

NEW WAVE⁶

International Students and
Early Careers' Conference

16th - 17th May, 2014

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME (updated 15th May 2014)

DATE: 16th – 17th May, 2014

HOST: Charles University in Prague, Faculty of Science, Section of Geography

LOCATION: Rooms Levá Rýsovna (LR) & Pravá Rýsovna (PR), 3rd Floor, Albertov 6,
Prague, Czechia

DETAIL OF PROGRAMME: <https://www.natur.cuni.cz/geography/newwave>

REGISTRATION: 16th May, 2014, 8:00 - 8:40, Room LR

MAIN PART OF CONFERENCE: 16th May, 2014, 8:40 - 17:30, Rooms LR & PR

DINNER TIME: 16th May, 2014, 18:30

DINNER LOCATION: U Voraře, Na Výtoni 1259/12 Praha 2

FIELD TRIP TIME: 17th May, 2014, 10:00

FIELD TRIP LOCATION: Prague (further information will be provided at the conference)

The conference is held under the auspices of the Mayor of Prague Tomáš Hudeček

Travel costs, dinner expenses and accommodation are not covered by organization committee. Organization of conference is provided by Section of Geography, Faculty of Science, Charles University in Prague, and Czech Geographical Society.

We are looking forward to see you in Prague.



Mayor's Office
City of Prague



Czech Geographical Society



Charles University in Prague
Faculty of Science, Section of Geography

8:00 - 8:40 **REGISTRATION**

8:40 - 8:45 **OPENING**
Organization Committee

8:45 - 9:00 **OPENING**
Jakub Langhammer, Radim Perlín

9:00 - 9:50 **KEYNOTE LECTURE**
LAURA CONKEY
Building a millennia-long tree-ring chronology in Alaska: Insights into glacial, climatic, and human history

9:50 - 10:00 **coffee break**

10:00 - 11:00 **KATEŘINA ŠULCOVÁ**
PHYSICAL GEOG. SESSION
Historic Development of the Extent of Floodplain Forests and Alluvial Meadows in Selected River Landscapes within the Czech Republic from Mid-19th Century to the Present

IA

ANDREA BLAHUŠIAKOVÁ
Rainfall and runoff regime trends in mountain catchments (case study area: the upper Hron river basin, Slovakia)

JAN STRYHAL
Climatology of low-level temperature inversions at the Prague-Libuš aerological station

11:00 - 11:10 **coffee break**

11:10 - 12:00 **KEYNOTE LECTURE**
VERONIKA KLEČKOVÁ
Process of Creating the Strategic Urban Plan as a Key Factor of its Successful Realization: Building Stakeholder Partnership

12:00 - 13:00 **lunch time**

13:00 - 13:50 **KEYNOTE LECTURE**
MILOTA SIDOROVÁ
Walking New York City: Knowing the real-time and online city

13:50 - 14:00 **coffee break**

14:00 - 15:40 **TEREZA VOKURKOVÁ**
URBAN STUDIES SESSION
Influence of large industrial enterprises on urban development of the settlement in Frýdlant region in Bohemia

IIA

PETR MUSIL
From Public to Private Place?

VERONIKA DUMBROVSKÁ
Urban Tourism in Central Europe: The Case Study of Prague

ZUZANA KOPECKÁ
Social housing in Prague

15:40 - 15:50 **coffee break**

15:50 - 17:30 **KAMILA KLINGOROVÁ**
QUANTITATIVE METHODS SESSION
Religion and gender inequality: the status of women in societies of world religions

LADISLAV KÁŽMÉR
Self-perceived Health Status and its Socio-spatial Differentiation - Case Study of the Senior Population of Brno

DANIELA BOĐOVÁ
Fertility in Muslim states with evaluation of possible influence of Islam

JAN SKYVA
Development of the international division of labour: the comparison between agent- and structure-oriented approaches

PETER SVOBODA
Flexibility and Localization of Work as the Field of Study for Labour Geography

IIIA

PRAVÁ RÝSOVNA (PR)

10:00 - 11:00 **MARKÉTA KOROPECKÁ**
SESSION IN CZECH LANGUAGE
The Influence of Employment on Acculturation of Immigrant Women in the Czech Republic

Chair: Richard Nikisher

KATEŘINA NOVOTNÁ
Geographical names frequency map as an evaluation tool of textbooks

RICHARD NIKISHER
Territorial Identity of the Inhabitants of the Czechia and Slovakia

11:00 - 11:10 **coffee break**

11:10 - 12:00 **ALŽBĚTA KLÍMOVÁ**
POSTER SESSION
How reflect School Educational Programs Needs for Modernization of the Subject Geography in Elementary Schools According to the New Education Law

YE SU
Response of basic stream hydro-chemical indicators to rainfall-runoff events in forest disturbed basins in upper Vydra, Central Sumava Mountains

PAVEL SVOBODA
New approaches in the research of the siltation dynamics of the Mladotické (Odlezecké) lake basin

HANA BEDNÁŘOVÁ
Municipalities, local elections and size

12:00 - 13:00 **lunch time**

13:00 - 13:50 **BEST DIPLOMA THESIS** in the field of international migration studies-Awards ceremony organized by GeoMig Research Center

MARKÉTA BLAŽEJOVSKÁ
Migrants in the News Coverage of MF Dnes: Media Framing and it's Change in Time of Economic Crisis

JAN KUBÁT
Detention and its Role in International Migration of Foreigners in Czech Republic

13:50 - 14:00 **coffee break**

14:00 - 15:40 **MAGDALENA KAŠKOVÁ**
MOBILITY & FOOD SESSION
What are telling us regional product labels? Alternative food initiatives and the formation of space and spatial identities in CZ

IVB

MARIE SYROVÁTKOVÁ
The specifics of the alternative food networks' development in Czechia

VÁCLAV JAROŠ
Travel behaviour and accessibility problem

VERONIKA KUTHANOVÁ
Ethiopian students in Czechoslovakia before 1989

IVANA PŘIDALOVÁ
Changing places in the "era of mobilities"

15:40 - 15:50 **coffee break**

15:50 - 17:30 **MARTIN LEPIČ**
R&D, EDUCATION & ELECTION
The importance of strongholds in minority nationalist parties' electoral geography

DAVID MAREK
Science-Industry Collaboration in Joint Projects

CLEMENS KÜPPER
"Bio-techno-geographies" in an interspecies internet: New forms of human-animal relationships?

ALEXANDRA ZHEREB
The Education and its importance during the large social changes

PETR KUČERA
How re-framing dominant discourse can ruin your academic career

VB

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY SESSION

Kateřina Šulcová

Historic Development of the Extent of Floodplain Forests and Alluvial Meadows in Selected River Landscapes within the Czech Republic from Mid-19th Century to the Present

This paper examines the historic development of the extent of floodplain forests and alluvial meadows in selected riverine landscapes during the period from the mid-19th century to the present. Together with the extent of the given two landscape segments, the lengths of the main watercourses also were monitored. Changes were interpreted based on an analysis of old and current maps in a geographic information systems environment. The riverine landscapes were found to show a correlated relationship between exploitation of the river ecosystem (and particularly due to regulation of the watercourse) and the areas of floodplain forests and alluvial meadows. The individual river landscapes show both different and identical change trajectories depending upon the anthropogenic effects in any given territory.

Andrea Blahušiaková

Rainfall and runoff regime trends in mountain catchments (case study area: the upper Hron river basin, Slovakia)

This contribution presents tested trends of selected hydrometeorological factors using parametric (linear regression) and non-parametric procedures (Mann-Kendall test). The tests were conducted in the upper Hron River basin in the central part of Slovakia for the period between 1931 and 2010. The 1980 – 1990 period was a turning point for runoff development. A more marked period of runoff increase was observed from the second half of the 1960s until the mid-1980s, when its gradual decrease began. A more pronounced decreasing tendency was recorded after 2000. This fact was also confirmed by the higher frequency and extremity of flood events in the period before 1980. The MK test 1931-2010 data series showed a significant decrease in runoff in the winter period, while the most pronounced decrease was seen at lower and middle altitudes. A considerable increase in air temperature occurred at all the assessed stations; the highest summer temperatures were recorded in August, and the highest winter temperatures were recorded in January. Results of this study provide good indicators of local climate change, and they contribute to our knowledge of changes in rainfall-runoff regimes in the context of climate warming and human impact.

Jan Stryhal

Climatology of low-level temperature inversions at the Prague-Libuš aerological station

Temperature inversions (TIs) have been closely studied worldwide, for a variety of reasons. Here, we present an analysis of surface-based TIs, based on vertical profiles of temperature, measured at the aerological station in Prague-Libuš. Primarily, homogeneity of the time series was carefully tested. Since it appeared to have been affected by several changes in the observation routine, we conducted analyses for a homogenous period of 1992–2012 only. Firstly, diurnal and annual regimes of TIs were described; TIs were most frequent at 00 UTC, and in the early autumn, respectively. Secondly, changes in TIs were evaluated, and some of the trends were compared with a station in Kümmersbruck (Germany). In the summer, frequency of TIs decreased almost identically at both stations at 00 UTC. Although the same trend was apparent at 06 UTC, too, it was considerably more pronounced in Prague; it was also mirrored by a major increase in elevated TIs. Since no relationship of these trends and large-scale circulation was found, local factors (urban heat island) were hypothesised to stand in the background of this development. To test this, however, additional analyses would be necessary, involving also other, non-meteorological factors (e.g., urbanization, land-cover changes).

SESSION IN CZECH LANGUAGE

Markéta Koropecová

The Influence of Employment on Acculturation of Immigrant Women in the Czech Republic

During all phases of international migration, women more vulnerable than men and often have to face to double discrimination, as a stranger and as a woman, especially on the labour market. According to many experts, unemployment complicates successful adaptation in new society. Not only does it cause mental problems, but it also complicates knowing new society, learning the language and making social contacts. Another serious problem is the dependency on a partner, family or a group or organization. The aim of this contribution is to present how unemployment affects immigrants' life in the Czech Republic and acculturation on Czech cultural environment. The research sample was selected using snowball sampling and consisted of 15 immigrants from different countries of the world. All immigrant women are the first generation in the Czech Republic and have permanent residence here as well. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with the informants and were subsequently analysed by qualitative content analysis. The acculturation process' assessment was based on the theory of stress and coping. Understanding the impact of employment on successful inclusion in new society would allow government and non-government sector to help immigrants to better adjust to life in the host country and thereby avoid the conflicts between majority society and minorities.

The paper is based on results of the research grant project supported by GAUK No. 1438314

Kateřina Novotná

Geographical names frequency map as an evaluation tool of textbooks

Pedagogical disciplines that use traditional methods of evaluation deal especially with a research of textbooks. Nowadays, this type of research is devoted by other academic disciplines that have their own methodological tools. Apart from traditional methods based on curriculum are used methods of evaluation based on pupils' perception of space. These perceptions are stored in pupils' memory as cognitive maps, which can be presented in mental maps afterwards. The aim of this contribution is to present methodology of alternative textbook-evaluation by maps of geographical names, following up on Hudeček's (2004) idea. Geographical names frequency map are specific theme-map that represent exactly mental map of pupil, who is able to acquire the aim of curriculum. The maps represent frequency of geographical names. Statistical signification of geographical names in textbooks is depicted in GIS by large of point, thickness of line and saturation of polygon. In the contribution, methodology of maps is going to be shown on the example of North-western Bohemia (Karlovarsky, Ustecky and Liberecky region). The possibilities of using this method for regional-geography teaching will be discussed in concluding remarks. The paper is based on results of the research grant project supported by GAUK No. 1238214.

Richard Nikischer

Territorial Identity of the Inhabitants of the Czechia and Slovakia

The contribution takes a closer look at the different levels of territorial identity of the Czechs and Slovaks, with an emphasis on international and inter-regional disparities in territorial consciousness. This is analysed using data collected in the second round of the national identity survey within the ISSP which took place in 2003. In the analysis of European identity were also used data from the Eurobarometer 73.3 and at the local level (inhabitant's relationship to municipality) data from the conceptual analysis of profiles of social networking website users.

POSTERS' SESSION

Alžběta Klímová

How reflect School Educational Programs Needs for Modernization of the Subject Geography in Elementary Schools According to the New Education Law

The article describes a case study dealing with the design problem of school educational goals (SEG) and the possibility for teachers of Geography to upgrade the teaching Geography in elementary schools. The research probe of 50 elementary schools, which was conducted through an observation and a controlled interview, has showed that linked curriculum, expected outcomes, and key's competences are the requirement, with which the teachers could hardly cope successfully by themselves. It is a complex theoretical problem that could not be realized during the hectic formation of SEG. It turns out that this problem would be solved on the basis of a representative research dealing with the causes of this condition.

Ye Su

Response of basic stream hydro-chemical indicators to rainfall-runoff events in forest disturbed basins in upper Vydra, Central Sumava Mountains

The quantity and quality of streamflow in forested basins in montane regions is complex due to spatial and temporal hydrological processes and land cover changes. Basic water quality parameters can be used as indicators to understand the contributions of sub-streams, hydrological behaviours, and changing runoff sources to the streamflow. The relationship between these indicators and discharge provide further information on runoff dynamics in terms of both quantity and quality.

We therefore attempt to use three basic hydro-chemical parameters: water temperature (WT), pH, and electronic conductivity (EC) in six experimental basins within the upper Vydra basin in the Central Sumava Mountains. In the 6 studied sub-basins, water stages, WT, EC, and pH have been continuously monitored at the basin outlets and corresponding meteorological parameters such as precipitation and air temperature have been collected in 10-minute interval in 3 stations since 2009. Each of these six basins has an area around 2-5 km² and covers different types of physiographic conditions, land cover related to forest properties and disturbance. We aim to investigate inter-relationship between the indicators (WT, pH, and EC) and the streamflow (Q) response to different rainfall-runoff events.

The upper Vydra basins have a relatively low pH (5.5-6.6) and EC (24-40uS/cm), although the upstream streams have lower pH and higher EC than downstream streams and the outlet at Modrava gauging station. The upstream-downstream gradients could be resulting from the peat bog proportion, which is higher in the upstream spring area. Different rainfall-runoff events, dry periods, wet-periods, snow melting periods, long-term rainfall, storm events, and unimodal and bimodal flood waves, are causing different responses of Q and water quality indicators. Moreover, the response is varying in the studied basins with different forest cover. In general, the EC performed in a positive correlation with Q, while performing in a negative correlation with pH. These responses to the rainfall-runoff events, the EC-loop and the pH-loop give

information about the stream flow pathways in different basins with varying forest cover. The contribution of this study gives an alternative to high-cost techniques and an application of using simple natural tracers to indirectly quantify rainfall-runoff processes in stream as well as the role of sub-stream to the whole basin.

Pavel Svoboda

New approaches in the research of the siltation dynamics of the Mladotické (Odlezelské) lake basin

The study area of the presented research is the Mladotické (Odlezelské) Lake catchment. The Mladotice Lake (4.7 ha) is situated in the western part of Bohemia in the Czech Republic. In May 1872 a landslide as a result of extreme rainfall event blocked the Mladotický stream valley and has created the Mladotice Lake. The lake catchment area is 46.5 km² and about 50% of this area is being intensively farmed. The aim of the current study is based on the evaluation of sediments transport in the relationship to the lake basin siltation. The first bathymetric mapping from 1972 and the second one from 2003 are followed for comparison with a new measurement which was made in spring 2014. The evaluation of the sediments transport has been realized by continuous measurement of turbidity by multiparametric sound ISY since 2012. The water samples from the automatic water sampler ISCO are used for evaluation of important flood events and for assessment of relationship between turbidity and suspended sediments concentration. Due to these studies and measurement results it is possible to specify yearly sediment inflow to the lake and predetermine the siltation evolution in the future.

Hana Bednářová

Municipalities, local elections and size

The lowest tier of the local government is in Czechia represented by municipalities; regions constitute the highest tier. Whilst the current regions were established relatively recently and their number is stable, municipalities are subjected to continuous development characterised by significant quantitative changes. From the original number at the beginning of the last century, especially in the period of socialism, municipalities started to gradually merge. After the socio-political changes in 1989, they gained the right of local governance once more; however municipalities form rarely at present. They are structurally very fragmented – from the total of 6253 municipalities, more than fifty percent consist of two or more parts. The size of the Council, which is elected every four years, is determined by the population. In order to constitute a quorum, the number of representatives must not fall below half or five members, whichever is greater. However, if this happens, an exceptional (extraordinary) council election has to take place. How many municipalities are nearing the minimal requirement for forming a quorum? What are the opportunities for the parts of municipalities to defend their interests? To what extent they are exercised? This poster will answer these questions and more.

URBAN STUDIES SESSION

Tereza Vokurková

Influence of large industrial enterprises on urban development of the settlement in Frýdlant region in Bohemia

The paper deals with influence of large industrial enterprises on urban development of the settlement in Frýdlant region in Bohemia during an industrial era since the beginning of the 19th century till the end of the World War Two, when the former German population has been transferred away from this region. At a concrete example of an industrial enterprise it is shown how a traditional village organization has been influenced by the development of the enterprise, i.e. by emergence of new structures in the production area and by factory social backgrounds. The presented results have been obtained when analysing the historical maps and other historical documents.

Petr Musil

From Public to Private Place?

Privatization of public space in the context of the post-socialist city has been an important issue in the field of urban studies and human geography (Hirth 2012). Instead of consideration of processes of privatization of public space on the scale of an entire city, this contribution is concerned about social consequences of privatization process of one specific place in the city centre of Prague - the Main Railway Station. The main questions of the contribution are 1. Whether privatization process in a specific place necessarily leads to an exclusion of the homeless? 2. What kinds of mechanisms of socio-spatial control accompany privatization of the specific place? The contribution conceptually based on the work of Doherty et. al (2008) inspired by the Foucault's work on the disciplining role of space in the government of society, shows different mechanisms of socio-spatial control of the Station contributing simultaneously to its spatial opening to some and partial enclosure for the homeless. The empirical work conducted mainly in the 2nd half of 2012, was based on the combination of qualitative methods – interviews with the homeless and non-participatory observation of the place and the policing of the public and private patrols.

Veronika Dumbrovská

Urban Tourism in Central Europe: The Case Study of Prague

The number of tourists in urban destinations has increased rapidly in recent years due to the development of transportation and information technologies. The increasing number of tourists in cities causes congestion, tourist inflation and touristification of places, where tourist attractions are situated and thus the tourist intensity is the highest. Ongoing touristification of tourist places in cities forces locals to move from the city centre and thus leads to the transformation of these places into tourist ghettos. Prague is an urban destination, where tourism has been developing fast. This paper analyses tourist intensity in Prague in comparison with the situation in Vienna and Budapest. The results of empirical research reveal very high level of tourist intensity in Prague, which poses a danger of Prague becoming a tourist trap and highlights the necessity of managing the tourism in Prague in a more sustainable way.

Zuzana Kopecká

Social housing in Prague

In this contribution, I would like to discuss social housing policy and its possible effects on socio-spatial distribution of inhabitants. The main role of social housing is to provide housing for those groups of inhabitants, who are somehow disadvantaged on the free market. But not only the social housing provision can increase the supply of affordable housing, there is also a spatial impact of social housing distribution, that needs to be taken into account. This contribution explores social housing policy of the Prague's municipality with emphasis on the both issues: the supply of affordable housing for disadvantaged groups of inhabitants and the spatial impacts of the employed policy. The issue is approached from the following perspectives: firstly, housing policy on the municipal level is reviewed; then deeper understanding is drawn from a case study of particular city district. Finally, the conclusions are compared with findings of works concerned with the topic from broader perspective on national level.

MOBILITY & FOOD SESSION

Magdalena Kašková

What are telling us regional product labels? Alternative food initiatives and the formation of space and spatial identities in Czechia

The popularity of alternative food initiatives has grown significantly over the last decade. Although these trends have developed in Czechia over a shorter period than in the western countries, we can find similar forms of them, reaching from farmers' markets and box schemes to urban gardening and indeed, regional product labelling schemes. However, besides being one of the alternative food initiatives (AFI) regional product labels cover several more aspects. Their key element is a strong relation between product and place. On one hand, this links them to the AFIs, on the other hand, these points to the issues of territorial identity formation and – more broad – the construction of territorial entities. A study of Czech labelling schemes operating at different scale levels helps us to explore these aspects. A closer look on the schemes' geneses, the initiating actors/subjects, their objectives and motivations allows us to unravel the significance and meanings of labelling initiatives and their role in the construction of space and spatial identities. At each scale level we can find a relation between using regional product labels and forming regional identity, i.e. forming a region, though the ways of making use of them differ significantly.

Marie Syrovátková

The specifics of the alternative food networks' development in Czechia

Concerns about food security arise among politicians, civic organizations and the public all over the world. Moreover, the growing power of transnational retail companies over farming sector and food producers arouses fear about the ability of communities to control their food provisioning on local level. Alternative food networks (farmers' markets and farmers' shops, box schemes, community supported agriculture...), which attempt to transform these unequal relations in food production by bottom-up approach, have recently expanded to Czechia as well. As the Czech public has witnessed repeated scandals with the quality of food sold through conventional food networks, Czech consumers are getting more interested in quality, locally grown food. My presentation is based on my research on the adoption of farmers' markets and farmers' shops in Czechia and its aim is to discuss the Czech-specific factors for the development of alternative food networks in general. The structure of the Czech agricultural sector, the organisation of farmers markets' and farmers' shops, their customers' characteristics and the broader socioeconomic context for the development of alternative food networks in Czechia will be discussed.

Václav Jaroš

Travel behaviour and accessibility problem

This contribution is focused on users of transport and their behaviour. The problem of mobility is one of the most important facet for people's everyday life. In this context the main aim of this paper is to stress the aspects influencing people and their travel behaviour. In connection with previous is very interesting to highlight the rationality or irrationality of the transport participant behaviour. Transport behaviour is here simplified to the choice of the transport mode, more specifically a choice between private and public transport.

In the first part of this contribution are presented a several aspects (rational and irrational) influencing the choice of the transport mode. The second part deals with the presentation of the empirical research carried out in the Karlovy Vary region. There are shown a different expediency of private and public transport in every municipality in the region. The expediency is simplified only to time accessibility and the cost of the journey, which are the most important aspects in modal choice. The accessibility is monitored from the peripheral to the central settlements of the region.

Veronika Kuthanová

Ethiopian students in Czechoslovakia before 1989

It is one of the results of field research in Ethiopia. Ethiopian students who studied in Czechoslovakia before 1989. It was focused on the circumstances of their arrival, adaptation, return and reintegration to the country of origin.

Ivana Přidalová

Changing places in the "era of mobilities"

Today's world is characterized by interconnectedness and mobility. Due to increasing flows of people and their activities, places are undergoing constant change. Therefore, new approaches to the study of social reality are necessary: not only we should start thinking differently about different forms of mobility but also about the ways it shapes places. The aim of this contribution is to discuss new concepts and approaches relevant to the new "era of mobility" and to raise questions about the possibilities of future research of the relationship between human mobility and local social environment. It is argued that foreigners, who represent a large part of the growing number of residential moves in Czechia and especially in Prague, have become important actors of urban change. Results of an empirical analysis based on data from migration registers will show patterns of foreign citizens' migration within Prague in the last years and thus point to the localities with high potential of change connected to the presence of migrant population.

QUANTITATIVE METHODS SESSION

Kamila Klingorová

Religion and gender inequality: the status of women in societies of world religions

The status of women in societies is very diverse worldwide. One of traits determining differentiation of gender inequality is religion, which may now be more important than race and ethnicity (Peach 2006). The social, political and cultural transformation has engulfed Czechia over the last two decades. During this period we can also see an important change in religious structure of Czech society which become mostly secular and in last decade post secular, so now it is closer to western post materialistic societies. Last but not least, this important change influences gender relations. Religiosity is an important topic in geography and the theories of religion could also enrich feminist geographies, an interesting subject of research flourishing since the 1980's mostly in the Anglo-Saxon geography. I try to confirm the positive relation between religiosity and gender inequality. Using quantitative methods of research that are not common in feminist geographies, I find this methodology suitable for comparative analysis of the individual religious traditions and their contribution to gender inequality.

Ladislav Kázmér

Self-perceived Health Status and its Socio-spatial Differentiation - Case Study of the Senior Population of Brno.

Processes of population ageing and their socio-economic impact on national development are one of the most significant importance in the present social and economic research. These processes are of a general nature in the current post-industrial societies on one hand, however, they show also a number of socio-spatial and structural differences on the other hand. Regarding the elderly population and its specific needs, the concept of active and healthy aging as an integrated and comprehensive strategy has gained attention. In this paper we analyse the current health status of the 65+ population of Brno applying the data on self-perceived health status obtained by The Housing Situation and Housing Preferences of the 65+ Population of Brno Survey (Institute of Sociology, 2013). We analysed the level of the health phenomena and compared it with the Czech national elderly population. Additionally, we try to identify basic social and environmental factors underlying given health status of this specific and vulnerable population as well.

Daniela Bod'ová

Fertility in Muslim states with evaluation of possible influence of Islam

Demographic processes are influenced by many factors. Religion is definitely one of this factor, and one of the most discussed religions today is Islam. In this paper I would like to find out what is the role of Islam in the demographic reproduction in several countries.

The Islamic religion plays an important role in the society of the world and many (not always correct) assumptions are supposed about it. This paper focuses on the group of states where Islam is the major religion. I would like to study the importance of the Islamic religion for the development of fertility. The aim of the paper is to verify one major hypothesis – that there are other factors influencing the development of fertility more than the religion.

First of all, some theoretical background will be stated. I will point out some most important facts of possible relation between Islam and fertility. The development of fertility in chosen states during the second half of 20th century will be described briefly. There also will be a short part describing used methods of analysis – cointegration of time series. According to results, conclusions will be summarized and compared with the initial hypothesis.

Jan Skyva

Development of the international division of labour: the comparison between agent- and structure-oriented approaches

Is it possible to get different results in the topic of the international division of labour using agent-oriented approach and structure-oriented approach whether these are analysed by the same dataset? That is a question to be answered in this article. The key advantage of the dataset of international trade is the possibility of both methods. The Atlas of Economic Complexity by economists Hidalgo and Hausmann looks at the international division of labour through the aspect of a country export base and finds differences among country bases. On the other hand, sociologists see the international division of labour like the network between exploiters and exploited and ask not only “what” but also “where” those products go. This article in general compares both approaches and tries to find differences between them.

Peter Svoboda

Flexibility and Localization of Work as the Field of Study for Labour Geography

The contribution deals with evaluation of spatial aspects of labor flexibility in Czechia during 1921–2011, as a field of study for Labor Geography. In this long term analyses, main focus is placed on identification of spatial changes of flexible working positions in 3 periods of time: i) between the wars, ii) through socialism and iii) after the revolution. In this paper we illustrate the transformations changes, which bring post-socialist states in to the relatively new settings of flexible post-industrial global production game, which influences traditional understanding of job locations within the settlement systems and metropolitan urban areas. Consequences of increasing temporal and spatial flexibility of labor, represented among others by establishment of new types of jobs, heterogeneity of working opportunities, reduction of spatial ties and delocalization of professions, have impact on commuting and other regional making processes. In addition, wide social-economic changes of transition represented among others by neoliberal changes of previously rigid work organization, currently supplemented by increased global market pressure, set Czech Republic to the emergence of new conditions affecting the spatial arrangement of the modern post-socialist society. Therefore the aim of the contribution is focused on explanation of changes inducted by flexible work organization of labor in Czechia. The method reflected evaluation of this dispersion based on analysis of statistical census data and industrial classification of economic activities of the labor, in detail of districts and settlements within the Czech Republic, and takes into consideration almost hundred-year period of changes in Czech labor market.

R&D, EDUCATION AND ELECTION

Clemens Küpper

“Bio-techno-geographies” in an interspecies internet: New forms of human-animal relationships?

Traditionally, humans are seen as completely detached and divided from animals. However, in the course of technological developments, especially through the internet, new forms of human-animal relationships are emerging in which humans get more and more immersed in the everyday life of animals and vice versa.

I deploy ‘vital materialist’ theories derived from thinkers like Bruno Latour, Donna Haraway or Jane Bennet to explore such phenomena on the basis of two case studies: The proposal of an interspecies internet and the rewilding of the Northern Bald Ibis in Central Europe.

The former is a vision that aims to make use of, so far, underestimated cognitive abilities of animals by inventing interfaces which would enable humans to include animals in a new form of the internet – the interspecies internet.

The latter case study uses the internet as a tool to present up-to-date information on the reintroduction of Northern Bald Ibises to an audience of bird spotters and donators on social media platforms.

Both cases show various new forms of co-production between humans and animals crossing space and resulting in emotionalised and, at least on the surface, more equal human-animal relationships.

David Marek

Science-Industry Collaboration in Joint Projects

The paper presents an initial analysis that based on combination of available data sources (in particular the R&D&I Information System of the Czech Republic) investigates joint R&D&I projects as one way of science-industry collaboration. Drawing network diagrams it combines individual characteristics of projects as well as actors involved to describe diverse pattern of linkages, i.e. according to predominant knowledge base.

The analysis constitutes an intermediate outcome (i.e. identification of respondents for subsequent qualitative research) in wider objective of answering a question how different position of a firm in global production networks and different nature of firm’s activities affect character and intensity of its demand for specific local academic knowledge.

Dense links and effective communication between the two subsystems - one responsible for knowledge production (academia), other for knowledge application (industry) - are essential for innovation-driven growth. In the same time, firms are involved in production networks lead by multinational companies; those are gaining stronger and stronger presence in domestic economy. Moreover, behaviour of universities and other research institutions concerning knowledge exploitation is characterised by strong inertia. That is why Czechia represents proper environment for this kind of research, with strong possible implications in the innovation policy.

Alexandra Zhereb

The Education and its importance during the large social changes

For the past decades the global community has faced the set of challenges which forms the World's image today: climate change and scarce resources, growth of population and increasing disparities among people and countries, global financial crisis and escalation of conflicts. As a matter of fact, the 21st century with its modern technologies, progress and globalization still face the complications to react in time to complex and interconnected challenges occurred.

Education is an integral tool which we as society possess for rethinking our past, for reacting on challenges of present, for redirecting our paths towards future in order to achieve coherence and sustainability. The existing education systems and approach towards education per se do not always correspond to the needs of our society and has to be rethought with respect to enabling active participation and involvement of students in political and social spheres of life; has to initiate more responsible ways of thinking and behaving in everyday life and in the long-term perspective.

The authors state that the education has the great capacity to face and to support the positive modern social, political and economic changes. However, in order to succeed we have to address and rethink the purpose of education and the responsibilities of people involved in the education process.

Petr Kučera

How re-framing dominant discourse can ruin your academic career

Some research can annoy somebody. But when an "upsetting" research is otherwise in line with ethical standards, what is a source of rage then? I argue academics don't do their work in de-politicized milieu, but in rich networks of power relations, personal and institutional. As Foucault argues resistance is necessary part of power relations and thus every problematization, coming from confrontation of exerting power and resistance to power, lies inherently inside of power relations. Stability of power relations, I conclude, is then protected by cultivation of "proper" discourse in regards to the problematization. Contesting and re-framing such "proper" discourse therefore bring uncertainty to the very grounds of power relations and thus raises structural anxieties. I document how this perspective helps me understand my recent clash with the powerful in demographic and social geographic department regarding discussion on non-anonymous sensual data in research.

Martin Lepič

The importance of strongholds in minority nationalist parties' electoral geography

Ever since they appeared within the context of establishment and expansion of universal suffrage, political parties are spatially embedded in particular regions and only rarely enjoy the uniform electoral support throughout the whole territory in which they attempt to win the elections. This composition corresponds to the socio-spatial distribution of cleavages, cutting across communities, and to conception of place as a container, where micro and macro processes of social structuration are mediated. The aim of the contribution focus on a strongholds of political parties representing minority nationalist interests in contemporary Europe. The term „stronghold“ is conceptualized as a space, which is crucial as respectively electoral support base and a source of organizational structure of particular nationalist party. Strongholds are going to be examined in a several basic ways. Thesis of nationalization postulates that differences in spatial structure of constituency voting decrease and nationalist movement is becoming all-embracing, whilst the opposite means fragmentation and inner cleavages that weaken nationalist endeavour. As particular nationalist parties differ, the strongholds' characteristics differ as well. Examination of this relationship will help to subsume minority nationalisms to the general typologies of nationalism.