

Abstract

The aim of this diploma degree thesis called The Hungarian uprising 1956 in light of transitological theories is an application of these theories on a process which took a place in a period 1953 - 1956 and ended in uprising in 1956. These events happened before the creation of the transitological theories. The application of these theories provides politological analysis of the whole process, examines the transitological theories, above all their universality.

In the first part, transitology as politological analyses is outlined, including its creation and development as well as the authors and their studies which supported the development of these theories. I emphasized the best known theories from Samuel Huntington and Adam Przeworski.

The second part is focused on analyses of position of opposition outside regime, reformers and hardliners in regime using these theories. I paid my attention to Soviet Union. The soviet tanks repressed the Hungarian uprising in the end. Despite this fact I studied if the year 1956 could have constituted the democracy or some hybrid form of democracy. I analyzed this idea with application the transitology theories on Hungarian example.

On the basis of these theories I reached the conclusion that the situation in 1956 could constitute some form of hybrid democracy. I then created the sketch of the potential form of democracy.

The conception of democracy from István Bibó is a subject of separate part of this thesis. His heritage gave a model of typical thinking of noncommunist about democracy, who demanded its socialization. Bibó approached the opinions of Edvard Beneš in his book Democracy today and tomorrow.

In epilogue, which represents the last chapter, I evaluated the influence of the

year 1956 in the real transition to democracy in Hungary in the end of eighties.