

This thesis focuses on the development of the mechanism of self-government in Pardubice. The work is limited by years 1880 and 1914.

The first chapter explains the political situation and demographical changes in Pardubice in the second half of the 19th century.

The second chapter deals with the topic of communal elections. There have been eleven elections to the communal self-government during the tracked period. We have been able (thanks to the acquired results of the elections) to find that the electoral right has increased because of the pressure from minor political parties. Only 15% percent of inhabitants could vote the communal vestry in the prewar period because of the unfair election right. The majority of voters of the first congregation was represented by the members of the so called "honoration".

The third chapter has shown the changes in the social structure of the self government of Pardubice. Comparatively stable and active component were the members of the artes liberales. The highest increase in the number of representatives was in the state bureaucracy.

The fourth part focuses on the political development in the field of struggle for the directorial positions in the municipality.

The fifth part deals with management of local self government of Pardubice and construction of the modern infrastructure. Populational changes and financial instability lead to belated investment in waterways, canalizations and streetlight.

The Conclusion: The local self-government in Pardubice was during last 30 years of habsburg monarchy in hands of petit bourgeoisie. Under the strong influence of political differentiation municipality in Pardubice became more socially distinguish.