

ABSTRACT

The thesis discusses the influence of three levels of Czech society after the year 1968. The first plane is the ideology of the new regime, which is called normalization. It was possible to force people to loyalty by Marxism-Leninism? And what ideological basis had the the normalization regime in Czechoslovakia, which was to legitimize his power?

Second and broadmost is the plane of the social policy of the state. Since 1945 a large social network is developing in Czechoslovakia that has a great success especially in the consolidation of the new communist regime in the early 50th of the 20 century. After 1968, the situation is different than 20 years ago. This chapter focuses on each single area of social policy and examines the positive sides, but also negative ones. What had normalization social policy succeed in and what was the extent to which it led to consolidation of postaugust society in Czechoslovakia? On the other hand the text will be dealing with the negative aspects of social benefits offered by the regime. These negatives then largely contributed to the collapse of the regime at the end of 1989.

The third chapter examines the extent of the early normalization strong criminal repression and their complexion. Social policy of the state in this part gets through with penal repression and may very well prove the character normalization society.

Normalization regime for the early 70 years needed to obtain the legitimacy of its power. Ideology and penal repression came to be associated with social policy of the state, which became a major focus of its power for the normalization leadership of the party and state.