

12. Resumé

This rigorous work includes the development of civil rights under the Constitutional Charters, which were related to the Czech nation. Were thus the Constitutions from the time when the Czech and Slovak nations was not a separate nation. Therefore, this work deals with civil rights from the first Austrian Constitution, which was the Constitution of April 1848 , to the first comprehensive constitution itself of the Czechoslovak Republic from February 1920. This historical development of civil rights in the each of individual constitutions was important for the development of the whole company then. The scope of civil rights contained in the constitution coincided with the then democracy in society. Due to Austria was absolute monarchy, it was very difficult to incorporate into the Austrian Institute of individual civil rights.

As the company evolved, as well as Austrian, then gradually to expand civil rights in the constitutions. Therefore, this work examines in detail the various constitutions in order to capture the development of these civil rights in the constitutions. Even if in the last Constitution of Austro-Hungarian Empire was civil rights enshrined the large-scale application in real life was minimal and problematic.

Constitutional development of civil rights in Austria and then Austria-Hungary was also important as a basis for the first Czechoslovak Constitution. The development of constitutional law in the newly established Czechoslovak Republic could not be historically separated from the previous development. Citizens rights in the Constitution of February 1920 thad an democratic character compared to the previous Austrian constitutions. The Constitution from february of 1920 was democratic in comparison with the neighboring countries at this time. The february constitution was significant for the former Czechoslovakia, for reasons economic, political, social and cultural. The Constitution of February 1920 was of great importance for the constitutional provisions adopted in the present, especially after 1989.

In modern history, civil rights have been dealt with within the framework of human rights and from the perspective of inernational relations, which was manifested by the recognition of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Convenant on

Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights. Having been published in the Collection of Laws under Foreign Ministry Edict No. 120/1976, these international covenants became part of our judicial order. Cumulatively, civil rights were anchored in the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms adopted as Act No. 2/1993 Coll. Civil rights are regulated in detail in relevant civil law regulations of our judicial code, particularly in the Civil Code, the Family Act, and other related regulations. Their protection is guaranteed by criminal law regulations ensuring the inviolability of those civil rights and including repressive measures in the case of their violation.

By comparing our current constitutional regulations with the constitutions of the Austrian and Austro-Hungarian monarchies, it is obvious just how immense a shift in the area of human rights has occurred. Protection of civil rights is more elaborate, penetrating our entire present-day judicial order, and, as a component of human rights and freedoms and their guarantee and protection, civil rights are the basis of democratic judicial order.

13. Seznam klíčových slov:

Občanská práva	Civil Rights
Ústava z roku 1920	The Constitution of 1920
Demokratická společnost	Democratic Society