



Re-thinking geography after the digital turn: changes and challenges in Central Europe

The 12th Polish-Czech-Slovak geographic seminar

Book of abstracts

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PLENARY SESSION GEOGRAPHY AFTER THE DIGITAL TURN

Chair: Andrzej Kowalczyk

Wednesday, June 12th, 2:00 PM – 4:00 PM, sala balowa

1. Development of Non-Metropolitan Areas, Radim Perlin, Hana Bednářová

When evaluating the position of a settlement or region in a settlement system, one has to observe two basic geographic variables: position and size. Geographic position expresses the position of a settlement towards the main development centres, while size expresses the position of a concrete settlement in the hierarchical settlement system. At present, the development of non-metropolitan areas cannot be only based on Keynesian theoretical concept and cannot only develop the concept core–periphery, applying the top-down approaches. These approaches arise from the authority of the state, defining what is and what is not needed to support in order to ensure the development in a region.

More modern, but less applied regional development concepts follow up generally institutional theoretical concepts, with a bigger focus on the role of an individual, the role of a community and generally, the importance of local actors of development and their human and social capital. These approaches are based on the bottom-up principles. The bottom-up approaches are based on the ability of local communities to form and implement their own development preconditions.

The contribution is conceived as a discussion of general methodological backgrounds for the solution to a project, focusing on a discussion of the notions of development and growth and the opportunities and instruments to delineate the types of areas.

The contribution is based on collaboration with the Ministry for Regional Development and is supported by the Technological Agency ČR – project BETA2 no. TITSMMR701 – Socioeconomic development of non-metropolitan areas of the Czech Republic, taking into account the development needs of individual regions.

2. Time-space urban mobility rhythms: using the big data, Stanislav Kraft

One of the rediscovered issues of transport geography, under the influence of mobility turn, is the research of time-space mobility rhythms. Our society is namely labelled as highly mobile and highly rhythmic. Despite the effort of previous researches, using the standard research methods we are able to describe time-space rhythms only partly. The attention of scholars is now turning to use big data for these purposes. The presentation will be focused on the use of new data and new research methods for understanding the time-space mobility rhythms in the urban environment.

3. Impact of technology-intensive industries on regional economic performance of Slovakia, Jaroslav Rusnák, Marcel Horňák

Regional structure of industrial manufacturing shows certain differentiation trends. This is because of selective localisation of specific (technology-intensive) industries. In some regions, technology and capital-intensive manufacturing industries are more geographically concentrated, while less intensive technologies and labour-intensive manufacturing industries concentrate in the others. In this presentation we try to explore the impact of the geographical concentration of industrial manufacturing according the technology-intensity on regional economic performance. We assume that the geographical concentration of high technology-intensive industries will tend to generate a positive impact on the economic performance of Slovakia's regions.

4. Technological advancement and changes of urban development paradigm, Sylwia Dudek-Mańkowska, Mirosław Grochowski

New technologies have significant impact on how we are organized, how we function and how we perform both at the local and global scales. These technologies open unknown so far possibilities to provide services, do businesses, perform political activities, and develop social relationships. However, technologies alone do not change the world and they do not appear in the social, political and economic vacuum. The context of the emergence of new technologies is important as well as their expected or unexpected and unpredictable results. Thus, it is true that "the digital turn" has changed, among others, landscapes, the meaning of distance, and character of social relationships. It is also true that because of the digital turn the themes and methods of geographic studies are changing. However, it seems that in the discussion on the impact of the digital turn on geographic studies also important is a broader reflection on what studies on technological changes bring to understanding and interpretation of spatial dimension of development and how they change development paradigms.

The paper presents results of a study on the concept of smart city in historical perspective. Today smart city concept is connected with development of ICT. However, in the history of urban development we have had other examples of smart cities although they were labelled in different ways. In this paper the smart city concept serves as a platform for analysis how technologies have changed urban multidimensional reality and what had been regarded as "smart", why and with what results for a city functioning and for urban development paradigm. Analysis of smart solutions employed to guide urban development offers new perspectives on perception of development processes and phenomena. It also provides arguments for re-^{evaluation} and re-interpretation of contemporary urban development processes. In this way geography is not just limited to description and explanation but is also useful in anticipating, programming, and planning cities' development, which are needed to make sense of urban complexity.

SESSION 1
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SPACE OF CENTRAL EUROPE

Chair: Vít Jančák

Wednesday, June 12th, 4:30 PM – 6:30 PM, sala balowa

1. Perception of non-metropolitan regions in Czechia, Tomáš Havlíček, Pavel Chromý, Vít Jančák

The paper focuses on the perception of non-metropolitan areas in Czechia by the population in 5 different types of regions (developed, positionally disadvantaged, socially disadvantaged, endangered and unspecified). During the questionnaire survey (2018) we approached more than 3,000 respondents. We analyzed organizational and institutional determinants (emphasis on regional development initiatives such as innovative organizational structures, focus on regional networks, emphasis on current trends and support of regional strong personalities and creation of regional decision-making structures) as well as personal determinants, e. g. identification and connection (strong social capital) of different groups of inhabitants and actors with the region, confident population and actors, region attractive to young and educated people, creating your own image of region and assessing growth factors by looking at selected groups of local people. To a large extent, the results confirmed different perception according to the type of the region. The biggest differences were recorded between the developed and the endangered type of region. The relatively small internal differences were recorded in the unspecified type of region.

The contribution is based on collaboration with the Ministry of Regional Development and it is supported by the Technology Agency of the Czech Republic – project BETA2 No. TITSMMR701 – Socioeconomic development of non-metropolitan areas of the Czech Republic, taking into account the development needs of individual regions.

2. Typology of non-metropolitan areas, Miroslav Marada, Marek Komárek

In connection with the recent global financial crisis, the globalisation process has brought about among others another intensification of territorial differences on the level of microregions. At the same time, the polarisation of an area is moving from the core–periphery to the metropolitan zone–non-metropolitan area level, with the polarisation of a more advanced type when it comes to evolution. With regard to regional development, just the “non-metropolitan areas” are becoming problematic. They largely overlap with rural areas, not only with peripheral ones. Similar to the differing quality of metropolitan zones, non-metropolitan areas are also of different types, depending on the impact of various factors in various spheres. These factors are usually divided into objective and subjective ones. This is why within the project of the Technological Agency of the Czech Republic, the introduced typology based on statistical data is followed up by a qualitative field research. It is to uncover the way of governance of the units, thus helping to formulate the development instruments for the national strategy of the Ministry for Regional Development.

The factors considered for the creation of typology are of a dual type. First, the factors capturing the microregional „external potential“ of the development at the level of administrative districts of municipalities with extended powers. They include the residential and servicing importance of the units, the settlement structure and the progressive as well as diverse character of the branch structure of the economy in a region. The „internal potential“ then depicts the quality of human resources on the basis of education, the jobless level, entrepreneurship of the residents, the extent of their debts or preference of extremist political parties.

The typology of the regions was conducted on the basis of factor scores of the cited two factors. The typology created on the level of municipalities with extended powers, prepared for the application by the civil service, was complemented and critically assessed by a typology on the more detailed hierarchical level, expressed by 393 units of administrative districts of delegated municipal authorities. This contribution will introduce the differences between the two levels and critically discuss the potential of their application.

The contribution is based on collaboration with the Ministry of Regional Development and is supported by the Technology Agency of the Czech republic – project BETA2 no. TITSMMR701 – Socioeconomic development of non-metropolitan areas of the Czech Republic, taking into account the development needs of individual regions.

3. Does history matter? Development differences in Poland, Paweł Churski, Tomasz Herodowicz, Barbara Konecka-Szydłowska, Robert Perdał

The history of Europe is characterized by a lot of path-breaking events and development shocks which affect the differences in its socio-economic space. East-Central Europe is special in this regard. The number and scale of conflicts and their consequences in the form of changes in political borders of particular countries have been deeply embedded in its space, becoming an important factor influencing the differences in development possibilities. The importance of these contrasts is growing now, accompanied by the lack of satisfactory outcomes of the cohesion policy intervention.

The analysis aims to present and assess the impact of historical factors on the differences in socio-economic development of Poland at the local level and to compare them to the results of other research that show the effects of similar analyses carried out for the countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

The study is based on the analysis of spatial diversification of the socio-economic development level classes and indicators of the electoral support structure of residents by means of spatial regression methods. The spatial scope of the work includes the Polish communes and furthermore takes into account the division of the present-day territory of Poland by the relict borders of partitions and the course of Poland's borders between the world wars. The main timeline of the study is the years 2004-2016 and, retrospectively, the 1815-1939 period.

This study is a part of the FORSED research project (www.forsed.amu.edu.pl) funded by the National Science Center (No. 2015/19/B/HS5/00012): *New challenges of regional policy in shaping socio-economic development factors of less developed regions.*

4. Economic and social consequences of the post-industrial development of society and globalization in Slovakia, Pavol Korec

In Slovakia during the shift state from industrial to post-industrial stage and the operation of the processes of globalization we observe the growth of tensions and conflicts. Globalization has been discussed in the professional literature for quite a while. All the authors dealing with globalization accept that globalization brings significant regional differentiation. We often witness protests and conflicts in the background of which less educated and less flexible workers are unsatisfied. For these people new changes bring a fall in living standards, existity uncertainty and, to some extent, the allocation of full participation in the life of state. This discontent of the ever increasing number of people affected by societal development allows us to understand, even a few years ago, a difficult renaissance of xenophobia, expansive nationalism, leftititious and right-wing radicalism, invasive extremism and intolerant religious conflicts. Solution of this situation is challenging, so far we can only accept the finding: "With new times, new challenges come in, the solution requires new approaches and ways of thinking. Not every individual, especially not the local "grounded" and the knowledge "drained"; is, however, willing to sail into the challenging depths of global postmodern times. This situation seeks to take advantage of a number of political bodies, institutions or "oriented" individuals for their own the purpose and political goals.

5. The impact of suburbanization on evolution of social variation of Polish agglomerations – vanilla going suburb?, Paweł Swianiewicz, Sylwia Waruszewska

The aim of this paper is to show the internal social diversity of the 21 largest Polish urban agglomerations and to analyse changes that have occurred in these areas between the years of 2002-2016. The article consists of four parts. In the first one, we present a conceptual framework and a review of research on similar issues carried out in other countries. The second describes the scope and method of testing and operationalization of hypotheses. The third and fourth parts describe the results of the empirical study. First, we present the dynamics of population changes in the largest Polish agglomerations, and then we look at the changes in the social situation between the years of 2002-2016. The paper analyses the differences between central city and suburban zone using the concept of hardship index developed by Nathan and Adams. Research based on data from 2002 indicated a better social situation (lower hardship index values) in central cities compared to the suburban zones. The years 2002-2016 brought a partial change of this situation. Central cities of Polish urban agglomerations are still better-off than suburban communities. However, in the suburban zone we have a combination of more and more affluent and poorer municipalities. The analysis of changes in 2002-2016 in the hardship index values illustrates the processes strongly connected with suburbanization and urban sprawl and allows to identify such suburban municipalities in which the social situation improved faster than in the central cities of the agglomeration.

SESSION 2

GIS AND CARTOGRAPHY

Chair: Waldemar Wilk

Wednesday, June 12th, 4:30 PM – 6:30 PM, sala kawiarniana

1. UAV operations on King George Island (Antarctica), Maciej Dąbski

Photogrammetric flights were performed in years 2015-2016 as BVLOS (Beyond Visual Line of Sight) operations over the Antarctic Specially Protected Area 128 (ASP 128) and Penguin Island in a coastal zone of King George Island (KGI), on South Shetland Islands, Western Antarctica. Images were taken by the PW-ZOOM fixed-wing UAV equipped with a digital SLR Canon 700D camera (images in true-colour visual light). The aircraft was designed, manufactured and tested at the Warsaw University of Technology in Poland, twelve flights were performed at 350-550 m a.s.l. and covered a total distance of 2031.59 km. The ground sample distance (GSD) was 0.07 – 0.05m depending on the altitude. The plane take-off and landing site was near the H. Arctowski Polish Antarctic Station on KGI. The main aim of the missions was to collect environmental data to estimate the size of penguin and pinniped breeding populations and to map vegetation cover and landforms in sensitive polar environments. Based on obtained orthophoto we located and identified five avifauna species, including three *Pygoscelis* penguin species, two pinniped species and map tundra communities on a little volcanic Penguin Island off the coast of KGI. The orthophoto and a digital elevation models (DEMs) enable us to produce geomorphological maps of Demay Point, forelands of Ecology, Sphinx and Baranowski glaciers and Penguin Island. The UAV BVLOS photogrammetric operation proved to be very robust in gathering valuable qualitative and quantitative data necessary for monitoring distant and isolated polar environments.

2. Mobile GIS as a future of archaeological survey, Julia Chyla

In 2017, at Huarmey Valley, Peru an archaeological field survey experiment, whose goal was to test mobile GIS applications in archaeological prospection was conducted. In order to address problems which occurred and possible solutions, the experiment was repeated during summer 2018. The survey's method was constructed to fit the specifications of a pre-Columbian landscape. The type of data collected in the field was predefined by the author of the presentation. Eleven students used the mobile GIS application Survey123 to document all artefacts visible on the surface. The field collection of data was conducted in a way that the results were possible to be visualized and analysed as soon as all the data was uploaded into the cloud. The goal of this paper is to present the process of preparing the applications, data collection in the field, results of survey and the presentation of data. The paper is supposed to contribute to the discussion about what and how can be studied via Mobile GIS in archaeology. On the example of results from the intra-site case study described above, I would like to discuss several questions which appeared during the first experiment such as: is crowd data collection conducted with the help of students a proper way? What were the problems occurring during the collection of archaeological datasets in Huarmey Valley? The paper would also like to reflect upon some questions concerning certain elements of surveys considered as "good practice" in Mobile GIS use in field prospection. The contribution is based on collaboration with the Ministry of Regional Development and is supported by the Technology Agency of the Czech republic – project BETA2 no. TITSMMR701 – Socioeconomic development of non-metropolitan areas of the Czech Republic, taking into account the development needs of individual regions.

3. Spatial and socio-economic aspects of land use changes after the entry of Czechia into the EU in Southern Moravia, Zdeněk Boudný, Lucie Kupková, Jindřich Brůžek

The aim of the research is to find out how the local fertile landscape (especially vineyards) has changed since 2004 (EU) when the original research took place in the Czech-Austrian borderland. In research we are looking for what driving forces had a major impact on the formation of the local agricultural production (the Czech Republic's accession to the EU, EU subsidy titles, national subsidies). One of the goals is to find out if and if so how and why the development on both sides of the border was different. Similarly, the Austrian side of the border was followed. The research included, among others, several day field surveys (2019), which aimed to confirm or disprove the data contained in the national LPIS land register or orthophoto images in the context of field reality. Changes on each side of the border will then be compared and differences in landscape development will be discussed and why these changes occurred and what driving forces behind these changes were. Also some part of research is about differences between multiple datasets like CORINE database, Czech Cadastre database and Remote sensing. This research is part of my dissertation on "Spatial and socio-economic aspects of land use change after 1990". Valticko was chosen as one of the model areas on the Czech-Austrian border in South Moravia. In this area, my research is a continuation of the researches that have already taken place since 2005 (Jiří Najman, Robin Rašín and Pavel Chromý, Jindřich Brůžek).

**4. Students' misconceptions during hypsography interpretation, Lenka Havelková,
Tereza Peterková**

The presented study is focused on students' ability to read, analyze and especially to interpret the elevation on the topographic maps, and specifically, on students' misconceptions influencing their ability. Its main aim is to introduce the conceptual test designed for the identification of misconceptions during hypsography (contours) interpretation. The conceptual test has wide applicability as it is suitable for both secondary and tertiary education and for the identification of specific misconceptions of each student, same as for the assessment of different teaching approaches effectiveness. Furthermore, the results of a pilot study conducted at the Faculty of Science, Charles University with 134 geography majors in their first year of bachelor studies will be presented. Particular attention will be paid to the most difficult tasks and their interpretation from the perspective of identified misconceptions.

5. Multi-temporal indices derived from time series of Sentinel-1 images as a phenological description of plants growing for crop classification, Edyta Woźniak, Włodek Kofman, Sebastian Aleksandrowicz, Marcin Rybicki, Stanisław Lewiński

**SESSION 3
LOCAL RE-SCALING**

Chair: Katarzyna Szmigiel-Rawska
Wednesday, June 12th, 4:30 PM – 6:30 PM, sala muzyczna

**1. Municipal territorial reforms in Europe of 21st century – the dominant discourse of the reforms,
Paweł Swianiewicz**

Territorial-administrative organization belongs to the most important and highly debated topics of political geography. The paper focuses on boundary changes on a municipal level. Close to 20 European countries has undergone municipal amalgamation reforms already in 21 st century. Territorial amalgamation reforms have attracted a lot of attention of scholars from different disciplines, recently resulting also in meta-analyses of studies of impacts of those reforms. But the opposite process – of territorial fragmentation (splits or “divorces” of municipalities) has not attracted sufficient attention of academic community. And in the practice of Central and Eastern Europe this type of reforms has been at least equally frequent and equally important as territorial consolidation reforms. Immediately after 1989/1990 turn-over we could note massive territorial fragmentation in several countries of former Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and some others. But also more recently, within last 20 years there have been several cases of “municipal divorces”.

The paper presents analysis of the arguments used in the debates over reforms – of both municipal consolidations and municipal divorces. What has been the role of economic arguments (such as economics of scale), administrative capacity and functioning of local democracy? The special focus is on the split cases analysed through changes in 7 countries of the Central and Eastern Europe (Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia). The main focus is on discussion of factors beyond the divorce initiatives but also analysis of consequences of splits for local democracy and local public service provision.

2. Intermunicipal cooperation in Central Europe – forms, motives and key actors, Marta Lackowska, Joanna Krukowska

Intermunicipal cooperation is a frequent phenomenon in local government management all over the world. It is also becoming more and more popular in Central and Eastern Europe (Swianiewicz, Teles 2018). Basing on the studies carried out within two research projects, we aim at presenting a possibly wide picture of IMC in Poland, Czech Rep., Slovakia and Hungary. We investigate forms, motives and key actors of IMC processes by defining several factors explaining differences in functioning of cooperation institutions in the researched countries. The specificity of the V4 region (comparing to other European countries) concerns, i.a., the post-socialist organizational culture, low level of social capital and the presence of EU investment incentives since early 2000. Thus, we take into consideration other explaining factors such as: (i) leadership models (mayor's strength). As Grote (2012) convincingly demonstrates, elements of hierarchy may increase efficiency of network coordination. We investigate the role of mayors and bureaucrats in initiation and maintenance of cooperation; (ii) the level of territorial fragmentation/consolidation of municipal tier governments. Since economy of scale is often indicated as one of potential benefits of IMC, some authors argue that the demand for IMC exists first of all in territorially fragmented systems. We argue that IMC is applied in various countries regardless the level of their territorial fragmentation, but the nature and motivation behind establishing IMC may differ between countries with relatively big and small municipalities; (iii) the level of functional decentralization and level of local self-reliance in dealing with their tasks. Allocation of tasks among tiers of governments has direct impact on potential scope of cooperation. One may expect that larger scope of local responsibilities as well as bigger financial autonomy (which by the same token mean: lesser dependence on the support from the central budget) produce more demand for IMC, since local communities may to a lesser extent rely on external support (intervention) in solving difficult issues they cope with.

3. Possible bases for geographical research of conflicts between politically active civil society and companies in Czech-Bavarian borderland with experiences from Liberec Region, David Vogt

The aim of this conference contribution is to present some possible theoretical and methodological bases for a research focused on politically-engaged organized civil society activities in Western Bohemian borderland with German Bavaria regarding the author's previous research experiences from Liberec region in borderland with Poland and German Saxony. In accordance with the seminar main theme, the "digital turn", an important phenomenon of last decades, also the role and changes of "digital space" for civil activities will be considered. There has been an ongoing debate about the impact of new digital technologies on civil society, with notably known Robert Putnam's Bowling Alone paper and following articles. After an initial skepticism, it seems (post)modern technologies can, to some extent, facilitate important and even global contacts and activities, though sometimes in rather a professional way (often studied professionalization of civil society). This contribution is a part of a starting project no. SGS-2019-007 at the University of West Bohemia, Faculty of Economics, focused on an influence of the position of a company in a global production network on regional development and indirectly also on political views of local citizens. Therefore, using concrete examples from Liberec Region, we can focus on searching for possible similar cases of the civil society's political response to activities of global or globally operating companies. Like companies, organizations of civil society can be linked within globally cooperating structures or entire social movements, or act fully independently, still not yet only locally, but on several hierarchical levels, as well.

4. Euroregion Enschede/Gronau as an inspiration for Czech-Austrian borderland, Michal Šindelář

The aim of my contribution is the Czech-Austrian borderland and the Cross-border cooperation between these countries at the regional and municipal level. The intensity and perception of the cooperation were researched on the basis of survey with 600 local inhabitants and 15 mayors. Additionally were similar interviews accomplished with the representatives of the Enschede/Gronau Euroregion on the Germany-Netherlands border, which is the oldest euroregional structure in Europe. The main goal was to analyse the cooperation in both regions and to find a possible inspiration for the development/progress of the cooperation between South Moravia and the Lower Austria.

SESSION 4

TOURISM GEOGRAPHY 1

Chair: Małgorzata Durydiwka

Thursday, June 13th, 2:00 PM – 4:00 PM, sala muzyczna

1. Traditional water tourism in Czechia and its commodisation in the digital turn era, Dana Fialová, Jiří Vágner

The article tries to explain the role of tradition of whitewater canoeing and kayaking in Czechs' lifestyle (inspired by Western romanticism) in the past one hundred years. White water sports are not only a part of leisure and tourism activities, but they have also remarkably contributed to top sport achievements, prestige and popularity of Czech(oslovak)ia thanks to many Olympic medals in (white water) canoeing and kayaking. The community of „white water boating men“ has been a strong subculture with a specific lifestyle in Czech society and it survived the totalitarian periods of Czech(oslova)k history. However, the strong „spirit of traditional watermen“ seems to clash with commercial activities on the rivers nowadays. The paper presents an outline of the history of Czech white water sport and leisure activities which are closely tied with the tradition of second home tourism (Vágner, Müller and Fialová, 2011). It analyses the sport achievements in white water canoeing and kayaking, indicating the leading positions of both Czechia and Slovakia in Olympic medals ranking (per capita). An empirical study based on quantitative and qualitative data on the exploitation of major Czech rivers for water sports results in a growing concentration and commodisation, also with a variety of negative environmental and social aspects which should be reflected by decision-makers in reasonable regulation and local planning.

2. Tourism, sustainability and landscape - towards an integrated approach, Sylwia Kulczyk

3. Natura 2000 and tourism development. Opportunities and barriers for Polish municipalities, Monika Kordowska

The protected areas, including the Natura 2000 sites characterize themselves with high, natural values, which can become the basis for the development of nature based tourism. One of the fastest growing forms of nature based tourism related to bird observation (birdwatching). The protection status the Natura 2000 areas does not limit their use for tourism if only the economic activities are carried out in accordance with applicable law. The development of tourism can improve the quality of life of local communities, as it is often combined with investments in technical infrastructure, e.g. construction and modernization of a road, water and sewage infrastructure or waste management. Furthermore, tourism can become additional an important source of income for local communities.

The aim of this study is to identify opportunities and barriers for tourism development in the Polish municipalities that embrace a Special Protection Area Natura 2000. Both desk and field research methods were implemented to collect necessary data on tourist facilities, attractions, visitors number and tourist receipts are located. The studies were submitted sixty- eight municipalities that form a part of Natura 2000 areas of different value to bird observations. First, the tourism function index was calculated for each of the studied municipalities. Then, the cross tables were created in order to identify relationships between the tourism function index, Natura 2000 coverage and the natural, cultural and recreational values of the Natura 2000 area. As a result the factors have been identified that can influence the development of tourism in municipalities with a protected area.

4. A social enterprise in local tourism policy – the case of Wisła, Mirosław Mika, Paweł Krzemień

The aim of the presentation is to present the way of using social entrepreneurship to implement tourism policy at the local level. Particular attention will be paid to the implementation of good practice which was the establishment of the Social Cooperative Wisła Otwarta Turystycznie. This enterprise was established by way of an agreement between the local authority of Wisła and the Wisła Local Tourist Organization. During the discussion, the expected and real benefits of the company's operation will be presented, as well as limitations and challenges to the implementation of the local tourism policy objectives and targets.

5. Tourism as a foreign policy tool of China, Tomáš Krajňák

The socioeconomic importance of tourism is growing. At the international level such importance is reflected in international politics. This contribution points right to the interplay of international tourism and international politics – i.e., how international tourism affects international political system. Chinese tourism represents an appropriate case study, as it has been used regularly by Chinese government to achieve its goals in foreign policy. For instance, it is shown that the approved destination status (ADS) scheme, which can be described as a main tool for regulating Chinese outbound tourism, serves as an exercise of hard power. Nowadays, China is the most important tourist-generating country, therefore, to obtain and maintain ADS with the awareness of the importance of Chinese outbound tourism, the other states must refrain from any criticism of the state of human rights and questioning the One-China policy. Alongside the use of other outbound tourism tools to exercise hard power and to strengthen soft power, inbound tourism is also employed for China's foreign policy goals. This bears several policy implications for Central European countries where Chinese tourism exhibits growing tendencies.

SESSION 5

GEOGRAPHY TEACHING AND LEARNING

Chair: Alina Awramiuk-Godun

Thursday, June 13th, 2:00 PM – 4:00 PM, sala kawiarniana

1. Application of the contemporary research in political geography into didactic materials with focus on digital resources, Lenka Pavelková, David Hána

The paper will present ideas, the plan and the first results of the project whose main objective is to transfer the knowledge of contemporary research in political geography into didactic materials for teaching geography and socio-scientific subjects at secondary schools. By this project, we would like to promote geographic education and to contribute to a positive perception of the importance of geography among the general public by creating a replicable way of how to acquaint the public with current research findings in important social and political issues. Therefore, we create didactic materials in several thematic areas in political geography of local, national and global nature which we consult with international and Czech textbooks and secondary school teachers. Inevitably, preparing teaching materials today includes working with digital resources and tools too, even more so in a fast changing field of study such is political geography. Digital devices are present everywhere, including schools, and the question is how to use such devices in order to improve geography education, to maximize the gain and minimize the potential harm of digital devices for students and their educational progress. In our paper, we will therefore discuss some of the issues related to the topic of digitalization in education within the framework of our project.

2. Quality parameters of geography teaching, Matěj Vrhel

Project deals with quality of Geography teaching especially with its parameters, which is wide interdisciplinary and multilevel research subject and depends on a choice of main goal. This work wants to find parameters, which can be used to evaluate quality of Geography teaching. If we want to support, observe and evaluate the quality of teaching, it is fundamental to specify the parameters and bring the theory to practice. Main aim is to find and define parameters of Geography teaching which are important for selected groups (university teachers, students of Master degree in Geography teaching, primary and high school teachers, school management, students and their parents). The paper deals with differences of opinion between these groups and differences in parameters of Geography teaching at primary and high schools. It describes specific and significant parameters in Geography teaching compared to quality parameters of teaching other school subjects.

3. Forest as a component of raising and education of school-age children, Magdalena Fuhrmann, Mikołaj Madurowicz

However stereotypically implemented education of children and youths takes place at school, nevertheless education process outside classrooms in a school building – or broader: outside of a school – sometimes tends to bring either more real and important experience or more reliable knowledge (usually both of them). It is not so rare especially when education is combined with upbringing. On the basis of a forest theme – understood as a content related to raising (present as part of the maturing of a young man in the family circle) as well as an educational one (discussed within the program of many school subjects) – the research was carried out in four primary schools in Warsaw (amongst children, their parents and teachers). The study identified the importance of forests – including urban forests – not only in the course of upbringing (in the parents' opinion), but also in the process of school education (in the opinion of teachers). Moreover, the research let determine certain attitudes towards the forest of all interested groups (therefore: on the one hand, raised / educated, on the other – educating), in addition, it allowed to define their attitude to the natural environment in a wider sense – in the context of an increasingly urbanized space.

4. Pupils' global thinking: a comparison of selected European countries, Dana Řezníčková, Miroslav Marada, Martin Hanus

There is currently a stress on the need to bring up the individuals able to look at global trends from various viewpoints, and tolerating and respecting people from other cultures, with different religions and worldviews as well. The study explores the way the task is fulfilled in the Netherlands, Finland, Germany, Czechia, Hungary and Serbia. A questionnaire survey has found out that students' world-mindedness is situated roughly in the middle of the scale, between the national and global perspective. While the average value of the sample is primarily lowered by the students from Hungary and Czechia, those from Germany and Finland considerably exceed the value. Students in general show global tendencies in the Culture and attitudes to others and in the Education and learning. In the remaining topics, there is a more obvious manifestation of national tendencies (e.g. Economy and migration). Detailed analyses have proven the influence of gender, respondents' interest in news, experience with stay abroad, etc.

5. Education and quality of life. The case of Madagascar, Małgorzata Klein

The positive relation between the country's quality of education system and its citizens' quality of life (QoL) has been proven many times over. Thus, education-related factors are ubiquitous in any and all QoL measures, regardless whether they focus on objective or subjective side of the QoL.

However, even though the global tendencies for literacy, enrollment and other schooling-related topics are vastly positive, in the least-developed countries, such as Madagascar, the relationship between the QoL and education is more complex.

The presentation will focus on the real-life examples of how educational efforts affect the quality of life of the persons involved in the process. It will be based on author's 14 years of experience in working with Malagasy students and the body of research on the topic of school education challenges in Madagascar.

SESSION 6

SOCIAL GEOGRAPHY AND MIGRATIONS

Chair: Josef Novotný

Thursday, June 13th, 2:00 PM – 4:00 PM, sala balowa

1. Institutional versus digital turn in the research of social pathology, Tomasz Wites

The approach of geographers to social pathology is the search for adequate ways of description, of explanation of phenomena, and of discovery of regularities. The theoretical and cognitive interest in the nature of social order combines with the practical use of results obtained. Presentation shows Institutional versus digital turn in the research of social pathology. It is an important contribution of geography in the integration of social and natural sciences. Since geography is best predestined to include GIS into scientific reality, it depends on geography to what extent this will happen and how efficient the implementation of GIS will be. The significance of the inclusion of GIS in research over social pathology has been highlighted in the presentation.

The applicability of geographic measures, allowing for the efficient delivery to those potentially interested, should be reflected in central subsidies for the development of scientific initiatives that are of significance to residents. The exceptionality of geographic sciences, compared to other scientific fields, boils down to, among others, the overview of the examined reality geographers can have, both from a technician and a humanist point of view. Defining relations between science and practice for both of the aforementioned perspectives constitutes a research challenge. Spatial studies embody in the particularity of research varied depending on the scale of the study. Analysis may be carried out in units of territorial and administrative division or other spatial separations that do not require institutional aggregation.

2. Post-graduate migration behaviour of international students supported from Czech development aid, Josef Novotný

Scholarships for students from the Global South to pursue their degrees at universities in the Global North represent a traditional instrument of official development aid. There is, nevertheless, insufficient evidence on whether and how these international scholarships work for development. Most commonly, the development impacts are understood through the expansion of human capital in the students' home countries for which the scholars' return to their home countries analyzed in the present paper represents a key prerequisite. Based on data collected from the 430 current and former grantees of the Czech government scholarship program, we analyzed the factors influencing their migration choices after the end of study. The analysis was informed by the theory of planned behaviour that was shown to be a useful framework for explaining post-graduation migration behaviour and examining the role of various context-specific influencers.

3. Immigration, attitudes towards immigrants and populist radical right vote through the lens of cleavages, intergroup contact and group threat theories, Vít Bořil, Jonáš Suchánek

Recent migration wave started the processes that had a major impact on public attitudes towards immigrants and immigration (ATII) and, simultaneously, on an upswing of populist radical right parties (PRRP) in Europe. These processes were not spatially uniform as changes in ATII and PRRP vote differed both between and within countries. We will present a project proposal dealing with this topic. Our main goal is thus (a) to study regional variation in ATII and PRRP vote and (b) to examine factors behind this possible variation. For this purpose, we build upon our own model which shows the formation process of ATII and PRRP vote based on the postulates of the theories of social cleavages, group threat and intergroup contact. The proposed research will consist of three main steps. We will analyse (1) secondary data of ATII and PRRP vote on the level of EU regions and (2) our own data collected through survey with students and teachers of the Czech upper secondary schools. Finally, to understand causalities between the factors obtained by statistical analysis, (3) semi-structured interviews will be conducted with students and school counsellors.

4. How social media impact immigrant integration? Multiple virtual interactions of Russians in Czechia, Ekaterina Ignatyeva

The paper explores the impact of social media on integration of Russian immigrants in Czechia. The daily interaction of immigrants with locals, as well as with other immigrants, and compatriots is essential for the integration process. Digital turn leads to the development of new forms of communication and social interaction. Among other forms of digital communication, immigrants use social media to keep in touch with in-group members (compatriots, family/friends in the homeland), and simultaneously, to create social ties with out-group members (the majority, other immigrants). Different studies refer to the significance of social media in the immigrant integration process. However, there are missing studies that investigate the role of social media in integration process through the everyday virtual interactions of immigrants. The paper studies virtual interaction of Russians with (1) majority, (2) compatriots, (3) other immigrants, and (4) family/friends in the homeland. It points out the ways social media are helpful as well as obstructive for the process of immigrant integration.

SESSION 7 TOURISM GEOGRAPHY 2

Chair: Jiří Vagner

Thursday, June 13th, 4:30 PM – 6:30 PM, sala muzyczna

1. **A methodology for evaluation of digital tourist maps**, Wojciech Pokojski, Andrzej Kowalczyk

2. **When map design becomes tricky. Key issues in cartographic visualization**, Izabela Gołębiowska, Jolanta Korycka-Skorupa, Izabela Karsznia, Tomasz Nowacki, Tomasz Panecki, Wojciech Pokojski, Katarzyna Słomska

Currently, map elaboration is no longer the domain of cartographers only. Almost everyone conducting research on spatial phenomena, including geographers, must face the challenge of synthesis and presentation of the collected results in graphic form, including maps.

Map design is a process consisting of several stages. Individual stage is a bit different for each method of cartographic visualization method. Each of the stages involves a series of decisions, varying depending on the visualization method.

During the presentation, issues of thematic maps elaboration will be presented, to which a map author should pay special attention. Thematic maps presenting quantitative data will be discussed, i.e. developed using the following methods: choropleth maps, graduated symbols, isolines, dot method, cartograms and quantitative signatures. Unconcerned decisions may result in a highly distorted picture, followed by an incorrect perception of this map and interpretation of the presented phenomena. Discussed topics will be illustrated with examples of thematic maps, which are the result of both good and bad design solutions.

This work was supported by the Polish National Science Centre [Grant number UMO-2016/23/B/HS6/03846], "Evaluation of cartographic presentation methods in the context of map perception and effectiveness of visual transmission".

3. **Challenges in the process of developing accessible tourism**, Alina Zajadacz

The lecture presents the assumptions of shaping the accessibility of the tourism space from the point of view of the needs of several social groups: people with disabilities, the elderly and visitors with children. In this system, three basic components play a key role, including physical/technical preparation, tourist information system, also the skills and competences of the staff serving the guests. The first part of the paper is a review, it includes discussion on the concept of accessibility, as well as barriers and limitations that may occur in cultural heritage sites from the perspective of the groups of visitors taken into consideration. The second part focuses on presenting the assumptions for shaping the accessibility of tourism space (including facilities) on the example of the case study of the Piast Trail - the main thematic trail in the Wielkopolska region. Both the theoretical and the empirical part provide useful knowledge in the process of equalization of opportunities in access to tourist travel. In addition, it contains guidelines for improving the quality of services in tourist facilities.

4. The role of media in dark tourism, Jozef Lopuch

Dark tourism is one of the newer forms of tourism. Its popularity is rising in the global worldwide range but also more recently in the area of Central Europe, where many dark tourism places are located. It means that more people are visiting these places, but also more articles, academic and popular ones, are published. Here the role of media can be seen, where on one hand popular articles are published, on the other hand space for people to blog, make webpages or in other ways create content about dark tourism topic that people can discuss afterwards is created. But there is also popular culture connected to dark tourism through media, for example by horror movies or documentaries, that also helps to create image of dark tourism places. The aim of this paper is therefore to capture role of media in dark tourism, analyze in which ways it affects these places on various examples and help to explain how media creates the image and identity of dark tourism places.

5. Language tourism and its importance in youth education, Wojciech Pokojski, Anna Skrzypkowska, Agnieszka Starszuk

SESSION 8

MARKETING, IMAGE, IDENTITY

Chair: Sylwia Dudek-Mańkowska

Thursday, June 13th, 4:30 PM – 6:30 PM, sala balowa

1. How to brand a place? Struggling for social attention through online channels as a new way of promoting countries, regions and cities, Dorota Petryk, Sylwia Dudek-Mańkowska

2. Sponsoring a motoring event – does it raise brand awareness?, Jakub Kura

Motorsport is one of expensive kinds of sport and in last decades it became more and more important to seek for sponsoring to get money to participate. But not only to participate, also organizing of events is getting more expensive, so also events are getting sponsoring money. Therefore brands expect its visibility in exchange for money and thus they hope that sponsoring of event would increase brand awareness. But does it really work that way? This presentation aims on case study of Barum Czech Rally Zlín and its sponsors. Research was conducted during two editions of rally and aim of research was put on whether spectators perceive brands of rally sponsors and thus sponsoring of event brings them higher awareness. Research was carried out via questionnaire which was aimed solely on rally visitors to ensure that research won't be influenced by those, who are not spectating the event.

3. Košice – an important metropolis of the running marathon, Vladimír Slavík, Milan Koščo

In recent decades the development of sport and sporting events has increased the need to explore the geographic aspects of these activities. Their dynamic development in the second half of the 20th century was supported by several factors of the company's development, which enabled and accelerated the expansion of sporting events throughout the world. Renowned authors claim the credit for the development of the sport to the globalization and commercialization, other key factors are internalization of economic activities, the rapid expansion of means of communication and better possibilities for population mobility.

Cross-country marathons are important sporting events that take place regularly every year and they literally conquer world metropolises. Following the New York Marathon, the network of cross-country marathons has gradually expanded to many world metropolises since the 1980s, becoming popular, mass-attended and media-watched events in many. As of April 2019, the Association of International Marathons and Distance Races (AIMS) has a total of 460 members from 120 countries around the world, including a total of 4 377 cross-country races. 493 marathons are registered in Europe, 527 in North America, 16 in South America, 49 in Africa, Asia 122, Australia and Oceania 36. There are marathons in 58 metropolises in Europe, including metropolises in Poland, the Czech Republic and Slovakia. Approximately the same number of marathons are documented together in other continents. The International Peace Marathon (IPM) is still the most important sporting event in Kosice, the city which is considered the metropolis of Eastern Slovakia. It is one of the most important regular sports events held in the Slovak Republic, moreover it is the oldest running marathon in Europe (1924) and the third oldest in the world (Boston oldest – 1897, Yonker second oldest – 1907). The aim of the paper will be brief recapitulation of the current development of IPM, development of trends in the organization and localization of tracks, categories as well as the number of participants (both Slovak and foreign).

Position in the monitored ratings according to the selected parameters plays an important role in the current competitive struggle of metropolises in the organization of sporting events and running marathons.

We compare the Kosice Marathon not only with the contemporary cross-country marathons in the Slovak Republic, but also with the most important European and world top marathons. In 2016, Kosice was the European city of sport. Here it should be emphasized that the trump card for Kosice's nomination was the International Peace Marathon. Kosice was awarded this prestigious title as the first city in Slovakia.

4. Nationalism, regional symbolism, and a sense of place in the online marketing presentations of Czech microbreweries, Martin Lepič

This paper aims to examine the significance of nationalist references, regional symbols, and local identification in the web presentations and other online promotion modes of microbreweries in Czechia. This territorial and multi-scalar logic of a research design is necessitated by the fact that enterprises in brewing industry are increasingly involved in marketing strategies connecting their products with the territorial identities. In this regard, we traced the territorial references at various scales in microbreweries' narratives, names, logos, and labels. The strength, focus, and scope of territorial marketing was then compared with the brewery's size, resources, geographical location, landscape attractivity, and other socioeconomic and cultural variables. We found that while the occurrence of nationalist references is not dependent on any specific variable, the regional and local identity usage depends profoundly on the regional and local environment a microbrewery is set into. The findings pose limits to the marketing use of territorial identification and can be useful in revealing the role of space, place, landscape, and territory for contemporary economic processes.

5. False regional identity: the case of regional beer brands brewed in the plants out of the region,
Kryštof Materna, Jiří Hasman, David Hána

One of the main strategies of transnational brewing corporations in the era of globalization is the acquisition of other breweries and their subsequent closure associated with the transfer of the beer production to other enterprises. This, however, breaks the link between the place of production and consumption, which may result in a negative response from consumers. The brewing groups try to prevent this reaction by creating a so-called “regional identity”, ie selling and promoting the product as regional despite in fact it is not connected with the region of origin anymore. The aim of the paper is (1) therefore to evaluate the impact of the closing of breweries on the production of affected brands and whole multinational corporations, and (2) whether these impacts differ across European countries based on their brewing tradition and role of the beer in the regional identity, or other factors. We will use the data from the Euromonitor database about all breweries and brewing groups in the European countries in 2007-2017.

SESSION 9
CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

Chair: Sylwia Kulczyk

Thursday, June 13th, 4:30 PM – 6:30 PM, sala kawiarniana

1. The importance of cultural heritage for regional development, Milan Jeřábek

Sights of all kinds are undoubtedly frequent destinations in leisure time for both locals and visitors. Naturally, the importance of tourism as an independent branch of the economy at the national, regional and local level is increasing. The aim of the paper is to present the situation in three model areas (Nové Hradky / South Bohemian Region, Telč / Vysočina Region, Znojmo / South Moravian Region) through the findings from the empirical (questionnaire) survey. The survey was carried out as part of the KulReg KPF-02-031 project from the Interreg V-A Austria-Czech Republic cross-border program. All three model regions have considerable tourism potential, both natural and culturally historic. This is reflected in the attractiveness of attractiveness in the domestic as well as neighboring (Austrian) territory. The interest is mainly about exploring nature and landscape on the one hand and classic tours (castles, chateaux, monastery, etc.) on the other.

2. Mathematical and non-mathematical approaches to the sensitive cultural landscape zones of rural areas, Józef Hernik, Krzysztof Hernik

The open landscapes of rural areas in Poland are the cultural landscapes, therefore, they should not be left on their own, because their existence will be threatened. They require constant human intervention, when the previous type of land use comes to an end, which determines the nature of the landscape, a different function must be specified. According to the researches, the side effects of changing the trend in agricultural usage of the lands are undesirable landscape changes. The authors has called these areas the sensitive cultural landscape zones of rural areas (SCLZRA). According to the authors' opinion, the isolation of such areas may become a base of a one form of holistic landscape protection. The methodology of identifying vulnerable areas of the cultural landscape has been developed, according to the diachronic change of information on cultural landscapes. The identification of SCLZRA can be useful as an early warning tool against undesirable changes of the landscape, and are useful for action to protect the open cultural landscape of rural areas.

3. The cultural landscape of the religious borderland. Sacral objects as a determinant of the cultural landscape of the borderland, Alina Awramiuk-Godun

Religion is a key element and distinctive feature of the cultural identity of a many communities around the world. Each religion created not only its own philosophical system and religious rites, but also specific forms of space sacralization. The temples built in their own style are recognized not only by members of a given community but also by people outside the native culture. Sacred objects (temples, shrines, cemeteries) are an important element of the cultural landscape identity with a large carrier of spiritual and emotional experiences. In the areas of cultural borderlands, where the influence of various traditions permeate, religious symbols are often the most easily perceived manifestation of the cultural diversity of the area.

The paper will present both the methodological assumptions concerning the landscape research of cultural (religious) borderlands as well as the preliminary results of the study. The aim of research was to present the extent of the cultural transition zone of Catholic-Orthodox borderland in north-eastern Poland and western Belarus. The study used the geo-information (GIS) and geostatistical tools and methods that allowed to determine the intensity of sacral objects characteristic for the two religious and cultural traditions dominating of on the studied area: Western (Roman Catholic) and Eastern (Orthodox). As a result, a map of cultural diffusion was obtained, showing the extent and impact intensity of the studied cultures.

4. Shaping of the image of borderland landscape by Instagram users - the case of Podlasie's Orthodox heritage, Tomasz Grzyb

The process of landscape perception cause the creation of the specific image of landscape by its observers. The awareness of this image may be helpful in order to assess the attractiveness of landscape as well as to improve tourist promotion of the destination and adjust its offer to visitors' preferences. People usually express their feelings about the landscape by taking photographs of objects or events that notably attracted their attention. Nowadays it is increasingly popular to share these photographs in social media, especially via Instagram. Exploring the content posted on Instagram, alongside the time stamp, three groups of data uploaded by users can be analysed in order to examine the image of landscape: the text that follows photos (e.g. descriptions, hashtags or comments), the photo spatial reference and the subject of the pictures itself.

The unique character of borderland landscape is an effect of dynamic permeation of two or more different communities (ethnic, religious, cultural...). In the case of Podlasie region the professed religion (Roman Catholic Church, Polish Orthodox Church) was set as a best indicator of local communities' differentiation. The user-generated content extracted from Instagram allowed to identify the image of Podlasie's borderland landscape that is shaped by social media users. First of all, the spatial extent of borderland landscape was delimited. Next, the 5-year sample of photos presenting objects of Orthodox cultural heritage was selected. On the basis of 2030 pictures author analysed all groups of data mentioned above, presenting significant spatial and temporal patterns, overviewing some characteristics of users, making specific photo content analysis and comparing used hashtags.

SESSION 10
HISTORY AND HERITAGE

Chair: Pavel Chromý

Friday, June 14th, 9:00 AM – 10:15 AM, sala kawiarniana

1. Creation of reconstruction maps from the perspective of geographer and historian - an example of the Czech historical atlas, Tomáš Burda

The Czech Historical Atlas project captures a wide range of topics from the history of the 20th century. Reconstruction maps are a suitable means of displaying the complex development of territory Czechia during this period. The paper will show the creation of these maps from a historical and geographical perspective. It will focus not only on the creation of background materials and the actual creation of reconstruction maps, but also on their use in further research and for the popularization of a number of topics.

2. Heritage of the extinct landscapes: Czechia from the view of the past, Martina Tůmová, Jakub Jelen

During the development of society by the influence of many natural and anthropogenic factors, are formed different types of cultural landscapes, which are reflecting the ways of man's using of natural resources, managing the land, or spending free time. Cultural landscapes are progressing and changing over time, but they can preserve links and elements that reflect and remind the past. One of the disciplines dealing with the research of these historical cultural landscapes is also historical geography. On the basis of archival sources and preserved relicts in the field it studies landscape memory and, through his knowledge, helps to identify landscape heritage as well as to find solutions to current problems.

The paper is focused on the presentation of the project of the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic (NAKI), which deals with historical-geographic research of the historical landscape heritage in Czechia. The paper brings closer the objectives and expected outputs of this project. On the example of the Jáchymov area, the paper will present a concrete example of identification, interpretation, and presentation of the extinct mining landscape, even with the help of modern geoinformation technologies (3D models). Finally, the overall contribution of the project will be evaluated not only in today's historical-geographic research but also in the application level.

3. Historic Cities in the Scope of Geoheritage and Geotouristic Values, Robert Faracik

The tourist attractiveness of historic cities has usually been determined through the prism of cultural values. Geological heritage is present in culture. Geological structures are often the foundations of urban structures and urban fabric, and rocks are the backbone and building material of many urban and architectural forms. In many cases, the existence of cities is associated with the occurrence and exploitation of mineral resources, which have become the source of wealth and a factor of socio-economic development. Geological heritage is increasingly seen as part of what defines the tourist attractiveness of the city, enriching the offer for both tourists and locals. In addition to typical geological sites, such as the natural or post-mining rocks or geological structures, the geological beauty of a region could be judged by looking at the city buildings and the decorative material used. Museums include precious mineralogical collections as well as works of art and everyday objects of geological nature. Old mines and quarries are often multi-functional spaces in which exhibitions are arranged, as well as various cultural events take place. This paper explores from a multidisciplinary perspective the richness of relations between the geological heritage, history and culture using the example of historical cities in Poland and Central Europe. It explores the consequences of geological heritage for the cultural landscape of these cities and their identity.

SESSION 11
TRANSPORT GEOGRAPHY 1

Chair: Miroslav Marada

Friday, June 14th, 9:00 AM – 10:15 AM, sala muzyczna

1. Potential of Slovakia's road traffic intensity database for geographical analyses, Richard Stanek, Marcel Horňák

Road traffic intensity data primarily brings information on traffic flows within road network. Methodology of data collection and processing have been increasingly unified internationally, which may bring further harmonisation in international data analyses and comparisons. Geography and transport geography in particular may use such databases in their attempts to carry out transport-related geographical analyses and regionalisations, as transport flows reflect territorial interactions in real geographical space. Several studies published so far and utilising the data on road traffic intensity show that such attempts may bring fruitful results by using efficient GIS tools and interpretations.

2. Local transport delivery modes in Poland, Justyna Ślawska

Delivering one service, local governments face different alternatives modes to undertake. The literature on this phenomenon introduces plenty of potential factors influencing this decision, which derives from different theoretical approaches. Based on service characteristic literature - different modes of coordination address specific features of investigated services. Hence, this study pursues the specificity of one service – local transport in Poland and tries to reveal the phenomenon under its peculiar conditions. While determining which model fits those particular characteristics, local governments have reconcile citizens' preferences. The aim of the study is to recognize models of transport coordination and factors influencing service delivery choices in Poland. These leads to two research questions:

1. Does any of the mode of coordination dominate the provision of transport service in Poland?
2. What are the factors influencing service delivery mode?

For the purpose of this study 343 municipalities which answered the survey have been examined about their service delivery mode. Fifteen possible alternatives for coordination were reorganized in four service delivery modes. To identify the factors leading to the decision of coordination model logistic regression is applied. Findings indicate that municipalities are characterized by a pragmatic approach when providing transport service - they limit their own resources involvement and incorporate in functional links in metropolitan areas. More wealthy and densely populated cities use their own resources and benefit from the corporatization model with greater political control.

3. Spatio-temporal aspects of urban night according to public transport: the case study of Brno,

Daniel Seidenglanz, Simona Surmařová

There are many different approaches applied to the study of urban night in geography. The researchers are focusing on various aspects of phenomena happening after the nightfall in their studies, the questions of meanings and experiences of the darkness, the night-time economy, the form and intensity of regulations and the increasing heterogeneity of practices of going out belong to the most emphasised issues according to van Liempt et al. (2015). This contribution deals with the topic of public transport which is seen here as a tool that provides the possibility to use city increasingly also during the night because it enables the involvement of various places into the nocturnal network of live, busy places. Based on the mutual, interdependent relation between the night life on one side and public transport on the other, public transport can be analytically deployed to the more detailed analysis of the urban night. Its regime can thus provide valuable information both on spatial aspects of night life as we can see which places and how prominently are integrated within the public transport network and on its temporal aspects as well as. A gradual process of transformation from daily to night traffic regime and vice versa and the changing frequency of night services are clear temporal marks in this perspective. Moreover, public transport offer is suitable also for the more informed study of differences of spatio-temporal aspects of urban night life between working and weekend days and also for the deeper insight into their longer development during the span of several decades. Spatio-temporal aspects of night public transport will be empirically analysed in the form of the case study of the situation in Brno, the second largest city in the Czech Republic.

SESSION 12

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT 1

Chair: Radim Perlin

Friday, June 14th, 9:00 AM – 10:15 AM, sala balowa

1. Digital revolution and new opportunities for involving people to local development, Milan Takáč

In recent years the technological development has changed geographical research dramatically. New hardware and software tools bring new opportunities for collecting and using spatial data not only for geographers but also for citizens. In our presentation we will introduce some examples from Slovakia how non-geographers could be involved to local spatial development. Nowadays, local development is one of the most mentioned topics in Slovakia because there are some regions with economic problems like unemployment, underdeveloped infrastructure and marginalized groups of people. We have focused our research on projects using modern technologies and cooperation among people and institutions. First results of this cooperation are map portals promoting regional products, regional companies and attractive places. Spatial data could be used not only for making maps but they we can use for planning community development and collecting information about people and their needs. Modern technologies like GPS systems, cameras, smartphones and other devices are making collecting spatial data easier and practical than ever before. Thanks to technological development geography is becoming not only an academic science but geography is nearer to wide groups of people. Involving people for participation on local development and local decision-making process is a serious challenge not only for Slovakia but for the whole Central Europe.

2. Rural Areas of 21st Century – The Importance of IT for Development of Rural Municipalities,

Michal Navrátil, Jiří Dujka

The progress in information and computational technologies during last three decades is enormous. There is a significant growth of users of these technologies, and their knowledge of technologies grows as well. Several theories of regional development emphasize the importance of information and innovation spreading since the 1990s. The knowledge for rural development is crucial, and ability of their sharing, spreading and implementation is strategic benefit for their progress. These statements go to the Czech rural areas as well, even when it underwent a significant social and economical change after the year 1989.

The aim of this paper is to show information sharing and using via modern technologies, which are applied to rather conservative Czech or Moravian rural areas. Commonly used application “česká obec” (“The Czech Municipality”) has been analysed. This application contains information from municipalities and its purpose is to facilitate the awareness of inhabitants of towns and villages. The research has two parts. The first part analyse shared information contained in the application (mostly sport and culture events).

The second part focuses on user information (number of municipalities, their population size, their area, their spatial distribution and so on).

Selected locality is the rural parts of the South Moravia Region (Jihomoravský kraj). For research purposes, the rural area is defined via population size of municipality and the homogeneity of region according to population density.

Implementation of modern applications depends on willingness and initiative of representatives (mayor, councillors, local government) as well as on range of users (mostly younger and middle-aged inhabitants). However, the demographic situation in South Moravia rural areas is different. This can be the issue for information implementation within local authority. Nevertheless, the popularity and appreciation of the application grow. The application may become one of common forms of communication among the majority of municipalities (not only within the South Moravia Region).

3. Social Media Activity and Local Civic Engagement in Poland,

Katarzyna Szmigiel-Rawska, Julita Łukomska

In this paper, we contribute to the literature on social media usage and digital democracy by attempting to provide an answer to the question of what drives local government officials activity on Facebook. Our work has two major goals: first, we seek to discern what are the major subjects addressed by mayors on their personal Facebook accounts (e.g., political marketing, city promotion, national level politics, among others). Second, we investigate the correlates of the activities of mayors on Facebook by zooming in on the individual characteristics of the mayor (gender, age, and education), their leadership style, and social media activity of other relevant actors at the city level (i.e., deputy mayors) as the main determinants. We test the hypotheses derived from this theoretical framework using data from social media activities by the mayors of the largest cities in Poland (above 100.000 residents). Preliminary findings indicate that mayors with an educational background in the social sciences and facing stronger political competition in the last election cycle are more active on Facebook. In addition, younger mayors, mayors belonging to a political party, and mayors who have been recently elected are more likely to successfully engage citizens in interactions in their social media accounts.

SESSION 13
SERVICES IN WARSAW METROPOLITAN AREA

Chair: Dana Fialová

Friday, June 14th, 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM, sala kawiarniana

1. Farewell to Corner Store Idea? Żabka Stores Location Changes in Warsaw, Waldemar Wilk

With the popularity of corner store concept (store around the corner) provides a steady increase in their number. This is especially true for large cities, in which one of the most popular retail chains in Poland is Żabka. Only in Warsaw, the number of outlets of this retail chain has grown over the decade (2009-2019) seven times, to more than 500 outlets. They are appreciated by customers for a specific range of goods and a convenient location. Traditionally it was the location within quick pedestrian range access or near the public transport stops. However along with the changes in the types of residential developments and office space within the city, which result in changes in population density and the unrestricted access to the urban space, some changes of store location are also observed. Against this background, having regard to the nature and accessibility of urban transport, an attempt to describe and evaluate changes location factors and the distribution of chain stores in Warsaw was made. The analysis is based on example of retail chain Żabka outlets.

2. Localization of tourist apartments in Warsaw. Selected aspects, Katarzyna Duda-Gromada, Małgorzata Durydiwka

In many cities, apartments rented to tourists for short-term stays are nowadays one of the basic categories of accommodation. It is estimated that their number in Warsaw reaches circa 4.5 thousand, of which 76% are entire flats and over 20%, single rooms. The subject of the presentation is the diversity of the localization of these facilities. The analysis has been based on the results of inventory research conducted in June 2018 on a sample of 120 tourist apartments, as well as on information from short interviews with over ten real estate agents operating on the Warsaw market. Selected features of the localization of these facilities, both general (such as: city district, historic neighborhood, vicinity of the building) and detailed (such as: building type, architectural features) are presented.

3. 'Tell me where you eat and I will tell you what you are'. Gastronomy in the urban space of Warsaw, Marta Derek

4. Models of suburban public spaces, Dorota Mantey, Agnieszka Kępkowicz

Public space has always been the domain of cities. This is confirmed by research, which mostly refers to the specificity of urban space and urban residents. Urban public space is based on three values: diversity, accessibility and public control. However, the question arises whether the conclusions from the research on the urban public space can be applied to the suburban area, which experiences dynamic changes in both functional and spatial (not always positive), as well as social aspects. There is a need to investigate what kind of public spaces are expected by suburban residents and what kind of public spaces are the base of building local ties in the suburbs. The presentation focuses on two key concepts: the degree of publicness of space and the utility value of space. Publicness is a multidimensional feature that determines the prosocial, inclusive and egalitarian nature of space. For each of the dimensions there is a continuum from the “fully public” to the “fully private” space. The utility value, in turn, is measured by the frequency and the type of social behaviour undertaken in the space. The aim of the presentation is to present the results of the survey and field observations carried out in the suburban area of Warsaw, which have proved that suburban residents prefer spaces with a limited degree of publicness, while the highest utility value measured by social behaviour is appropriate for not fully public spaces. As a consequence, models of public spaces dedicated to suburbs will be proposed.

SESSION 14 TRANSPORT GEOGRAPHY 2

Chair: Marcel Horňák

Friday, June 14th, 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM, sala muzyczna

1. Fast Railway Networks in Central Europe: Key Concepts and Their Possible Impact on Regional Development, Jiří Dujka, Daniel Seidenglanz

Fast railways are considered to be a sustainable kind of public transportation. They are suitable for distances, which are too long for sustainable car using, and too short for plane flights. In Western Europe, these policies are common since the 1980s. In the post-socialistic countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the situation is slightly different. Conventional railway network was used mainly for freight transportation and kept in a state of stagnation. New connections or fundamental reconstructions were rare. Different policies have an important role in fast railways network planning and operating these days.

This paper focuses on the comparison of approaches in planning and operating of fast railways in Central Europe and on the assessment of possible impacts on regional development in particular states, i.e. Austria, Czech Republic, Poland, Slovakia and Hungaria. There are three different concepts in these five states. In Austria, fast railway network is considered to be a part of the Western Europe rail network, and a part of the trans-European multimodal network as well. The Czech Republic and Poland plan to build the new networks of fast railways, mostly or partially independent on the current conventional rail network, without international connections. Slovakia and Hungaria have selected the way of deep re-construction of conventional railways. Each of these concepts has a different impact on regional development. As can be seen in Western Europe, the fast-railway network building has no special influence on regional development. The fast railway terminal is able to be an impulse of development only in the case of yet-existing development potential in the locality. The assessment of possible impacts in mentioned states is based on these sources and on the comparison of their settlement structure and regional development principles.

The main results are: (1) In the case of new fast railway network, the location of a terminal (station) near regional centres is important. (2) In the case of reconstruction of a conventional network, it is possible to revive the stagnating centres, but the new development probably would not be started.

2. A review of regional impact of high-speed rails: How will it turn out in Czechia?, Miroslav Marada, Michal Kowalski, Jakub Petříček, Marek Komárek

High-speed rail (HRS) and its impact on local/regional accessibility and development belongs to frequent topic of political debate in middle-European post-totalitarian states, Czechia is no exception. With an increasing difference between metropolitan regions and non-metropolitan (rural) areas the HSR is seen as a chance for making jobs easily accessible for wider range of inhabitants and thus stop depopulation of a countryside.

The contribution starts with a review of HSR regional impacts reported in the literature. Regional impacts of proposed HSR in Czechia are empirically documented with help of GIS transport model using a concept of potential accessibility. A population and economic data and changing time accessibility are used as main model parameters. Results, largely presented in maps, are interpreted in both national both European contexts. The contribution is concluded by recommendations for government policy in HSR issues.

3. The competitiveness of high-speed rail in a multimodal transport environment, Michal Kowalski, Alena Janská

High-speed rail (HSR) is typically considered to be the most convenient type of transport for distances from 200 to 600 km. With appropriate infrastructure and optimization of connection bindings, it is possible to achieve a significant increase in the scope of competitiveness. HSR is able to be competitive especially with airplanes for much longer distances.

The contribution includes a critical analysis of the factors involved in the total travel time of HSR and air transport - time spent in the means of transport, waiting time for the connections, transfer times, speed and frequency of connections. After the theoretical introduction, there will also be practical examples of planned and realized projects.

4. Suburban Rail in the Podkarpackie Voivodeship as a Factor Stimulating the Development in the Region, Beata Gierczak-Korzeniowska

A project to create a suburban rail system (Podmiejska Kolej Aglomeracyjna – PKA, in Polish) in the Podkarpackie Voivodeship is an important factor stimulating the development in the region. The suburban rail will allow passengers to reduce their commuting time, improve transport services and increase the availability of rail transport in Rzeszów area, and thus improve the mobility of the inhabitants. In addition, reducing the volume of road transport for rail transport will neutralize the negative impact of transport on the natural environment. The project will encompass municipalities located within railway lines running from Dębica to Przeworsk and from Kolbuszowa to Strzyżów. In those municipalities infrastructure around the stops and access to both stops and railway station will be extended. The investment concerns a linear project of the construction of new tracks for crossing places and the track to Rzeszów-Jasionka Airport, and it includes a lot of punctual elements for reconstruction or construction of the infrastructure of the stops. In the proposed model, there is a gradual change of priorities for transport network, which stimulates passenger interests by changing their behaviour related to transport, which is a process and does not occur rapidly.

The project will use modern technological solutions such as Dynamic Passenger Information System (SDIP in Polish), whose component elements include an information display system and a broadcast system, as well as Video Surveillance System (SMW in Polish). Both the project and the technology used will significantly change the landscape of the area, and everyday life and behavior of the people in the space of the planned investment. The aim of the article is to present general assumptions of the undertaking and estimate the benefits of the implemented project for the region and its inhabitants. While the source of information is the analysis of the documents related to the Feasibility Study for the project *The Construction of Suburban Rail - PKA* obtained from the Marshal's Office.

SESSION 15
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT 2

Chair: Pavol Korec

Friday, June 14th, 10:30 AM – 12:00 PM, sala balowa

1. Presidential elections 2019 in Slovakia - polarization of society?, Vojtěch Przybyla

In the last decade, we encounter more and more conflicts of different paradigms, such as the struggle of nationalism with globalism or conservatism with liberalism. The development of information technology has accelerated and intensified in recent years, and especially the rapid success of social networks on the Internet changing the political marketing game, that moves to the virtual environment. After a long and intense election campaign, we can say that the presidential election 2019 revealed the mood and changing politics of Slovakia. People demand change and they're deeply disillusioned with established politicians. Part of the public is looking for new faces from respected public figures, but the other part is inclined to antisystem candidates. The influence of the socio-economic environment on the electoral behavior of the population in selected area is reflected in the socio-political need related to the explanation of spatial patterns of electoral behavior and the issue of electoral orientation. The aim of the present contribution is a geographical analysis of election results and voter turnout in the regions of Slovakia. We will also try to locate the electoral cores by using mathematical and statistical calculations and to describe the typical voter of relevant presidential candidates.

2. Local governance effectiveness on the example of selected Czech cities?, Lenka Hellebrandová

Public sector effectiveness is one of the main issue of the current public administration. Effectiveness in this contribution means fulfilling the long-term goals in local development. Analyzes were based on the content analyzes of strategic materials over the past 10 year in four selected cities in Czechia. As a next step, budget expenditure in period 2002-2017 was analyzed and compared with promises in strategic plans. The assumption is that local government spending priorities are still confronted with opinion of political opposition and interest groups, but the local government should rule in public interest. Results show that there are differences between cities in budget expenditure on local development activities. Availability of some types of subsidies can be one of the reason, why local governments prefer similar types of invest projects.

3. Is there tariff mimicking? The case of water provision in Poland, Paweł Swianiewicz, Julita Łukomska

In our paper we consider spatial interactions between policies of setting tariffs for local public services. Tariff mimicking is interpreted as a specific type of yardstick competition (in our case: yardstick tariff competition). Local authorities compete for political capital and in order to maintain (or increase) it, they compare their policies which are sensitive for voters with policies of other local governments. In particular, unpopular decisions (such as increase of local tax rates or increase of tariffs for local public services) are more likely to be made, if they do not result in fees (or tax rates) higher than in neighbouring local governments (or the other group citizens and politicians are likely to compare with). So far the concept has been tested as regards local tax policies, but we argue that in Central East European countries (including Poland) it may be more likely identified in policies related to tariffs for local public services. We test it on a case of fees for water provision in Poland in 2013-2017 period. Our methodology is based on quasi-experimental design using combination of synthetic control and difference-in-differences methods. First we identify local governments which has considerably increased their tariffs for water. Next we compare if their immediate neighbouring municipalities follow the change more likely than "control group" of similar, but more distant local governments.

4. Territorial cohesion at the local level. The existing and perceived spatial inequalities in the access to local public services in Polish municipalities, Wirginia Aksztejn

Territorial cohesion is an important concept in EU regional policy but it is usually identified with uneven development at the level of cities or (NUTS2, NUTS3) regions. The study tries to downscale the concept to the local level of individual municipalities using two perspectives:

- Assessment of the extent of existing spatial inequalities: Are there parts of the locality disadvantaged in the access to public services? To what extent life chances of citizens depend on their location in the particular part (district) of the municipality?
- Assessment of perceived spatial inequalities: To what extent local politicians and local communities perceive internal variations in the access to local public services as a salient problem of their municipality and an important topic of local politics?

The hypotheses are: (1) the perception of what an indispensable, basic public service is varies depending on the type of locality – making urban communities more demanding than rural ones regardless of the objective life quality measures; (2) engagement and activity of civic society institutions play an important role in reduction of spatial inequalities – by both serving as a stimulus to local governments and providing the missing societal goods.

The study is based on in-depth interviews and a structured survey of local politicians, bureaucrats as well as representatives of local business community and civic society in three Polish localities (one being metropolitan city, one suburb locality and one peripheral small local government with an important role of agriculture in local economy).