, there was a reversal in his political strategy, after he deviated from his original agenda of indigenous nature and began to pursue a tough extractivist policy focused on the development model of the state.

The paper explores key concepts such as *Indigenism*, *Indianism*, and *Katarismo* and their development and influence in Bolivia. The work also tries to define the term *developmentalism* (development theory), which is of fundamental importance in the study of this issue.

Closer attention is also paid to the personality of Evo Morales and his political activity. Based on both primary and secondary sources, we tried to define and explain the political turnaround that was to take place.

The work deals with four key areas of Morales policy, the role of gas extraction, the president's relationship with exports, building infrastructure, and the autonomy of Native American movements. Based on the analysis of these areas, we examine whether there has been a political turnaround, which is mentioned in connection with the Evo Morales. This paper aims to confirm or refute this hypothesis and also to describe in more detail the nature of President Morales' policies.