

**Abstract (in English):**

This paper aims to examine the categorization of the regime of President I Süng-man, who ruled the Republic of Korea in the years 1948-1960, according to Linz's typology of non-democratic regimes. Classification into a certain typology can be problematic because, as the Czech political scientist Marek Ženíšek wrote, typologies are not permanent dogmas, but serve us to understand a specific case. Commonly one case can be classifiable in several types at once and another case can be unclassifiable in a particular typology.

In the first part, the author of the thesis concentrates on presenting the problem with terminology that we can encounter when studying non-democratic regimes. After that, she will give a brief overview of the political system of the Republic of Korea, where, among other things, she will specifically focus on constitutional amendments during the administration of President I Süng-man. In the last chapter, the author summarizes views on President I Süng-man.

In the second part, she will then present Linz's theory of non-democratic regimes in detail, where she will focus in more detail on sultanistic regimes from the category of traditional authorities and personal rulership and two categories of authoritarian regimes – post-colonial mobilizational authoritarian regimes and bureaucratic-military authoritarian regimes. Description of the situation in the Republic of Korea under I Süng-man's rule follows, where the author of the submitted thesis will first analyze the key pre-colonial and colonial events. Subsequently, will focus on the opposition, the party system, elections, the seizure of power, the economy, and the media.