

The aim of this thesis is to describe the current theories concerning undemocratic regimes. It focuses on individual authors, on the subjects they treat and the typology of undemocratic systems. The first part of the work defines the basic terminology and theory of undemocratic systems itself. The main point of interest is to develop an appropriate characteristic that would distinguish two most important types of undemocratic regimes - authoritarian and totalitarian. The second part deals with the practical analysis of a particular example of a non-establishment state - Burma - and approaches the atmosphere prevailing in the country. Included are also diary records of a journey across the country. Finally, the work tries to bring answers to questions of what, even in the technically advanced 21st century, allows the possibility of existence of undemocratic systems that violate the most basic human rights; why the citizens do not dispose of the power to alter the situation; why, despite of their attempts, the most powerful countries remain unsuccessful in their deeds; and finally, whether there are any ways of changing the system. The appendices also include authentic photographs taken in Burma. The thesis has shown that the theoretical approaches as well as the real forms of undemocratic systems are varied. However, the theory is not always able to handle the complexity of the system in reality.