

The bachelor thesis "Transformations of tramping movement after 1989" investigates changes, which the tramping movement underwent after the fall of the Communist regime. Tramps were persecuted before 1989 and could freely express themselves only in very limited ways. The work attempts to answer the question, of how tramps have coped with the new freedom and how it changed the movement itself. The research was carried out by qualitative means, because current tramping is almost totally neglected in expert literature. The method of autobiographical narrative interview was followed throughout the data collection process. It allows one to analyze the changes mentioned by the informants in the context of their life story. The empirical part of the thesis presents the changes of tramping, their origins, and their evaluations from the narrators' perspectives. The part also investigates the impact of tramping itself on their lives and the changes of their perception of the movement throughout life. Despite tramping not being officially banned nowadays, tramping suffers significant hardship from state and national park rangers. It must also cope with a substantial loss in number of members, which the post-revolution generation of tramps cannot replenish. Apart from information on the movement transformations, an unexpectedly strong relationship of subjects to tramping and its major impact on their entire lives are evident.