

Abstract

This bachelor thesis deals with political delinquency at the turn of the seventies and eighties of the twentieth century. The aim of the work was the analysis of some aspects of political delinquency in socialist Yugoslavia and the approach of the authorities to persons who were sentenced to prison terms for crimes.

The work is a probe into an unexplored issue that has so far been outside of research interest. Based on a detailed analysis of the materials discussed by the Commission for Granting Pardons of the Presidency of the SFRY dated 1977, 1982 and 1987, the number of persons applying for pardon, the nature of the crimes for which they were convicted, their age, ethnic origin, social status, gender will be evaluated.

Of course, we also dealt with which of the parts of the federation these persons were tried in, how they behaved during the execution of the sentence, whether the judicial practice in the individual republics and autonomous regions of the SFRY differed, as well as the differences to which, from the point of view of the composition of the applicants for amnesty and access to their requests by the authorities occurred. The thesis is based on the synthetic works of Czech and foreign historians that deal with the development of Yugoslavia in the last decade of its existence.