

Abstract

The diploma thesis depicts the mode and course of collectivization of the rural areas in the district of Kutná Hora in years 1948-1960. It is based on the analysis of five villages - Bahno, Opatovice I, Petrovice I, Mitrov a Vranice (the little town of Kácov is also included for comparison reasons). The thesis describes how the unified binding principles of the state-controlled agricultural politics of KSČ reflected into the socialization of concrete villages and how they influenced the daily life and destinies of their inhabitants. The thesis also concentrates on the individual reactions towards the collectivization, especially those of local functionaries, focusing on which means and strategies these used against the ruling power. The central question is whether, and to what extent, the functionaries could influence and shape the village life and how they influenced the local form of socialization. The objective of this thesis is to show a more vivid picture of the agricultural collectivization and, at the same time, to offer a certain typology of its participants. Apart from the comparison of the mode of collectivization in concrete villages, their example also shows the differences between the first and second (final) phase of the collectivization of the rural areas. The thesis is based primarily on the study of archival material and the memories of contemporary witnesses.