

## **SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF THE CZECH RURAL POPULATION**

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Czech countries are defined by shattered settlement, it means with predominant share of small villages. Economic and social rural development is considered as an actual task at present. The settlement stability, which is the precondition of perspective thinking and strategies of economic and social capital, depend whereon. Transition of national economy after 1989 favoured more the cities development. Countryside battled with the high rate of unemployment, worsened communing conditions, difficulties of entrepreneurial environment creation, unsolved restitution demands, slower renewal of technical infrastructure, worsening of quality and accessibility of social services and other specific problems. All these factors were conducive to the efflux of young and qualified people, who cannot find the suitable living prospects in the villages. Human relations in small villages unwind in personal level and are formed by a long-term knowledge of families, dynasties and broad relations. A new impulsion for human capital progress was an entry of the Czech Republic into EU in the year 2004. There are two tendencies in Czech rural reality: there is persisting disbelief towards formalized structures from historical experience and on the other hand an inevitable need of mutual cooperation on all levels. Able and willing groups of inhabitants which would become cores of functional local initiatives are formed with difficulty, particularly in small villages. Contribution is based on the empirical data of Sociological Laboratory of Czech University of Life Sciences, Prague.

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