

ABSTRACT

This thesis aims to analyse the similarities and differences in Guy Debord's and Michel Foucault's approaches to the relationship of vision and power. Its purpose is to show the power of visual discourse and define whether it is possible for society to resist or escape from this power. The thesis is methodologically based on the distinction of political and philosophical thoughts of both authors: according to Debord, society emerges from the power of the spectacle through the non-capitalist class order of society, alternatively, Foucault sees power relations as a set of practices that permeate the entire society and each one of us. These are practices which we are formed by and which we also form ourselves. Therefore, it is impossible for him to overcome or completely eliminate interconnection of power and vision from society. Based on this distinction, the thesis attempts to verify the assumption that Debord's inspiration by Marxism does not allow him to reflect the relationship of vision and power in its whole range in the context of non-capitalist order. Unlike Foucault's concept of surveillance, Debord's theory of spectacle is utopian.