

Abstract

The thesis deals with the so-called housing seminars in socialist Czechoslovakia, which to a large extent formed non-formal civic education at the time of normalization, when many people were denied participation in formal education. The aim of the work is to describe the reflection of the motivation to participate in housing seminars, what expectations the participants had from the seminars and whether these expectations were met. The reflections of the participants will be described in the work based on their statements. I will further compare the participants' statements. I expect that the reflections of the participants' motivation will differ depending on the extent to which the participant was involved in civic activities. Furthermore, the work tries to find out how attending the seminars enriched their participants and what were their motivations for participating in dissent. First, civic education is characterized. Then the benefits of civic education are presented, and at the same time the specifics of civic education are described. Civic education is contextualized in this work, regarding Czechoslovak dissent. The topic of Czechoslovak dissent is further developed. The key activities for the work are the educational activities of the dissent, especially the so-called housing seminars and underground universities. Empirical research is carried out in the form of semi-structured interviews with seminar participants. There will be 7 semi-structured interviews with seminar participants, respondents were selected based on participation in relevant housing seminars in Prague. The interviews focus, among other things, on the subjective benefits of educational activities for participants in terms of civic ethos. The aim of these interviews is to find out how, according to the participants in the seminars, the housing seminars enriched the then civil society.