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ABSTRACT BOOK

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Flows of scientists and a prestige of universities in interwar Poland

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The nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century were of key importance for the development of universities and tertiary education in Central Europe. My presentation aims at complementing historical research on the development of Central European universities by stressing the fundamental importance of a geographical perspective. Based on a case study of interwar Poland, I will discuss the role of scientists migration as a key factor of university system expansion. I will show how migrations of scientists were structured and how were linked with the prestige of individual universities.

Past, present and future of driving forces of land use in Czechia.

Ivan Bičík

Charles University, Prague, Czechia

We have excellent database about land use changes in Czechia for last two centuries (1845, 1896, 1948, 1990, 2010) which give us good chance to evaluate changes of individual categories (8) size changes in ca 9 000 comparable changes. We can compare also changes of land use structure and development in different periods and explain also regional differentiation. We prepared in last ten years some articles and two books about these changes. Different periods were influenced by special driving forces and we will evaluate them from point of view of external (global, Central European) as internal factors (Czech, regional, local). Observation of these driving forces in the past give us chance to understand temporal situation and also think about basic ideas for possible future development of main categories of land use and regional differentiation of these processes.

Is migration predictable within the contemporary World? Towards some factors of its uncertainty.

Branislav Bleha

Comenius University in Bratislava, Slovakia

Migration is a very volatile process with a lot of influencing factors and determinants. This statement has been true for decades, but the recent geopolitical, social and economic developments (not) only in developed countries boost its reliability and justness. Several analysis showed how migration did contribute to forecasts' inaccuracy. It seems that the current forecast at national level will very likely suffer from migratory assumptions in the first place. We give evidences that contemporary situation in Europe and worldwide makes predictions extremely uncertain and long-term predictions are impossible, and even short-term predictions are often inaccurate too.

Councils in City Quarters – Overlooked Opportunity to Strengthen Citizens' Participation and Local Democracy in Slovak cities

Ján Buček, Mária Frassová

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Citizens' participation in public affairs can have numerous forms. Various issues emerge when we focus on participation and local democracy in cities, and especially in large cities. In this case, citizens can feel that main self-government bodies are too remote, less accessible and responsive, their city quarters obtain less attention etc. As a result we can observe in many countries attempts to implement various forms and models of multilevel governance, sub-local democracy, or frequently applied concept of neighbourhood democracy/governance. Their real functioning is subject of quite frequent inquiry.

There exists opportunity to establish similar form of sub-local bodies ("Council in City Quarters") in Slovakia according to Act No. 369/1990 as amended. We investigated use of this chance to increase citizens' participation and strengthening of local democracy in Slovakia on a sample of 136 cities (excluding Bratislava and Košice) by questionnaire and additional research within basic urban self-government documents. Our research confirmed that this opportunity used only about one third of Slovak cities. There were serious differences in praxis, including less clear knowledge concerning use of these bodies (including basic legal aspects). As a negative influence we also identified not very reasonable intervention into conditions of their functions by change in basic legislation. We consider current situation as underestimation of potential of these bodies. Not so rare tensions in cities concerning sensitive issues could be more peacefully resolved, if these bodies would be more extensively implemented.

Suburbanization as a challenge for the development of rail transport in the functional area of Poznań

Radostaw Bul

Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Poland

Celem referatu jest zaprezentowanie koncepcji Poznańskiej Kolei Metropolitalnej (PKM) oraz wskazanie możliwości rozwoju planowanego systemu transportu zbiorowego. Poznańska Kolej Metropolitalna ma z założenia stać się główną osią transportową miasta Poznania i otaczających go jednostek. Rozwój demograficzny i przestrzenny aglomeracji w ostatnich 20 latach, połączony ze wzrostem codziennej mobilności generuje zwiększającą się pracę przewozową, która wynika zarówno ze zwiększenia liczby podróży, jak i ich długości. Pochodną tych zjawisk jest obserwowane zwiększenie ruchu samochodowego na obszarze miasta i jego strefy podmiejskiej. Utworzenie systemu PKM stymulowałoby rozwój Poznania i całego obszaru metropolitalnego, przyczyniłoby się także do ograniczenia negatywnych skutków wynikających z dominacji transportu samochodowego w aglomeracji. Działania prowadzone przez wszystkie zainteresowane jednostki gminne, koordynowane przez Stowarzyszenie Metropolia Poznań i Departament Transportu Urzędu Marszałkowskiego Województwa Wielkopolskiego wskazują, że system zostanie uruchomiony w 2019 r.

Podstawowym zadaniem, przed którym stoją naukowcy zajmujący się tematyką Poznańskiej Kolei Metropolitalnej jest przede wszystkim prowadzenie analiz zmierzających do jak najpełniejszego wykorzystania planowanego systemu i zwiększenia jego funkcjonalności. W tym celu prowadzi się m.in. badania potencjału demograficznego wokół linii kolejowych, które powinny przyczynić się do wskazania optymalnego przebiegu tras oraz lokalizacji nowych przystanków.

W ramach prezentacji przedstawione zostaną wyniki badań prowadzonych przez autora. W oparciu o istniejącą zabudowę oraz plany rozwoju zabudowy mieszkaniowej, przemysłowej i usługowej zawarte w SUIKZP gmin autor prezentacji przy wykorzystaniu metod GIS wskazał nowe lokalizacje, w okolicy których mogłyby powstać przystanki kolejowe. W analizie uwzględniono także rozmieszczenie istniejących i potencjalnych generatorów ruchu zlokalizowanych wokół linii kolejowych (m.in. zakładów pracy, centrów handlowych, placówek oświatowych), przeprowadzono ponadto analizę otoczenia konkurencyjnego kolei w kontekście prowadzonych usług transportowych. Wdrożenie wniosków wskazanych w niniejszej prezentacji powinno przyczynić się do optymalizacji funkcjonowania systemu (m.in. poprawy dostępności przystanków kolejowych), co z kolei skutkowało powinno większą liczbą pasażerów korzystających planowanego systemu PKM w codziennych dojazdach do pracy i szkół.

Changing the view of the Landscape in Atlases in Czechia

Tomáš Burda

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A number of researches and analyses have tried to uncover the mechanisms and processes that have shaped the current landscape. The reflection of the way individual changes have had an impact on the dynamic landscape of Czechia and Central Europe is also possible by means of reconstruction and thematic maps, which form the content of atlases created in Czechia especially in the second half of the 20th century and in the early 21st century. This presentation wants not only to inform on the Czech atlas creation, but above all, on the way the topics of landscape and landscape-shaping processes are dealt with in them. From static records to individual time sections up to the interpretation of a landscape by means of reconstruction maps in the context and association with the historical and social development. In addition, a change occurred in the thematic focus of the individual maps connected with a change in the paradigm along with an increasing emphasis on the landscape and environmental history as well as a broadening spectrum of the fields that contribute to their creation. There was also a transformation of the form of individual atlases and maps, which went hand in hand with a gradual, growing role of geographic information systems and terrain modelling in their processing, while printed atlases were increasingly giving way to electronic portals.

The geoparks concept in Czechia and its role for rural and peripheral areas

Iveta Čtveráková

Charles University, Prague, Czechia

This contribution deals with the issue of geoparks concept in the context of rural and peripheral areas. Most of certificated Czech national geoparks are located in the rural, peripheral and tourists ignored areas. In those areas there is a huge potential for the boost of development through the tools offered by geoparks. This paper is an introduction of my planned research. Main goal of this research is to understand the nature of development problems in rural areas, their causes and consequences and try to find possible solution in cooperation of local community on activities close to geoparks. Qualitative methods, especially structured interviews supplemented by quantitative methods like questionnaire survey should be use in the research. Results of the research should contribute to the discussion about transformation of rural areas in point of view the interaction nature and society, that geoparks represent.

Selected manifestations of sacralisation in Slovak towns and cities after 1990

Katarína Danielová, Daniel Gurňák

Comenius University in Bratislava, Slovakia

The change of regimes in countries of central Europe in the period 1989 – 1990 initiated many processes that became evident in different spheres with different form and intensity. Recovery of real freedom of religion was one of them. Slovakia is traditionally known as a country with high degree of population religiosity and it was affected by significant restriction of religious life in the years 1948-1989. Consequently we can observe significant recovery of religious life and growth of church influence on society after year 1990. Our aim is to focus on intensifying religious life and its influence in the cities and towns of Slovakia. The term “sacralisation” includes amount of processes, but we decided to deal only with selected elements. The prayer halls – churches, chapels and other liturgical spaces were always the symbols of church presence in the towns and cities. Quite intensive phase of construction of new liturgical places began after year 1990 and we tried to quantify it. Renewed church education at all levels and formation of health facilities under the church management were the next sphere of church activity. The aim of our paper is to analyse existence of selected objects under the church management in Slovak towns and cities and also to follow possible regional differences in intensity of sacralisation in Slovak towns and cities.

Tourism as ecosystem service. The case of the Great Masurian Lakes, Poland

Marta Derek, Sylwia Kulczyk, Edyta Woźniak

University of Warsaw, Poland

This paper aims at applying the concept of ecosystem services into tourism and recreation. Our approach includes assessing natural landscape potential as well as analysing the way it is used by tourists. Therefore it encompasses both ecological and human aspects. The Analytic Hierarchy Process was used to evaluate the potential, and a questionnaire evaluated tourist behavior. Comparing the natural potential with its use let us to identify the hotspots of tourism as ecosystem services. A case study was carried out in the Great Masurian Lakes (northeast Poland).

Trespassing from the view of historical land-use development

Ivo Dostál, Marek Havlíček, Pavlína Skládáná, Pavel Tučka, Pavel Skládáný

Transport Research Centre, Brno, Czechia

Unauthorised access to the railway tracks (trespassing) is risky but common behavior, which only in the Czech Republic kills up to 200 persons annually. The study describes 27 selected conflict areas with frequent occurrence of trespassing in southern, central and northern Moravia by studying the historical changes of land use in the wider urban context with a strong focus on the functional use of the built-up areas (collective and individual housing, industrial parks, shops and services, recreational areas etc.) Two kinds of localities appeared in the sample of studied sites. At one hand, there were places where the railway intersected older urban structures while other locations where formed along the railway track originally in the open countryside and subsequently surrounded by built-up areas with different functions. So the first type of sites represents the places with restriction of free movement, due to the limited number of legal passages through the tracks, with significant disruption of the original connections and relations in the area. In the second type localities is existing trespassing the result of the gaps in the land-use management and planning, when needs of pedestrians and cyclists were not always taken into account during the formation of the built-up areas along the railroad, with the consequence of limited permeability and intensification of the barrier effect of railway tracks in the landscape.

Social Remittances of Moldovan Migrants in Czechia – A Qualitative Approach

Dušan Drbohlav, Dita Čermáková, Lenka Pavelková, Markéta Seidlová

Charles University, Prague, Czechia

The presentation is devoted to migrants' social remittances – it means norms, ideas, practices, identities and networks, in fact, the newly gained „qualities“ that migrants bring back home (or they make use when communicating with and influencing their home country without returning there). This research follows Levitt's concept and contributes to rather very limited research activities which have so far been done in this field in Central Eastern/Europe. The authors will present results of in-depth semi-structured interviews with 20 Moldovan migrants (carried out between February and April 2017) who have stayed and worked in Czechia for some time. The interviews reveal social remittances' „potential and realities“ in a broader context of current immigrants' lives - their everydayness, migration/integration experience as well as their future migration plans and strategies.

Long distance trains and their usage for everyday commuting: Field study of Brno urban region 1980-2010

Jiří Dujka

Masaryk University, Brno, Czechia

Nowadays, long-distance trains are commonly used for short-distance commuting across Central Europe. This usage sometimes leads to the overcrowding of trains. Several decades ago, policies of transportation via long-distance trains were completely different, because they were meant to satisfy the needs of long-distance travellers. The aim of this paper is to show time-differences and structures of long-distance and “express” trains going through Brno and its urban region since 1980 up to 2010.

The paper consists of four main parts. In the first part, there is sketched a concept of long-distance trains and their history and characteristics in Europe, with an emphasis on Central Europe. Proceeded on this, in following part methods are described. The key method is based on train time-tables analysis for selected years 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2010. The third part contains results of analysis and description of its connection with Brno urban region. The last part is dedicated to conclusions and critical views over the topic. The most notable results are wider using of long-distance trains due to lack of extra fees, higher frequency of trains during the day, the greater interconnection of lines, but also lower exclusivity of trains and travelling, the lower seasonal effect on the frequency and lower dispersion of long-distance trains in the rail network.

Development of Urban Tourism Precincts: A Case Study of Prague's historic centre

Veronika Dumbrovská

Charles University, Prague, Czechia

The aim of this contribution is to introduce a theoretical concept depicting how tourism precincts in cities have been evolving and their application to the tourism development in Prague. The example of Prague's tourism represents a special case of touristification of a medial historic centre in a polycentric capital city. Prague entered to the tourism market later (in comparison to western countries) after the fall of communist regime and has been strongly affected by the transformation processes of the 1990s. The number of tourists started to increase immediately after opening the western borders. By 2000, the number of overnight stays had doubled and the number of beds in collective accommodation even outnumbered beds in Vienna. The historical centre began to transform in favour of tourism, facilities of daily life were squeezed out and replaced by tourist ones. This unprecedented and rapid development has led to the creation of a tourist ghetto on the Royal Way, the most visited route in Prague. The consequences and impact of the unregulated tourism development in Prague has been examined on the basis of qualitative and quantitative research methods. The results point to a weakening relationship between local culture and the tourism precinct, which has caused the creation of many tourist traps on the Royal Way and a gradual loss of local potential to be a distinctive tourist destination.

Changing differences of non-marital fertility in the Czech Republic and Slovakia in 1972-2015

Pavol Ďurček

Comenius University in Bratislava, Slovakia

According to the authors Lesthaeghe and Van de Kaa (1986) is one of the basic features of the second demographic transition increasing extramarital fertility. In general, this expression is explained by the shift of value in the understanding of the family. To be more specific, this is characterized by the situation when there is increasing number of mothers having only informal partner or explicitly declare themselves as singles/non-married. Our main goal is to look at the development of extramarital fertility in regions of the former Czechoslovakia. We are interested in answer to the question whether increase of non-marital fertility is spatially equally or a geographical image of expression of second demographic transition is unequal. Except answers to the basic questions about the ongoing convergence or divergence we are looking for a specific "space actors" of creating of inequality and this from two perspectives. Firstly, we define how each regional level (state, county, and district) is involved in creation of the overall inequality and secondly, we calculate local statistics that answers our questions: "How much each particular region contributes to the formation of overall inequality?" Based on the results it can be said that the ongoing growth of non-marital fertility has long-term convergence trends. At the beginning of the reporting period it was achieved highest value of inequality, which was formed mainly by differentiation within the Slovakia and Czech Republic. At the end of the observed period when is the inequality lowest, significance of the differences between the both republics increases. Area in the northwest of the Czech Republic and eastern Slovakia is the largest creator of inequality throughout the period. On the contrary, the central region of the Czech Republic and Slovakia southwest is characterized by little contribution to overall inequality.

Main trends in diversification of activities of agricultural holdings in Czechia

Veronika Eretová, Vít Jančák

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Diversification means one of the successful strategies of development of rural areas and villages. The purpose of diversification is to create and also keep new jobs in the rural areas, to keep or even increase farm income and to contribute to the recovery of villages. It may lead to stabilization of the rural population, increase quality of their lives and the competitiveness of agricultural holdings.

The main aim of the paper is to determine and describe the main trends in diversification of activities of agricultural holdings in Czechia. The extent and importance of diversification in Czechia changed over decades. Non-agricultural activities of agricultural holdings played an important role in the development of rural areas before 1989. After transition the non-agricultural activities have been reduced – some disappeared, other became a part of the secondary and tertiary sectors where they have been run till now.

Diversification of economic activities in rural areas is also one of the focus fields of the European Union in the Rural Development Programme for 2014 - 2020. Diversification and instruments for its support were created within the context of the EU 15 and later transferred in the new member countries including Czechia. But preconditions on which instruments supporting diversification were based often conflict with the reality of Central and Eastern European countries. The paper also outlines the possible future development of diversification of agricultural holdings in Czechia.

Large-scale mapping of land cover

Vladimír Falfan

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Landscapes are constantly changing due to environmental and anthropogenic factors. Land cover, as a material expression of natural and human processes related in particular to the land use on the Earth surface, is differentiated spatially on the base of its physiognomic and morphostructural features and it indicates the intensity of processes and changes in the landscape. CORINE Land Cover project brings actual information on land utilization for almost all regions over the Europe. Recently, there is a need of more detailed knowledge of landscape in the local scale, both for the purposes of landscape management and geographic research. Local studies of land cover can describe landscape structure in detail (scales 1:25 000 or 1:10 000).

We discuss differentiation criterion for delimitation of the land cover classes in our research and present case studies of detailed mapping of landscape structure from Slovakia. We introduce chosen methodological procedures for large-scale mapping of land cover including assessment of spatial resolution, minimum mapping area, minimum width and length of linear units (streams, roads).

The research was supported by Science Grant Agency of the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic and the Slovak Academy of Sciences; Project No. VEGA 1/0421/16 „Analysis of land cover changes in the context of environmental drivers“.

Recreational and second home behaviour of population in Czechia

Dana Fialová, Jiří Vágner

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The contribution sources from the results of vast questionnaire surveys prepared by the authors and conducted by CVVM public opinion agency in 2014, 2015 and 2017. Fundamental data on the tourist and recreational behaviour were exploited and new trends and processes in leisure, second home and tourist activities were analysed on the base of more than 1.000 respondents.

The data from the quota surveys were compared with the results of partial surveys from 2009-2011 (relationships of second home users and residents, regional identity and identity of regions) as well as with the data from a broad research on regional differentiation of second homes in 2003-2005. The discussion and conclusions set the results into the context of global and European trends and research on the leisure, recreational and tourist activities.

Space- and place-making – ways of urban space creation

Mirostaw Grochowski

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Cities are changing constantly. This seemingly obvious ascertainment requires, however, careful consideration since changes of cities are driven by different factors, which also evolve in time. Popular in recent times concepts of place-making or soft spaces introduce new thinking on ideological principles and mechanisms of urban as well as local and regional development. Spatial and functional structures of cities and their components i.e. specific spaces and places are formed by active urban actors, who interact in a dynamic way to secure their interests and to assure achievement of their goals. New ideological principles bring changes in terms of power possessed by specific actors, that has direct and indirect impact on modes of interactions and types of relationships among actors.

The paper addresses issues related to urban space creation from the perspective of new paradigm of spatial development that emphasizes territorial dimension of development programming, multi-level governance approach, and participatory planning. City of Warsaw serves as a case study and exemplification of ongoing processes of contemporary urban space creation in metropolitan city. It is argued that an opportunity to exercise place-making is determined by establishment of specific institutional and organizational framework and, simultaneously, emergence of culture of cooperation among different actors. This framework and culture of cooperation are the first step in the process of urban space creation. The second one is when empowered social actors, including citizens, are involved in space creation through place making process, which is possible when legal solution offer room for activism and grassroots initiatives.

Transformation of the settlement structure in the hinterland of Bratislava.

Daniel Gurňák, Martin Šveda, Barbara Krúlišová

Comenius University in Bratislava, Slovakia

A very colourful mosaic is formed in the hinterland of Bratislava with varying settlement forms of residential construction; from compact residential areas, as integrative extensions of already established settlements to solitary units scattered in suburban space. It is critical to explore the effects of the built spatial morphology since it has long-term effects, such as social (social integration), economical (local markets), and environmental (car dependency). The research questions can be summarized as follows. How can suburbia be characterized in the post-socialist context? What are the measures of spatial morphology when it comes to suburban built-up forms? Are there ways to overcome the apparent conflict between current planning regulative and need for more dense and heterogeneous development? The first question is very general and refers to the historical settlement designs and structures in former rural environment and what are specific features of residential suburbanization in the post-socialist context. The second question refers to how new spatial forms are identified, measured, and analysed in the contemporary suburban settlement. The last question refers to one of the major tasks in suburban development. Isolating morphology is a pragmatic tool and powerful response to today's planning reality. Four municipalities with different character of suburban development are used as a case study.

Functional airline regions and world airline hubs: a geographical point of view

Marián Halás, Pavel Klapka, Stanislav Kraft

Palacký University in Olomouc/University of South Bohemia, Č. Budějovice, Czechia

Liberalisation and deregulation of air transport after 1978 had have brought crucial changes in its spatial organisation and emergence of so called hub-and-spoke networks. Hubs attract nodal in-coming air transport flows from their hinterlands and at the same time they are interconnected with hubs localised in distant regions and continents. The objective of the contribution is the identification of so called functional airline regions and identification of world airline hubs. Iterative regionalisation algorithms and correct methods of functional regional taxonomy are applied to do this. These methods are very suitable tool for analysis of vector data on the global level, in this case of information of air transport flows.

The paper has been supported by the project of the Czech Science Foundation: "Spatial uncertainty and fuzzy regional systems: identification, analysis and implications of pulsating functional regions" (16-13502S). The authors are grateful for this support.

A systematic review of contextual factors affecting sanitation in rural areas of developing countries

Jiří Hasman, Martin Lepič, Josef Novotný

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Sanitation – an access and consistent use of hygienic toilets – has been recognized among major global development issues incorporated into the Sustainable Development Goals. Consequently, both interventions and research into sanitation in developing countries has gained momentum in recent years. Almost all of this research has a form of various case studies focusing on situations in individual countries, regions, and localities. Reviews and meta-analyses are still scarce and their implications for sanitation practitioners are inherently limited by a large heterogeneity of existing evidence. Due to the latter constraint, instead of attempting for a traditional review of outcomes attained by individual sanitation interventions, this paper seeks to provide a systematic review of contextual factors that affect sanitation outcomes and, therefore, can influence both design and success of sanitation interventions. From 19,109 studies found by initial search only 102 met our selection criteria and just 7 of them were appraised as high and 33 as above-average quality, so we could include them into the final sample. This presentation will focus on both the reasoning behind our systematic review of contextual factors and main findings extracted from the sample of 40 studies that met our selection criteria.

Factors affecting students' map skills level

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The extensiveness of the map skills research topic and the related high number of both theoretical works and empirical studies focused on it from varying points of view and with different aims caused a significant diversity of factors considered affecting the students' map skills level. Analysis of the empirical studies published in the last 30 years showed that overall we can identify almost a hundred of factors which influence/could influence students' success in map use. On the other hand, it is impossible to test the effect of every potentially independent variable in an experiment. Therefore, it is necessary to choose only the most appropriate factors, according to other characteristics of a research design. For that reason, the aim of this paper is to disclose the results of the above-mentioned analysis which can simplify the factors selection. Among others, the most frequently tested factors and their (un)disputed impact on the map skills level; similarities and differences of the factors selection among the studies focused on different map skill types / testing different age students will be presented.

Spatial and sectoral analyzes of European subsidies from Operational Programme Enterprises and Innovations 2007-2014

Lenka Hellebrandová, David Hána

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Evropské dotace jsou tématem, se kterým je spojena značná pozornost médií i vědců. V prvním případě zejména v ohledu problematičnosti vybraných dotovaných projektů, ve druhém případě v základních přehledech regionální distribuce dotací. V širokém souboru dosavadních studií ale chybí detailnější analýzy prostorové i oborové, které by mohly blíže poukázat na smysluplnost a možné problémy spojené s tímto typem regionální politiky. Cílem příspěvku je proto uvést snahu autorů zaplnit tuto mezeru dílčími ekonomicko-geografickými analýzami operačního programu Podnikání a inovace, který by podle příslušné dokumentace měl především podnítit rozvoj hi-tech průmyslových oborů a nejrozvinutějšího typu podnikání. Pozornost bude zaměřena jak na prostorovou diferenciaci v příjmu dotací mezi různými typy regionů, tak na oborovou analýzu příjemců dotací v prostorové perspektivě.

The abandonment of agricultural land use and cultural landscape

Józef Hernik

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Man acquired lands for agricultural production with great effort and risk. Then for decades or even centuries man cultivated them. At present the question is arising – can agricultural production on these lands be abandoned now under the influence of social, economic and political changes? Is this abandonment favorable, negative or unimportant for environment, landscape, society? Due to the increasing problem of abandonment of arable lands cultivation in many countries we need a well-thought-out answer to such questions, paying special attention to the issue – can we accept setting aside of lands on every arable lands?

Based on the research conducted in the area where agriculture is carried extensively and arable land structure is fragmented with present terraces of high landscape-tourist values, there have been observed negative effects of setting aside of land. They concern: environment, landscape, society, economy and culture. The results of these studies formed the basis for the claim that the areas where setting aside of land should not take place should be identified. For these area there is needed a new approach taking into consideration landscape values of these lands as well as a new model of their economic development.

Theoretical model of the impact of EU regional policy on environmental dimension of sustainable development

Tomasz Herodowicz

Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Poland

This paper aims at presenting and discussion the assumptions of theoretical model of the impact of EU regional policy on environmental dimension of sustainable development. Model is an author's suggestion, how to examine the power of relations between EU regional policy, economy and natural environment.

The model basis is EU regional policy; its assumptions have been taken into account in the planning and implementing the national growth policy. The legal, strategic and programme conditions of both the EU regional policy and the national policy determine the direction of the environmental public intervention. The policy is based primarily on financing and adopting measures in the areas of business activity of key importance to the natural environment (the power sector, transport, water management, waste management, environmental protection). The basic goal of this activity is limiting human impact on the environment with respect to its basic components (air quality, water quality, soil quality, condition of natural resources, biodiversity). The model also takes into consideration the impact of environmental awareness which represents a specific catalyst accelerating and magnifying the positive, environmental effects of the measures adopted for the economy. The nature (be it positive or negative) of the changes taking place within the environmental components describes the environmental dimension of development. An improvement in the condition of the natural environment indicates that we are dealing with the sustainable development. In the case of no improvement or deterioration in the environmental conditions, reference can be made to lack of development in the environmental dimension. In the context of operationalization of sustainable development in the environmental dimension, the relations between the identified areas of economic activity and the condition of the components of the natural environment is of key importance.

Role of the LEADER programme in the local development of communes in Wielkopolska voivodeship

Robert Hoffmann, Barbara Maćkiewicz

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Poland's accession to the European Union in 2004 has opened access to many programmes under which it is possible to obtain financial means for projects influencing the socio-economic development of rural areas. One of them, directed to people living in rural areas, was the LEADER programme in the framework of the 4th axis of the 2007-2013 Rural Development Programme.

The goal of this article is to present how beneficiaries of the LEADER programme used their projects to change the development of rural areas in Wielkopolska voivodeship under the Rural renewal and Small Projects measures. Wielkopolska voivodeship is diversified in terms of natural resources and physical infrastructure, which translates into the scope, number and subject-matter of projects implemented in LAG areas. Thanks to the funds obtained, many sports halls, communal common rooms and playgrounds have been built and renovated, and the tourist base has been improved, which has greatly enhanced the quality of life and living conditions of the local inhabitants. A skilful use of local resources leads to the socio-economic development of an area. Those where LAGs operate differ in their local resources, hence it is important for local communities in their bottom-up activities to be able to use correctly the development potential they have, while taking care of the natural environment.

Visualising spatial distribution of air transport passengers in Europe

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Various methods exist for cartographic visualisation of a phenomenon spatially distributed at point locations such as counts of air transport passengers at airports. Traditional methods of proportional or graduated symbols may not be (the most) appropriate when point locations with large data values are clustered within small parts of the portrayed area. In such case, alternative approaches, for example kernel density or focal statistics (with a suitable kernel function weighting neighbourhood) may prove more appropriate. They produce a relatively smoothly tapered raster surfaces with individual cell values representing “probable” passenger counts determined by the number of airports in the neighbourhood of the given cell, the distances of these airports from the cell, and the passenger counts at these airports. Since the incidence of air transport passengers in uninhabited places is – with rare exceptions – very small, only inhabited places (identified using a population density grid) are considered in the analysis. Finally, spatial distribution of air transport passengers is visualised with respect to population spatial distribution, allowing for identification of areas within Europe with different values of the ratio between air transport passengers counts and population counts.

30 years of Paasi's institutionalization of region theory

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The institutionalization of region theory was suggested and described in the article "The institutionalization of regions: a theoretical framework for understanding the emergence of regions and the constitution of regional identity", published in Finnish geographical journal *Fennia* (vol. 164, issue 1, pp. 105–146) in 1986 by Finnish geographer Anssi Paasi. Since the late 80s the theory helps to co-define and establish the field called "new" regional geography. The theory, as well as new regional geographers, is interested primarily in the region formation process, in the way regions come to existence, for what reason and for what purpose they arise. Anssi Paasi and other new regional geographers work with a concept of a region as a socio-spatial process. In the past three decades during which region as social construct was establishing itself within the new regional geography (Thrift 1983, Pred 1984, Paasi 1986, Gilbert 1988, Murphy 1991), the understanding thereof and the approach thereto naturally differed in terms of both space and time, the use of the institutionalization theory as well. This paper aims to analyse how the theory (respectively the Paasi's article) was expanding in space and time, what geographies (what regions) have been influenced by it, how much and in what time period. The paper provides the basic overview of citation of the Paasi's article (1986) based on analysis of its records in the Google Scholar database (January 2017). The paper pays attention especially on the impact of the institutionalization theory on the Czech, Slovak and Polish geographies and geographers

Daily mobility of households living in Prague´s hinterland

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Suburbanization is believed to produce increased demands for mobility of residents living in hinterland of large cities of (not only) post-socialist Europe. Contemporary research on the mobility of residents living in suburban settlements often captures the (daily) mobility between two “core stops” – home and work/school. The journey between home and work/school is the most important trip for most residents, however its harmonization with other activities may be perceived as problematic by many of them. In addition, many studies focus on new suburbanites' mobility only. Therefore, the presented research focuses on studying daily mobility of all kinds of households with children (regardless of their length of residence) in a small suburban town in Prague´s hinterland and aims to fill the gap in the currently available research. The paper poses two basic questions: 1) Which mobility patterns can be found among households with children living in the suburban zone? 2) Are there differences between “old” inhabitants and the “newcomers” in the localization of activities and its motives? The preliminary results show that rather than distinguishing between “old” and “new” residents, a more complex approach is needed. Identifying four basic groups of households is the key finding of the study.

Cohesion policy in Poland: assumptions and implementation

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Poland, one of the new member states of the European Union, has the largest area and the greatest population number in this group. This means relatively the most serious challenges connected with the spatial scale of differences in development and differences in its determinants. As a consequence, on entering the EU Poland became a sort of a 'laboratory' of the European cohesion policy. The 'experiment' concerns not only the efficiency of the implementation of the Community's regional policy at the national level in the conditions of a post-socialist state, but also, and perhaps primarily, its effectiveness in the conditions of a large member state, internally diversified at the regional and subregional scales.

The goal of this analysis is to present the state of and changes in the assumptions of the cohesion policy in Poland and progress in its implementation. The analysis proceeds in three basic steps. Presented first are the assumptions of the EU cohesion policy transferred to the national regional policy. Analysed next are the extent of and spatial differences in the intervention of the cohesion policy as measured by the support obtained from the Structural Funds and the Cohesion Fund. Analysed in step three are changes in the level of socio-economic development and the convergence effects obtained as a result of the development intervention received. As to the spatial range, the analysis embraces the national, the regional and the subregional (poviat) level. The study period includes the three financial perspectives of the European Union budget that Poland could use as a member state: 2004-2006, 2007-2013, and 2014-2020 (with the 'mid-term' for the year 2016 in the last case).

Contemporary challenges posed by changes in regional development factors: a territorially integrated approach

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The modern rules of socio-economic development show a tendency to its ever widening divergence, thus exposing the poor efficiency of regional policy measures undertaken so far. External determinants of development are connected with changes in the economic system, controlled by rules of a transformation that results in the appearance of postmodern conditions of economic activity characteristic of the present stage of development of cognitive capitalism. Those changes are reinforced by globalisation, its symptoms intensifying with the advancing process of economic integration. What is a real challenge in those difficult conditions is an effective control of regional development factors in order to increase convergence, because the definition of those factors and the interpretation of the mechanism of their operation keeps changing, and they greatly differ in space. Hence an efficient regional policy requires a reorientation towards an integrated, territorially oriented approach. This new regional policy paradigm rests on an integrated and dedicated intervention adjusted to individual characteristics of the territorial capitals of particular areas that determine various responses to the dynamic socio-economic changes.

The goal of this analysis is to determine changes in regional development factors in the new conditions of integrated, territorially oriented intervention. The research procedure embraces three stages. The first offers a synthetic presentation of the theoretical foundations of and changes in the conception of the paradigm of a territorially oriented regional policy, with special attention paid to the significance of territorial capital, the diffusion of development, and its integrated planning. Presented in the second are findings concerning the direction of modern megatrends in socio-economic development and their contribution to changes in the factors of regional development. The third, fundamental stage of analysis involves the identification of the changing factors of regional development for an efficient intervention of a regional policy implemented in accordance with the integrated, territorially oriented approach.

The research is conducted in the framework of the OPUS 10-2015/19/B/HS5/00012 project of the National Science Centre, New regional policy challenges in the formation of factors of the socio-economic development of less advanced regions. Its results will help to work out an ex-ante model of regional development factors providing a basis for their operational indexing and for an empirical verification of the assumptions adopted in studies of development differences at a variety of spatial levels in the European Union and Poland.

Regional development factors in the light of present-day socio-economic changes: a theoretical discourse

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The goal of this paper is to analyse the effect of chief present-day socio-economic changes on the interpretation of factors of regional development. Standing out among them is the modernisation-postmodernisation transition, the fundamental moment of which is the process of transformation. Those changes are an accelerator of two megatrends in development: globalisation and economic integration, which fundamentally transform modern socio-economic systems. Those processes occurred in the individual European states in various periods of the postwar reality and with various intensity. Hence a significant element of the present reflections is an analysis of their specificity in the West European capitalist countries and the people's democracies of Central and Eastern Europe. Analysed in those spatial terms is the effect of the processes of transformation and postmodernisation as well as globalisation and economic integration on the new understanding of factors of regional development and their role in it. The factors examined include: material capital (natural and physical capital), human capital, social capital, financial capital as well as technological and organisational innovations. The paper is theoretical in nature and follows from the completion of the first stage of studies in the framework of a research project financed from the means of the National Science Centre, entitled "New regional policy challenges in the formation of factors of the socio-economic development of less advanced regions" (2015/19/B/HS5/00012).

Dimensions of urban rhythms: a comparison of two cities - Bratislava and Brno

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The contribution examines differences between two post-industrial cities of former Czecho-Slovakia in terms of its temporal structure. The concepts of time geography, routine, and rhythmicity of the classic Lund school, Lefebvre's analysis of rhythms, and Crang's geographic application of the chronotope concept are used to describe the specific temporality of two cities of comparable size, but of different urban character and differences in historical perspective. The empirical part provides a comparative analysis, citing the cities of Bratislava and Brno as an example. The analysis itself is based on two selected rhythms of public transport differing in time (working days and weekend days). The combined effects of three public transport types (trams, trolleybuses and buses) are described in connection with two particular types of urban space. The article thus presents the empirical utilization of rhythm in the description, analysis and comparison between two types (unique entities) of urban environment.

Land use extensification processes after 1990

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Agricultural land extensification processes represent the main trend of landscape change in Czechia since the late 19th century. This paper will be focused primarily on the discussion of data, indicators and tools used to evaluate losses of agricultural land (especially arable land) and extensification processes in different regions of the Czech countryside: grassing and afforestation. The main objective is to evaluate the regional patterns of these processes and special attention will be paid on differences in regions with various natural and social conditions.

First, the long-term evaluation of these processes will be presented. Different data sources (both land use and land cover) are used and compared. Cadastral data is used in the study and have been processed into an updated Database of long-term land use changes in Czechia (1845–2015).

The main part concentrates in a similar way on current changes since 1990. Qualitative distinction from previous time periods will be discussed as well as new data types available (remote sensing). Different methods lead to quite different resulting images of the importance of land use changes in diverse regions of Czechia, therefore, the aim of this paper is to identify the most important areas ("hot spots") of actual agricultural land losses in the Czech countryside. Then current trends will be seen from the long-term perspective also and their driving forces will be discussed. The other objective is to put the changes in the Czech landscape into context of changes in other European countries.

Internal Migration: decision making process of young Vietnamese, Ukrainians and Moldovans in Czechia.

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Immigrants display much higher internal mobility than the majority of the population. Beside other reasons, anonymous environment, networks of co-ethnics or economic activities play important role in the decision making process of further mobility among non-natives. Based on data from the population registry, quantitative and qualitative survey, we analysed the different behavior of Vietnamese, Ukrainians and Moldovans in the Czechia with special aspect to young population, length of their stay in Czechia, education type of dwelling and occupation. Moreover a space and position in the society can be contested.

Transport exclusion and spatial mobility

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This contribution presents a summary of recent studies on a transport-related social exclusion. It focuses on the relationship between every day mobility and transport behaviour of people in localities with different type and level of transport exclusion. The research deals with data obtained from author's own mobility survey based on personal mobility diaries of people from different localities in Czechia. As a result of this contribution is proved, that travel behaviour and spatial patterns in everyday mobility varies on the basis of the transport environment of the places where people every day appears. People in different localities use various strategies to deal with transport inequalities or transport exclusion.

The contribution was prepared with financial support from the Charles University Grant Agency project 54515: Transport related social exclusion in microregions of Czechia (2015-2017).

The main social driving forces of the LUCC in Czechia in the period 1845-1896-1948: from the extensibility to the intensity of LU utilization

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Příspěvek bude charakterizovat měnící se „historickogeografickou váhu“ tzv. hybných sil (zkr. HS) LUCC Česka v období 1845–1948. Vychází z koncepce Brandt, Primdahl, Reenberg (1999), která HS člení na pět hlavních typů: 1) socioekonomické a 2) politické (socioekonomické a politické HS jsou vzájemně propojeny); 3) technologické; 4) přírodní; 5) kulturní. Změny za období 1845–2010(15) zmíní pouze stručně. Jeho novum spočívá v rozdělení původního dlouhého období 1845–1948, které zakrývá dynamicky a kvalitativně velmi odlišné fáze LUCC v Česku, odpovídající jeho politickému, geopolitickému a ekonomickému vývoji v etapách 1845–1896 a 1896–1948. Tyto odlišnosti byly zjevné z údajů za Čechy, Moravu i Slezsko, příp. celé Česko. Zde však budou charakterizovány a interpretovány na regionální úrovni SÚJ, resp. okresů, a to i na kartogramech. Bude doloženo, že 2. pol. 19. století byla pro ekonomický progres, a tedy i LUCC Česka klíčová, neboť jejich extenzivní vývoj byly projevem působení procesů vyvolaných a umožněných mj. revolucí let 1848/49 a především dovršením průmyslové a zemědělské revoluce na přelomu 70. a 80. let. V poslední pětině století to byl nástup moderního kapitalismu i v malovýrobě a zejména přechod k rozhodujícímu působení diferenciatní pozemkové renty II, na rozdíl od DR I renty intenzifikační. Menší pozornost se bude týkat LUCC v období 1896–1948 – období zásadních změn geopolitických, ekonomických a politických.

Problems and possibilities of mining heritage management, perception and interpretation

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Mining heritage as a part of the (post)industrial heritage is not recently perceived only as unsightly remains of mining activities which are left to dissolve. Increasingly, it is understood as being a part of protected cultural heritage and presented to the public. It is a complex of material and immaterial heritage that demonstrates high level of proficiency of our ancestors. However, mining processes and its accompanying activities are also associated with extensive landscape transformations and negative impacts on the environment. Thus interpretation and management mining heritage is very specific and exacting process that involves knowledge and experience from many disciplines (geography, historiography, tourism, heritage studies). These issues of heritage (trans)formation, interpretation, management and perception are discussed on the case of the Krušnohoří / Erzgebirge, the mining region which has been proposed for inclusion to the UNESCO World Heritage sites list recently. Particular attention is given to the Jáchymovsko area. This territory is known for heritage of its silver mining era as well as for being a centre of restricted uranium mining area where POWs and political prisoners had to work in harsh conditions in late 1940s and during 1950s. Emphasis is put on different ways, practices and means by which the heritage of this region are being interpreted. The role of present as well as former inhabitants, various stakeholders and institutions in these processes is discussed. An analysis of all these processes and actors should lead to a better understanding and preservation of mining heritage.

Subjective reality of cross-border cooperation on the example of trilateral Euroregion Pomoraví/Weinviertel/Zahorie (CZ/AT/SK)

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Cross-border cooperation has gradually established itself as part of regional development of border areas, in our conditions, namely that of Western Europe belatedly, but among others as part of the process of European integration at the regional to local level. Model region on the border between Czechia, Austria and Slovakia offers for research and capturing changes the situation a good example, conditional on both the historical and current events. The paper does not address the geographical description of the territory, but concentrates on the perception of reality by the local population and mayors. It is supported by its own research program, implemented with the support of ACTION CZ-AT in 2016. The aim of the author is to compare the findings from the border Czech-Austrian and Czech-Slovak, as well as to evaluate the achieved level of cross-border cooperation and to outline its perspective.

Crime in Czechia in the transformation period: territorial differentiation and its conditionality

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The Czech society has undergone important social, political and economic changes since the beginning of the 1990s. There has equally been a development in the level and structure of crime and approaches to its investigation. Crime research significantly expanded beyond purely criminological interest after 2000 in Czechia. Attention has primarily been devoted to trends and patterns of crime at national or regional level or, conversely, to case studies of police departments or based on localized data with GPS coordinates. At the district level knowledge of crime is limited to its spatial differentiation, but there is a lack of deeper understanding of crime conditionality. Our contribution thus aims to shed more light on this topic. Using regression analysis, we analyse the factors of crime at two time periods: at the very beginning of the 1990s when there was a significant increase in crime, and after 2010, when the crime level has been declining almost yearly. The variables for analysis were chosen to represent two major criminological theories: the social disorganization and routine activities theory. Moreover, we added another important key variables identified in the meta-analysis of earlier studies. The results show differences in the importance of factors in the reference periods and therefore their different social context, and specificity of the Czech (post-socialist) context.

Soft planning for soft spaces. A case study of Poznań metropolitan area.

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Across urban studies and related fields, there has been growing interest in processes of city-region formation, bordering, planning and political leadership. For two decades also large urban areas in the Central and Eastern Europe have been undergoing a very dynamic functional and spatial transformation. This process is much diversified among countries and within them (e.g. Hamilton et al., 2005, Stanilov et al., 2007). However, the transformation of the state from the centralized hierarchical planning system to the new territorial model of public sector with strong autonomous local and regional governments has not always been completed. In case of Poland, there is still a serious gap between poorly defined by law metropolitan planning of regional self-government and local planning, based on the principle of municipal autonomy. The aim of the paper is to present a new metropolitan planning instrument in the Poznań city-region: „The Concept of Spatial Development Directions of the Metropolis Poznań” (2016). This document was developed by a team of experts from the Metropolitan Research Center of Adam Mickiewicz University. The concept is an interesting example of softplanning for soft spaces, based on political consensus and voluntary cooperation of municipalities (see Haughton et al. 2009, Faludi 2013). In the current legal situation, the mission of the concept is to support the activities of municipalities in the field of spatial planning and local policy-making for sustainable development. The speech will be presented some methods of planning with regard to issues such as green infrastructure, residential areas, cycle paths or shopping centers.

Defeminization of agriculture and rural areas in Poland.

Urszula Kaczmarek

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The aim of the presentation is to analyze changes in the demographic structure of rural residents and farm owners in Poland. The tendency of change is shown on the basis of the results of the agricultural censuses of 2002 and 2010. Particular attention was paid to differences in the spatial structure of the sex and age of farmers and the inhabitants of rural areas. The escape of young women from the countryside to cities observed in the recent years is changing social trends in rural areas and agriculture in Poland from a high level of feminization of the profession of a farmer in the late 1980s to the contemporary problem of "no wife for a farmer."

Szczecin as a regional center of retail trade and its cross-border impact

Magdalena Karczewicz

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Retail trade is one of the most dynamic and considerable economic sector. It is inseparable part and one of functioning base of modern cities and agglomerations. Numerous retail types creates various possibilities of forming urban structures, generating connections and creating city centers. Even the words *shopping center* refers to city center, which is perceived as a place where goods and services are concentrated.

Located in Northern Poland, Szczecin is capital city of West Pomeranian Voivodship. What is more, Szczecin border on Germany and its extended metropolitan area includes communities in West Pomeranian Voivodeship and German states of Brandenburg and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern. Thereupon Szczecin is a central place and fulfils providing services to surrounding areas, such as trade, administration, services, education, health care and more. City offers wide range of retail forms. From small convenience stores, most popular supermarkets and hypermarkets, then specialty and departmental stores and big number of shopping malls. Furthermore, there are some marketplaces which considers on German consumers or offers German commodities for polish buyers. The aim of study was to define an area where Szczecin's influence spans in the domain of fulfilling trade functions and carter to consumer needs. It was reached by social study (consumer survey), field research (conducting statistics of cars), spatial analysis (distribution of shops and malls) and creating photographic documentation. Theoretical base embrace Christaller's central place theory and theories about competitiveness of modern cities. The result of this study was a delimitation of Szczecin's regional retail functions impact range on both Polish and German borderlands.

Regional products in chain stores

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V posledních letech stoupá zájem o jídlo a o vše, co s ním souvisí. Kuchařky, pořady o vaření a specializované obchody se nově těší velké oblibě i ve střední a východní Evropě. Jídlo jako klíčový prvek životního stylu a prostředek formování a vyjadřování identity se stává oblíbeným předmětem akademických výzkumů včetně geografie. Velmi detailně se sledují kvality jídla a potravin. Mezi nimi zaujímá klíčovou pozici původ, který se spolu s rostoucím důrazem na regionální/lokální kontext dostává do středu pozornosti mj. v reakci na aktuální environmentální i sociální (globální) problémy. Jedním ze současných trendů ve spotřebě je tak důraz na regionální a lokální produkci. Ačkoli se její preference možná týká ve skutečnosti jen malé části spotřebitelů, je velmi medializovaná. Regionální a lokální produkce, která je primárně spojována s drobnými výrobci, se tak pod tlakem konkurence stává jedním ze strategických témat také pro obchodní řetězce. V návaznosti na širší výzkum konceptu regionální produkce, jeho charakteru a souvislostí s formováním především územních identit i odrazu v praxi regionálního rozvoje se příspěvek zaměřuje specificky na využití konceptu regionální produkce v prostředí obchodních řetězců. Na příkladu maloobchodního řetězce Billa se snaží osvětlit, jak řetězce s konceptem pracují a jaké to má důsledky pro chápání pojmu regionální/lokální produkt i dopady na další vývoj fenoménu regionálních produktů a zájmu o ně. Klíčová je přitom zejména práce se spojením mezi produktem a daným místem či regionem, které je definujícím prvkem regionálního/lokálního produktu a zároveň jedním z nástrojů pro vyjádření, ale i utváření územní identity a image.

“To feel it wherever she is”: Experiencing spirituality in everyday places

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Recent development in social geography has expanded the attention to everyday and emotional aspects of life. This paradigm is followed by geographies of religions as well. But the concept of everyday is very abstract and emotions are difficult to capture. I use the method of auto-photography which enables to identify everyday places and connect them with emotions and identities. Auto-photography combines participant-generated photographs and participant's interpretative narratives about these photographs. During the research, participants become self-reflexive and aware of the space. In this contribution, I focus on experiencing the Diamond Way Buddhism, a new religious movement attractive especially among young, well-educated people. My participants were young women who intensively practice Buddhism for most of their adult lives. Results show that participants experience their spirituality “wherever they are”, which means in every place of their daily lives including the most mundane places and activities such as washing dishes, commuting to work or cleaning a room. I challenge the division between sacred and secular, mundane, everyday spaces. Women's spirituality is also connected to places with feminine characteristics such as quiet, stable and natural places, which are in a contrast to masculine places such as a city.

(De)concentration of non-residential activities in Prague metropolitan area

Petr Koloušek, Peter Svoboda

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In the context of brisk political and economical changes in Czechia in the late 20th century settlement system began to experience effects of this transition and literally right in front of everyone's eyes metropolitan areas of Czech cities have continuously expanded and altered its nature - from arrangement where vast majority of commercial activities was concentrated in well distinguishable core cities into ever flowing organic systems with non-residential functions spreaded across the growing metropolitan regions of today. The process led to an abundance of large business and logistic districts in the vicinity of large Czech cities, which is one of the most apparent symbols of suburban development in Czechia and this contribution reflects it. It's based on a study performed in Prague metropolitan area concerning mainly about "big-box" development and giving the answers about where exactly it was realized and what was its overall volume. Findings also suggest something about stages of the process. Deeper survey carried out in the three chosen municipalities told us more about character of the changes and revealed details differentiating suburban space into discrete places with different outcomes of the process. Local political representations seem to have crucial share on current state and their actions thus have a critical impact on future shape of this environment.

The trend in the economy of small towns in the 21th century with an example of Wielkopolskie voivodship (Poland)

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This work aims at showing the changes taking place in the economy of small towns of the Wielkopolskie voivodship in 21th century. A group of towns under examination consists of 92 places. The time scope of the research encompasses the period from 2009 to 2015. Originally the structural transformations of the economy of small towns comprise the reduction of productive functions (especially industrial ones) and the growth of services which led to unification of the functional structure of the towns. Now, the growth in service activities in the towns' economy concerns less and less traditional services such as: trade, repair, transport or gastronomy and more and more modern services where information, knowledge, innovation represented by IT, telecommunication or education services (Kukliński 2001, Chojnicki, Czyż 2003, Dominiak 2008, 2011, 2015, Kłosowski 2011). The reindustrialization processes which would spur the development of new industries based on digitalization requiring the investment of science and highly qualified human resources are predicted to play more and more important role in the economy of small towns.

The data concerning both the number of working people and the number of economic entities registered in the REGON system according to the Polish Classification of activities from 2007 are the basis for this work. The research of changes in the economy is conducted while taking into account the size of the cities in the following arrangement: first - small towns of the Poznan agglomeration and second - the remaining towns of the Wielkopolskie voivodship.

Regions of Slovakia, from neoliberalism to state capitalism.

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Regionálne rozdiely na Slovensku sa objavili krátko po páde komunizmu v roku 1989. Za kľúčové obdobie rastu regionálnych rozdielov na Slovensku však možno považovať obdobie ôsmich rokov 1998-2006, keď v obdobiach dvoch „Dzurindových vlád“ dominoval u nás v spoločenskom rozvoji neoliberalizmus. Regionálne rozdiely na Slovensku boli v roku 2006 výrazné a aj vo vedeckej komunite sa na ich vyjadrenie stal bežným termín regionálne disparity. Používanie tohto termínu malo poukázať na skutočnosť, že regionálne rozdiely sú veľmi veľké a zaostávajúce regióny sú v tom viac-menej nevinne. Rok 2007 a nastupujúca globálna finančná a hospodárska kríza priniesli výraznú kritiku neoliberalizmu a pozvoľný posun jednotlivých štátov, vrátane Slovenska, k štátnemu kapitalizmu. „Stredo-lavicová“ politická strana SMER ĽD, ktorá „vládne“ na Slovensku od roku 2006 s krátkou dvojročnou prestávkou až dodnes (a bude pravdepodobne „vládnuť“ do roku 2020) sa svojimi rozhodnutiami pomerne zreteľne hlási k štátnemu kapitalizmu, pričom veľmi jasne deklaruje svoj zámer znížiť regionálne rozdiely na Slovensku. Kritika regionálnych disparít na Slovensku sa sústreďuje hlavne na dve skutočnosti. Prvou je vraj „veľké bohatstvo“ regiónu Bratislavy (Bratislavského samosprávneho kraja, úroveň NUTS3) v porovnaní s ostatnými krajinami, druhou je vraj výrazné zaostávanie veľkého počtu „okresov“ (úroveň NUTS4) za ostatnými okresmi. Obidve tieto kritiky „pokrivkávajú“. Regionálne rozdiely na Slovensku je potrebné interpretovať korektne, pretože práve pri dominancii štátneho kapitalizmu v spoločnosti môže prísť k zbytočnému plytvaniu energie a finančných prostriedkov. Váha mäkkých faktorov v regionálnom rozvoji musí byť vyhodnocovaná objektívne.

Revitalization of degraded urban areas in the practice of cohesion policy the ministry for regional development

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„Rewitalizacja to kompleksowy, skoordynowany, wieloletni, prowadzony na określonym obszarze proces przemian przestrzennych, technicznych, społecznych i ekonomicznych, inicjowany przez samorząd terytorialny (głównie lokalny) w celu wyprowadzenia tego obszaru ze stanu kryzysowego, poprzez nadanie mu nowej jakości funkcjonalnej i stworzenie warunków do jego rozwoju, w oparciu o charakterystyczne uwarunkowania endogeniczne.” (2008, MRR).

Mimo tak jasnej definicji, okres 2007-2013 obfitował (nie tylko) w Polsce w uproszczenia definicji, najczęściej sprowadzających rewitalizację do remontów określonych obszarów, za to gwarantujących skuteczne wydatkowanie środków. Nie tylko Instytucje Zarządzające podczas swych konkursów, ale i KE, nie zwracały uwagi na te uproszczenia rewitalizacji (zastępowanie celów złożonych przez proste i łatwe w realizacji, według Mertona (1968, hasło „succession of goals”). W Polsce określane mianem regresji kulturowej (Hryniewicz, 2004), zakotwiczenia (Zaucha i in., 2014: 216), lub oswojania (Kozak, 2014: 76). Według Mapy Dotacji MRR (obecnie Ministerstwo Rozwoju) w okresie omawianym niewiele było przykładów złożonej rewitalizacji, za to stopniowo coraz bardziej dominowały typowe techniczne uproszczenia: remonty i modernizacje placów, ulic, budynków, parków, a nawet cmentarzy (z pominięciem wszelkich pozostałych aspektów). Dopiero okres 2014-2020 przyniósł formalnie zmianę podejścia do rewitalizacji na bardziej wymagającą. Ze względu na opóźnienie w wydatkowaniu środków (a tylko finansowanie pozwala na całościowe podsumowanie postępów), można się obawiać, że i w tym okresie nastąpić może stopniowe odejście od prawa UE do uproszczeń w imię reakcji na presję oddolne, beneficjentów (o innych potrzebach) oraz prasy, oczekujących podsumowań postępów, zamiast tłumaczeń czemu nie jest to możliwe z wykorzystaniem wspólnych wskaźników. Już dominujące użycie wskaźników produktu sugeruje, że nie jest to problem nierealny w tym okresie programowania.

Artykuł jest poświęcony analizie projektów rewitalizacji w okresie 2007-2013. Niestety, wskutek barku dostatecznej liczby zakończonych i rozliczonych projektów rewitalizacji okresu 2014-2020, projekty z tego okresu nie będą uwzględnione, by nie czynić błędów w ocenie. Hipoteza główna głosi, że w okresie 2007-2013 rewitalizacja była dominująco obciążona projektami uproszczonymi do aspektu technicznego (remont, modernizacja). Hipoteza dodatkowa stanowi, że główna przyczyna tkwiła w przyjęciu przez system polityki spójności chęci znaczącego wydatkowania środków UE. Metody analizy (zatem i źródła informacji) to głównie badania statystyczne Mapy Dotacji MRR oraz badania literaturowe, w niewielkim zaś stopniu obserwacja podczas wizytacji w terenie oraz udziału w konferencjach tematycznych.

Risk perception as the main problem of tourism in the Middle East?

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Práce analyzuje vnímání politicko-vojenských rizik pro příjezdový cestovní ruch na Blízkém východě z pohledu českých potenciálních turistů. Zkoumaná oblast Blízkého východu vykazuje určité geografické a geopolitické imaginace, jejichž výzkum v českém prostředí stále absentuje. Blízkovýchodní cestovní ruch se zároveň odehrává v prostředí politicko-vojenských rizik. Odborná literatura naznačuje, že právě tato rizika představují jeden z hlavních faktorů ovlivňující výběr destinace. Práce prohlubuje chápání tohoto vztahu zaměřením se na percepci politicko-vojenských rizik v prostoru, z hlediska jejich typologické rozrůzněnosti a analyzuje podmíněnosti této percepce. Hlavní výzkumný nástroj, dotazníkové šetření, posloužil pro sběr dat (únor/březen 2016), jež byla analyzována prostřednictvím popisné statistiky a statistického usuzování, v podobě párového t-testu, analýzy rozptylu (ANOVA) či korelační analýzy.

Zjištěné závěry povětšinou odpovídají teoretickým poznatkům a předchozím studiím. Jednotlivé typy politicko-vojenských rizik vykazovaly odlišný dopad v percepci na realizaci cestovního ruchu. Jako statisticky významný se ukázal rozdíl mezi násilnými a nenásilnými politicko-vojenskými riziky. V některých případech se však naše hypotézy nenaplnily, když potenciální turisté negeneralizovali politicko-vojenskou rizikovost na Blízkém východě. Pouze Jordánsko a Kuvajť v tomto ohledu značně doplácují na nestabilní situaci v okolních státech. Překvapivě docházelo k optimističtějšímu hodnocení politicko-vojenské rizikovosti respondenty, oproti skutečné politicko-vojenské rizikovosti celých států. Potenciální turisté vykazují také značnou odolnost vůči negativním mediálním zprávám. Sociodemografické charakteristiky, jako pohlaví a věk, sehrávají důležitou roli v této percepci. Stejně tak cestovatelské charakteristiky, jako jsou předchozí zkušenost a strach z cestování nebo psychografický typ turisty, hrají zásadní roli v percepci politicko-vojenské rizikovosti Blízkého východu a v konečném důsledku zásadně ovlivňují naše zjištění.

Analysis of food production in district Brno venkov

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The article Analysis of food production in Brno-Country district is based on the author's thesis, focusing on food production practices in this area. This region around Brno gives labor force, places for recreation etc. Last but not least, this region provides the production of food such as one of the most basic types of production. Food production in semi-urban surroundings passed of many changes and transformations not only in Czech Republic. The status of agriculture and food industry companies does not always confirm the theoretical knowledge said in the past (agricultural production areas etc.), food production is increasingly affected by globalization and business systems. Agriculture and food industry companies always had strong bonds with each other. Due to increasing price pressure and some political decisions these companies have less cooperations now then in the past and have increased the total distance between the producer and processing industry too. An important part of this article is to analyse producers who produce food on a small scale and expand their product by alternative food systems (agricultural markets, direct sales of products etc.)

Due to the increasing influence of the system for trading this article focuses more on the supply chains of each company or producer. These chains can influence the specialization, economic situation or localization. Supply chains of each producer have their own typical features. Chains can create regions that can be relatively closed. Supply chains between classical main production were confronted with situation in alternative food systems, which create additions to classic food production. But they have different motivations.

Results will make it easier to understand which field of food industry or type of agriculture is crucial in region. Results give information about which type of productions are taking place only in region or have a transnational dimension on the other hand. In alternative food systems trade relations have not big influence and producers are seller too in many cases. What is for APS typical is increase of demand for these products. In Kuřim (medium-sized town in district Brno-venkov) are located few possibilities where can people get food out of classical food chain. Not every types of APS have same support and these types are characterised by many differences. At the end article offers comparison and combinations of this production. Article provides a view of future in this field, which can be applied in regional development.

Demographic and Economic Transformation of Small Towns in East Slovakia

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The presentation deals with current trends of demographic and economic development of small towns in the region of East Slovakia. A small town is a municipality with population between 2 000 and 5 000 which was granted a status of town at least in one of population censuses in 1991, 2001, and 2011. Out of 22 such defined small towns in Slovakia as many as 12 are located in its eastern part, what confirms the need to explore small towns especially in this region. We have distinguished certain different patterns of development between two main categories of small towns - the pre-industrial and industrial towns.

Pre-industrial towns reached their development peak before modern population censuses were launched in the 19th century. Although they were originally important regional or even national urban nodes, they missed latter development impulses or caught them only partially. Their importance in settlement hierarchy declined in favour of other towns, mainly since the expansion of railway traffic in the 19th century and later during the socialist industrialization and urbanization. Nevertheless, over the centuries these towns have repeatedly undergone economic and demographic transformation which helped them to keep the traits of town, unlike many other pre-industrial towns that became rural in character or even disappeared. The fact these towns were not substantially transformed under socialist industrialization enabled them to preserve their historical character and relatively diversified local economies. These towns have coped quite successfully with post-socialist transformation and they are likely to be relatively stable in long-term perspective.

Other small towns had rather rural character prior the socialist industrialization era. By political decision, huge investments into industrial plants were directed to these municipalities, often regardless the real geographical potential of the locality. Economic base often comparable with much bigger towns was built quickly and the population grew as well. The position of these *industrial towns* in settlement hierarchy often outperformed position of pre-industrial towns, however, in post-socialist transformation, they have been coping much worse.

Generally, small towns in East Slovakia grapple with many demographic, social and economic problems. Their location in East Slovakia as the least developed region within Slovakia does not favour their performance either. Nevertheless, despite all the mentioned unfavourable facts it can be concluded that small towns still perform an important role of urban centres for their hinterlands.

The evolution of the geographical concentration of the Slovak manufacturing sector according to technology-intensive industries after 1989

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This contribution is analysing geographical concentration of manufacturing sector according technology-intensive industries in the period 1997-2012. The data includes information on the spatial distribution of employments and companies by the three size categories by 3-digi level of aggregation by Statistical Office of Slovak Republic. We estimate parameters for a spatial econometric model with time-period and spatial fixed effects in order to examine two related research questions: (1) to what extent are the effects of internal economies of scale present in the technology-intensive industries; and (2) which types of external economies of scale are used by different industries depending on technological intensity.

Limits to territorial nationalization of Catalan and Basque nationalisms and the consequences for current pursuit of independence

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This paper provides a discussion of recent trends in Catalan and Basque electoral geography in order to emphasize the fragility of the current pursuit of independence in these regions. From a geographical point of view, the trend occurred that with the increasingly explicit nationalist reasoning in public discourse in Catalonia, and to a lesser extent in the Basque Country, the high election support for regional nationalism has become clustered at a limited part of the territory while decreasing in other areas of the regional unit. Moreover, the explanatory factors that are usually considered in the scholarly literature on the topic as having an effect on the affiliation to nationalism were identified as unable to explain this clustering of the support base. In fact, I found that different factors have different effects on the proliferation of regional nationalism in different places and it is generally impossible to identify a 'typical' nationalist voter. This evidence ultimately hinders the potentials of political parties and civil society organizations to mobilize people behind the idea of national independence.

Health transition in Visegrad group countries (V4)

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Since the collapse of the socialist system in 1989, the population health has improved very rapidly in Central European (V4) countries mainly in terms of cardiovascular health. General mortality development seems to be (at country level) very similar. The aim of this paper is to identify if there are health inequalities between the V4 at lower geographical level.

Health diversity was evaluated on two hierarchical level, at country level (N=4) and at NUTS2 level (N=35). The epidemiological profiles of countries were described by basic population health characteristics. Regional analysis (based on cluster analysis) took into account the health outcomes` indicators considered relevant to monitor population health in Europe, collected by EURO-HEALTHY Horizon2020 project. We focused on amenable, premature and preventable mortality mainly as a part of mortality that could be reduced by various intervention and the period 2011–2013.

Life expectancy at birth (LE0) varied between 72.3 and 75.7 years among males and 79.2 and 81.7 years among females; with better population health in Poland and Czechia compared to Slovakia and Hungary. On the regional level the differences were even higher – 6 years in LE0; with maximum in CZ01 – Praha and minimum in HU31 – Észak-Magyarország. Significant differences were also found in amenable (SDR 128–273/100000 pop.), premature (SDR 209–450/100000 pop.) and preventable (SDR 194–458/100000 pop.) mortality. Based on cluster analysis, six mortality profiles were identified within the region. The cluster with the best mortality profile puts together 6 out of 8 Czech NUTS2 regions and SK01 region (Bratislavský kraj). On the other hand, two regions with absolutely unique mortality profile were revealed: HU31 (extremely high mortality) and SK04 (higher level of mortality, but extremely high infant mortality). Health inequality seems to be low in Poland, and higher in all other countries. Identification of problematic regions within the countries in terms of avoidable mortality could present relevant background for locally implemented policies.

Urban allotment gardens in the spatial structure of the city of Poznań

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The aim of the research is to identify factors determining urban allotments distribution in Poznań. In order to accomplish this task, it is necessary to seek answers to detailed research questions such as what influences particular location of urban allotment gardens, where in Poznań we can find the oldest and the most recently established such areas, in which parts of the city they are the most numerous and why. Moreover, we undertake an attempt to recognize the main functions of areas adjacent to urban allotment gardens. In the research a number of different sources have been used among them materials from the archives of the Polish Allotment Federation, information from Poznań city chronicle and also planning documents. Collected data has been complemented with expert interviews and a questionnaire. The study revealed that in Poznań, similarly to other major cities in Poland, urban allotment gardens are located in less attractive areas, for example, near transport hubs. In Poznań 42% of urban allotment gardens are in the immediate vicinity of railway junctions or express ways. However, in some cases (20%) urban allotment gardens occupy quite attractive spaces bordering with green areas. It was concluded that the location of urban allotments was strongly influenced by historic factors. Urban allotment gardens are most numerous in Jeżyce district whereas in the Old Town district their presence is least visible. It was noticed that the number of newly established urban allotment gardens is very small. After 1990 only two such areas were created.

The trade of Polish regions with the countries of the Visegrad Group

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In the period of European integration and globalisation processes, one of the factors that determine the position and development of a region is its ability to sell commodities on foreign markets. Hence a state's foreign trade in a regional approach is a highly significant issue. The internal distribution of foreign trade of individual states, including Poland, is uneven in terms of the volume of the exchange of goods and its structure. This unevenness can also be observed in Poland's trade with the Visegrad Group countries, i.e. the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary.

As of the end of 2015, the countries of the Visegrad Group accounted for ca. 12% of Polish exports and 7% of Polish imports. The Czech Republic belongs to Poland's most important trade partners, occupying 3rd place in its export and 7th in its import. Hungary is 9th and Slovakia 11th in terms of their share of Polish export (according to the Central Statistical Office). In turn, Poland is the 3rd biggest recipient of goods from the Czech Republic and the 3rd biggest supplier of goods to this country (according to Český statistický úřad). It occupies 3rd place in Slovakia's export and 5th in its import (according to Štatistický úrad Slovenskej republiky), as well as 3rd place in Hungary's import and 9th in its export (according to Központi Statisztikai Hivatal).

The goal of this paper is to determine differences in the volume and structure of the exchange of goods of Polish regions (voivodeships) with the Visegrad Group countries in the years 1999-2012. Also examined is the role those countries played in the export and import of individual regions over the study period. The structure of goods sold is significant in terms of a region's export competitiveness. An economy producing and selling highly processed and technologically advanced commodities is capable of meeting the requirements of international competitiveness and join intra-branch trade. Hence an assessment will also be made of the level of intra-branch and inter-branch specialisation, and of the tendencies of change in the trade of Polish regions with the Visegrad Group countries. An analysis of this kind can be conducted on the basis of materials made accessible by the Analytical Centre of Customs Administration, the Foreign Trade Data Centre, and the Central Statistical Office in Warsaw.

Social and housing mix for better quality of life: the case of Warsaw

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Social and housing differentiation in the cities can have a stimulating or destructive impact on the functioning of the community and the quality of life. The aim of many studies is a verification of the advantages deriving from living in a socially heterogeneous area, since there are numerous works to undermine the belief in the creativity of social diversity. According to Sarkissian, Forsyth and Heine (1990) cohabitation within one area of people from different income levels, age, social origin or race, increases the competition between the residents, raises the aspirations of poorer groups, positively affects the aesthetics of the settlements, promotes sharing and respecting others views, opinions and values, promotes attitudes of acceptance and tolerance, promotes social harmony, improves the availability of services within the estate. Other authors demonstrate, however, that large social differences between the residents, especially those concerning the income level, often lead to the formation of group divisions and social tensions and conflicts (e.g., Cole, Goodshild 2001, Arthurson 2012).

The purpose of the study was to identify the relationship between perceived social diversity of the inhabited neighborhood and the quality of life of its residents. Implementation of a stated in such way goal involves an attempt to answer the following research questions: (1) Do residents think that the inhabited neighborhood is socially diverse? And if so, how do they view the scale of these differences?, (2) How do residents rate the quality of life in the neighborhood? , (3) Whether and to what extent a perceived social diversity of the neighborhood affects the quality of life of its residents? This paper presents the results of research on the quality of life in neighborhoods recognized by the residents as socially heterogeneous. The study included 30 neighborhoods that differ in both the socio-economic structure and the type and age of building. In selected neighborhoods, respondents were selected randomly; in effect the study included 1,526 respondents. Studies have confirmed that social diversity can be a source of benefit to the residents, as well as a source of conflict. Residents of socially heterogeneous neighborhoods better assess their own housing conditions and overall quality of life.

High-speed rail in Czechia: a tool for domestic mobility or a mode of international connection?

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High-speed rail (HRS) and its impact on local/regional development belong to frequent topic of political debate in middle-European post-totalitarian states, Czechia is no exception. A decision to build HSR network has different roots: while large states were primarily motivated by need of fast internal interconnectedness, middle-sized countries must consider international use as well as a benefit to a limited number of national centres. Funding the HSR construction from the EU sources requires an evidence of investment efficiency which is rationally bound to a volume of passenger transported. As this volume is multiply higher in domestic transport than in the cross-border contact, politics are pushed to stress a national/internal importance of HSR. However, this view goes against the EU transport policy of TEN-T corridors. The contribution discusses this opinion imbalance and tries to bring an evidence of HSR impacts at both – national and international – regional levels. Then, an empirical assessment for Czechia is done with help of potential and cumulative accessibility concept using population and economic data. The contribution finishes by transport policy recommendation.

Ecosystem services assessment methods - examples and perspectives for planning and decision making

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Ecosystem services (ES) framework is becoming one of the world's preferred approaches for assessment and valuation of the functions and benefits of natural resources and biodiversity for humans. Gradually, they are also being promoted in the field of environmental assessment, spatial planning and land-use decision-making. The presentation highlights the selected results achieved in the case study Trnava (Slovakia), which was a part of the EU FP7 research project OpenNESS. The project focused on the "operationalization" of the ES concept into practice through the development of theory, methods, and in particular through 27 case studies aimed at ES assessment in main landscape types, and at the various possibilities of applying this concept.

Trnava case study is focused on assessing the current state of implementation of the ES framework in Slovakia and on proposing appropriate methods for landscape and spatial planning at local and regional level, focusing mostly on urban and peri-urban areas. Among other results, four ES assessment methods were applied, based on detailed classification of the landscape structure, selected spatial data and indicators of natural landscape elements (with emphasis on urban vegetation and landscape habitats) and selected socio-economic relationships. In total 10 ES were assessed – classified as provisional, regulation and supporting, and cultural services. The basic method is the "Spreadsheet type" method (also known as the "Landscape matrix"), based on the assessment of the capacity of the land use types for ES provision. The second method, called "GreenFrame", takes into account selected positive and negative environmental factors as the basic inputs for assessment of selected ES. The "QuickScan" method allows a more detailed assessment of selected ES in urban landscape (comparison of supply, demand and balance), using GIS-based participative decision-making tools. The latest applied method, the "ESTIMAP" model, is designed for evaluation of the recreational ES (their supply and demand), combining spatial information and questionnaire survey.

Presented ES assessment methods are suitable for implementation in various landscape types, therefore they can also be an inspiration for other case studies.

Commuting in Slovakia – main changes and trends in the period 2001-2011

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Commuting is one of the most important forms of spatial mobility of population that is sensitive to the changes in society. The aim of this paper is to identify main commuting changes and trends in Slovakia based on the 2001 and 2011 Censuses data. The increase of the total number of out-commuters was an important change in commuting. The increased number of cross-border commuters was the result of integration of Slovakia into the EU and the gradual opening of labour markets of the EU Member States for the citizens of Slovakia. Strengthening of the position of Bratislava as the largest commuting centre in the country is a consequence of the fact that it is the largest city and the capital of Slovakia, which concentrates the most important administrative, social, cultural and economic roles in the country. The changing position of other commuting centres was based on their capacity to face up to transformation of economy after 1989 and to attract the foreign direct investment. Growing commuting to distant regions and cross-border commuting is a necessity and not a desire for many inhabitants, due to the lack of jobs in the peripheral and poor regions where they live.

Nocturnal Experience: The Concept of Place and its Transformations

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This paper deals with the concept of place. The place is represented by institution of American Bar that was newly entrenched cultural element in the first half of the 20th century, especially during the interwar period. The phenomenon of the American Bar, which gradually penetrated into Europe, was chosen as an example of nocturnal experience. In addition, this experience could be seen as an aspect of different human behavior. The concept of place and nocturnal experience were realized through American Bar and its selection of products and other attractions. The paper should discuss the whole concept by using the example of London's nightlife in the interwar period. The main aim is to classify social atmosphere of particular places.

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Zoo in Czechia - development and current status of this phenomenon

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První moderní zoo začaly vznikat před více než dvěma sty lety. Na českém území k jejich rozvoji došlo až později (ve 20. století), ale i tak se za tu dobu událo mnoho zásadních změn v jejich vzhledu, poslání a částečně též motivaci návštěvy. Stabilně však patří k vůbec nejnavštěvovanějším turistickým cílům, u nichž se sleduje návštěvnost, a v současnosti se tento zájem díky velkým investicím a transformaci tradičních zoo v přírodní bioparky umocňuje. V Česku ovšem v posledních letech vyrůstá řada nových areálů se zvířaty, které lze do určité míry označit jako zoo. Výzkum se těchto zařízení zatím takřka nedotkl a přitom přinesla značnou nabídkovou diverzifikaci, díky níž dochází k zaplňování zatím chybějících cílů na trhu cestovního ruchu. Kromě trendu vzrůstající návštěvnosti tradičních zoo se tak zároveň setkáváme s trendem rozvoje těchto nových zoo, často menších, někdy specializovaných a interiérových areálů, které umožňují bližší kontakt s živočichy, ale zároveň jsou mnohdy vzhledově blízko starému pojetí vystavování. Příspěvek proto pracuje s tématy funkcí zoo, návštěvnické motivace k jejich návštěvě, s dlouhodobými metodicky revidovanými údaji za návštěvnost i s otázkou, co vlastně lze považovat za zoo a proč?

Rural and Non-rural Regions of Slovakia

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Population ageing, education, economic potential, life style, folkways and traditions, health care accessibility, that are only a few of different demographic, economic and social factors differing rural and urban regions. Even we know many aspects of the rurality, general definitions doesn't exist. There is no rurality/countryside definition consensus if we can and how to measure it. The main reason of this concept complication is in its multidimensionality (Hewitt 1989; Waldorf 2006; Westeel, Pitard, Martin, Thaon, Depierre, Dalphin, Arveux 2007; Bryden 2008; Kūle 2008; Bucholtz 2008; Gulumser, Baycan-Levent, Nijkamp 2009).

This article suggest rural index connected to the rural and non-rural concept for municipalities of the Slovak republic. Using the principal components analysis as the basis for these rurality indices a quartile classification of non-urban was created ranging from 'extreme rural' to 'extreme non-rural' categories. First, we created an rurality index from selected data, therefore we used the methodology compiled by Cloke and Edwards (1986). Second question was to develop alternative rurality indices, derived from quantitative analysis, which conceptualize measures of rurality in the context of more than one theoretical dimension.

Actually, the result of this work was to create two new indices, the structural index and the demographic index. Indices derived from a rotated version of the factor matrix after conducting a principal components analysis, which proved to be conceptually satisfactory. Degree of rurality computed from these indices provided different results. By using these indices different aspects of rurality were explored representing different dimensions which often held distinct geographical patterns.

Finally, the two-index approach offered a new classification of the rural districts of Slovakia, particularly with a view towards refining definitions at either end of the rural-urban continuum. This paper has attempted to shed further light on the complex nature of the conceptualization and measurement of rurality, and as such we hope it will prove to be a useful contribution.

Differentiation and evolution of unemployment on a municipal level in Czechia: regularities and specifics

Pavλίna Netrdová, Vojtěch Nosek

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The regional and spatial variability of socio-economic characteristics, their determinants, and evolution in time, are one of the biggest research topics in human geography. In this study, we focus on unemployment as a complex indicator of socio-economic performance of regions and examine differentiation of unemployment and its evolution on a very detailed, municipal, level in Czechia. We use coherent monthly data series for a long period (2002-2015), which helps us to capture both long term and short term trends and mitigates a typical problem of unemployment data, which often vary according to economic cycles. We identify general tendencies and regularities including seasonal fluctuations and quantify the importance of different geographical levels. Moreover, we make a typology of municipalities and micro-regions according to spatial and temporal patterns of socio-economic differentiation and evolution of unemployment and identify areas with specific regional and local trends and effects. We employ various (spatial) statistical methods including global and local spatial autocorrelation indices and other spatial concentration measures, Gini coefficient of concentration, or Theil index decomposition. The combination of primarily non-spatial with spatial methods enables us to come up with innovative empirical results.

As a man changes the river (on the example of the Váh river in the 20th century)

Ján Novotný

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Ľudské dejiny sú odnepamäti späté s riekami. Riečne údolia boli migračnými koridormi, riečna krajina poskytovala úrodnú pôdu vhodnú pre poľnohospodárstvo, neskôr sa rieky stali zdrojom vody a energie pre rozvíjajúci sa priemysel. Na druhej strane boli a sú aj zdrojom prírodných hrozieb vo forme povodní a erózie brehov. Všetky tieto skutočnosti viedli a vedú k tomu, že človek rieky a riečnu krajinu priamo či nepriamo premieňa.

Tento príspevok sa zameriava na identifikáciu a kvantifikáciu zmien riečneho systému najdlhšej slovenskej rieky Váh v priebehu 20. storočia. Prehla tu rozsiahla vodohospodárska výstavba, súvisiaca najmä s budovaním tzv. Vážskej kaskády. Tú v súčasnosti tvorí 22 priehrad a derivačné kanály, ktorých úhrnná dĺžka prevyšuje 1/3 dĺžky celého toku. Analýza sa opierala o historické topografické mapy, letecké snímky a ortofotomapy z viacerých časových horizontov. Zmapované boli základné prvky fluvialneho systému (vodné plochy, brehové línie, vnútrokorytové lavice) a ich charakteristiky. Výsledky poukazujú na významnú mieru transformácie celého systému, ktorá sa prejavuje najmä zužovaním hlavného koryta, zánikom bočných ramien a lavíc a celkovou redukciou plôch hodnotných akvatických a semiakvatických habitatov.

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Determinants of sanitation safety – selected findings from field surveys in rural Ethiopia and rural India

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The paper will present selected findings from our research surveys on sanitation (access and utilization of hygienic toilets) conducted in 2015 and 2016 in rural Ethiopia and rural India. Along the incorporation of sanitation targets into the Sustainable Development Goals, both India and Ethiopia has declared sanitation among national development priorities. These countries, however, adopted considerably different sanitation strategies. Based on micro-data obtained through structured interviews and direct observations in households this paper will compare pros and cons of the two different pathways towards improving sanitation safety.

The role of Functional Urban Areas in regional policy taking into account the previous practices of delimitation in Poland

Adam Nowak

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Changing regulations of the European regional policy and Poland's development policy serve as a tool to stimulate social and economic development, and have influence on the territorial dimension of those policies. They assume a gradual shift to a policy aimed at integrated management of the territory. Such management provides for the integration of development activities to the territories defined functionally, and not administratively. In Poland, this change was reflected in the National Spatial Development Concept 2030, which first appeared in the term "functional urban area", as an area characterized by similar features of socio-economic and spatial. The separation of those areas aims to use the endogenous potential of territories distinguished by the presence of functional links. A significant issue to this is the integration of socio-economic planning with spatial planning in order to create a coherent system of development planning at both regional and local levels.

The aim of this study is to determine the role of functional urban areas in the implementation of regional policy in Poland. The analysis includes the systematization of previous approaches in the terms of delimitation of functional urban areas and their use in the practice of Polish regional policy. Included period of the study covers the time from the Poland's accession to the European Union until 2016. The scope of spatial analysis applies to the entire area of the country. Used information and reports of the delimitation of functional urban areas come from the strategic national and regional documents. The main result of the studies will determine the place of functional urban areas in the current implementation of regional policy, and to formulate recommendations on the further development of Poland.

Trends of dispersed settlement in Kysuce region

František Petrovič, Dominika Kaisová

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The work is aimed at evaluating the development of dispersed population of selected cities Kysuce region from 1949 to the present. We evaluated dispersed parts in the cadastral areas cities: Čadca (78 villages), Krásno nad Kysucou (21 settlements) and Turzovka (22 settlements). Interested area according to the following breakdown to Javornicko-Beskydská Kopaničiarska areas Kysucký subregion. Settlements in all areas has undergone transformation functions, which enable them to be preserved until the present work. While in most dispersed parts in Čadca have residential use, in the Krásno nad Kysucou and Turzovka predominant recreational function. The main reason is poor accessibility, infrastructure not their location in mountainous terrain. In Čadca the situation is different, because the village lies in the valley are easily accessible either individually or by public transport. Čadca also is center of Horné Kysuce region and it offers residents employment opportunities. Recreational function dominates in the dispersed parts of Krásno nad Kysucou and Turzovka. When comparing historical maps of the current underlying numerical data, we noticed the growth of dispersed parts, especially near the town of Čadca. In particular, it related to dispersed parts situated in the valleys. The other two cities have shown signs of a wider development in the city Turzovka there was also a reduction of housing, which were the cause of fires. The future of the dispersed part in Čadca seen in its use for residential purposes by recreational use of the mountain settlement with the potential development of agrotourism. Near the town of Krasno nad Kysucou and Turzovka it is preferable to solve their use of cottage and recreation as well as at the city Čadca possible development of agro-tourism, but also of small crafts.

Promoting of tourism through an art: some examples from Eastern Slovakia

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A big potential for the development of tourism in Slovakia has been just slightly reflected in the increased number of tourists and the growth of financial participation in the national economy. The reasons are various, objective and subjective ones and the set target is also debatable. The aim of this contribution is to present some specific proposals for the promotion of tourism using an art way. The art processing was focused on natural monuments and sites, particularly from Eastern Slovakia.

Impact of the climate and its changes on the creation of tourism offer

Pavol Plesník

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Článok sa zaoberá pozíciou podnebia a jeho zmien v ponuke cestovného ruchu. Cieľom príspevku je zhodnotiť potenciál podnebia a jeho zmien na letné a zimné aktivity v cestovnom ruchu, ktoré tvoria časť produktových línií v cestovnom ruchu. Podnebie je nutné vnímať ako doplnok k iným prvkom prostredia (vodstvo, reliéf, rastlinstvo, živočíšstvo), samostatne nepôsobí ako potenciál pri tvorbe ponuky v cestovnom ruchu. Výsledkom je zhodnotenie vplyvu podnebia na tvorbu produktu v cestovnom ruchu jeho a vyjadrenie v ballových hodnotách, ktoré budú násobiteľom, resp. deliteľom ostatných prvkov krajiny. V závere budú naznačené aktuálne trendy zmien podnebia a zhodnotenie ich vplyvu na tvorbu ponuky v cestovnom ruchu v strednodobom časovom horizonte.

Cohesion policy of the European Union: How successful are member states and regions when achieving its objectives?

Martin Plešivčák

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Present contribution aims to assess the development of indicators by which the achievement of EU cohesion policy objectives is being measured. When fulfilling the intentions of the Europe 2020 strategy, there were eleven thematic objectives (investment priorities) defined for the programming period 2014-2020 that should lead to smart, sustainable and inclusive growth of all EU regions. Depending on the quality and scope of data we have had a closer look at the development of individual measurable indicators since 2007 (both for the last decade and when the previous programming period of the European Union started), identified the member states and regions where the values of specific indicators of EU cohesion policy have markedly increased and conversely those that have been lagging behind when achieving the EU cohesion policy objectives. Based on the available data (Eurostat), the regional context of the subject in question is evaluated through values for NUTS 2 level. Progress of individual countries and regions is observed via three global objectives (smart, sustainable and inclusive growth), as well as in relation towards implementing the objectives of EU cohesion policy as a whole. Methodological tool to determine the success of member states and their regions for individual indicators, groups of indicators as well as EU cohesion policy as a whole is covered by TOPSIS method, representing a relevant approach to the multi-criteria data evaluation. Spatial differentiation of the values of individual measurable indicators for achieving the objectives of cohesion policy across the EU member states (and particular regions) is reflected by the Gini coefficient.

Continuity or discontinuity? Electoral support before and after two totalitarian regimes in Czechoslovakia on the example of left-wing political party

Vojtěch Przybyla

Comenius University in Bratislava, Slovakia

The aim of the present contribution is to make spatial and temporal analysis of the voting support of the Czechoslovak National Socialistic party (Czechoslovak Socialistic party). The author focuses on the Czech legislative elections from the year of 1920 to 1992. Differentiation of this phenomenon has been processed to the level of districts and given to the demographic context (especially national and religious).

Between 1918 and 1938, the National Socialists belonged to the main representatives of the democratic left in Czechoslovakia and were part of most coalition governments. The Party had a tendency to integrate in the Czechoslovakist spirit, and therefore candidate on the territory of the whole state (Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, Slovakia, Carpathian Ruthenia). Its strongest position was in Central Bohemia (Prague and its closest neighborhood) and East Bohemia (Podkrkonoší, Náchodsko). In Moravia and Silesia, it was not very successful, and we have a stronger electoral support recorded only in Brno and its immediate background. We are the weakest electors in Slovakia, where ČSNS achieved only marginal significance, because it held mainly Czech political and national interests and the Slovaks could not identify with it in a greater degree. The core of its support was mainly Czech immigrants, mainly in the state administration. Though originally profiled as a workers' party, over time, the bulk of their voters was the lower middle class, especially officials and civil servants. Election support is characterized by low electoral base variability. The best result in this period was achieved by ČSNS in the parliamentary elections in 1929, when it finished nationwide in third place.

The 1946 postwar elections were greatly influenced both by the deflation of parliamentary democracy and by the change in the ethnic composition of the population. The Czechoslovak National Socialist party ended second, but the good result was the fact that it constituted an alternative for voters of the forbidden parties and that it was the only one in the campaign that markedly defined itself against the Communist Party. Because of its continuation during the communist era, the party did not succeed in the elections in 1990 after the Velvet Revolution. Being part of the coalition called Liberal Social Union in 1992 was the last success of the party. The National Socialistic party did not involve significantly in the Czech politics after the dissolution of Czechoslovakia.

Trends in trade flows of the Central European automotive industry, 2000 – 2015

Jan Pulec

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The European automotive industry is organized at the transnational scale and can be analyzed through analyzing its trade flows. These flows have been increasing in volume and intensity every year. Western European countries continue to dominate these trade flows, although the relative position of several West European countries has been worsening. This paper has three aims. First, to evaluate changes in the positions of European countries in the international division of labor in the automotive industry by analyzing changes in trade flows with automotive products between 2000 and 2015 and focusing on the position of Central European countries. Second, to analyze the changing positional power of Central European countries within the EU automotive industry. Third, to classify and analyze the structure of automotive trade flows, mainly with auto parts and accessories, in which the increasing production is making Central European countries important actors in the European automotive industry.

Changing spatial pattern of commuting flows in Slovakia between 2001 and 2011

Jaroslav Rusnák, Marcel Horňák, Marián Jurica

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Our analysis will map changes in work commuter flows in Trenčín region in the period of economic boom after 2000. Investments of transnational as well as domestic companies operating in manufacturing and services sectors have concentrated in Slovakia's regions with favourable transport accessibility. The presentation is focused on two issues. First, we analyse the transformation of economic structure of Trenčín region. We expect an increasing regional diversification of economic structure as well as a process of reindustrialisation into new industrial branches. Second, with emergence of new labour opportunities, a significant remodeling of commuter flows has been detected here. We will try to compare spatial patterns of commuting in relation to the transport accessibility between 2001 and 2011.

Objectives of geography education: through exemplary curriculum towards an understanding

Dana Řezníčková, Miroslav Marada, Eduard Hofmann, Hana Svatoňová, Petr Knecht, Tomáš Matějček, Martin Hanus

Charles University, Prague, Czechia/Masaryk University, Brno, Czechia

The contribution introduces first results of TA CR omega project focused on geography curriculum design for primary, lower and upper secondary school levels. A necessary stress on higher order thinking in geography instruction led the authors' team to formulation of curriculum through generalisations and key geographical concepts. To understand this concepts and general statements forms objectives of geography education. Differences in objective's difficulty for various educational levels are indicated using a verification tasks. A structure and specific examples of draft curriculum proposal are presented and discussed.

Vernacular regions in Czechia

Michal Semian

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Contemporary Czech regional policy supports the emergence of new regions (regional initiatives) more or less embedded in regional system. Regarding their purpose, many of these initiatives are connected to the regional development of the area. They are involved in the strategy planning and often they even shape the planning process directly and produce the strategy documents. Furthermore, they produce a variety of regional information which are presented through diverse medias to general public. In recent years, many studies confirmed the importance of regional consciousness of inhabitants for the plurality of aspects of private and public community life. Thus, the ability of people to orientate themselves in the plurality of regional information remain as a critical question in the process of regional identity formation and in the articulation of the sense of self-belonging. In the planned contribution I would like to discuss these issues on the examples from Czechia and based on the survey among geography students.

Historical potential for water areas restoration in forests – case studies from the Czech Republic

Hana Skokanová, Marek Havlíček

Silva Tarouca Research Institute, Půhonice, Czechia

The contribution presents partial results of a project dealing with restoration and creation of water areas in forested areas in the Czech Republic. One of the aims is to assess potential for restoration of vanished water areas which occurred in and around of present forests. For this assessment nine river basins were selected – 2 from the Labe watershed, 2 from the Odra watershed and 5 from the Dyje watershed. These river basins had different size (363 km² – 2088 km²). Assessment of potential for restoration of vanished water areas was based on old maps and orthophotos from 6 time steps, capturing the period from 2nd half of the 19th century to present. Water areas larger than 0.1 ha were vectorised and then categorized into 6 categories. To select water areas that could be potentially restored, we considered only those existing during 1836-1956, being >100 m distant from present water areas and present settlement, being only ponds and completely or partially present in contemporary forests. The result show overall decrease in number as well as size of water areas at the end of the 19th century. This was result of agricultural intensification and industrial revolution as well as decline in their economic profitability. Since the 1950s the number of water areas increased. Potential for water areas restoration differed among the river basins: more than 10 water areas were identified in 3 river basins, more than 5 in 4 river basins, none in 1 river basin.

Territorial Distribution of Photovoltaic Power Stations in the Czech Republic - A Critical Analysis

Irena Smolová, Zdeněk Szczyrba, David Fiedor

Palacký University in Olomouc, Czechia

In the recent decades, we can see the increasing interest in the developing of renewable energy sources (RES) in the world, in particular with regard to reducing atmospheric pollution and global warming, which conventional energy sources (mainly thermal power plants) are responsible for. The most fundamental changes we can see in the energy policy of the European Union, which strongly supports (by economic instruments) the development of green energy projects in the territory of the Member States. In our paper we are dealing with the situation on the Czech energy market, which is dramatically changing due to the construction of new RES projects, especially photovoltaic power plants.

Only ten years ago the use of solar power and of other renewables was marginal to the Czech electricity industry. This changed radically in 2005 with the Act. No. 180/2005 Coll. introducing support of electricity generation from renewable energy sources, as a national implementation of the Directive 2001/77/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of September 27, 2001 on the promotion of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in the internal electricity market. The development of solar power stations initiated in 2006 when state - regulated purchase prices of renewable energies were first introduced.

By the end of 2015 almost thirty thousand photovoltaic power stations were constructed in the country, representing a total installed capacity surpassing that of the largest Czech nuclear power station Temelín (over two thousand megawatts). Nevertheless, solar power represents only three per cent of the total electricity generation in the Czech Republic, making it merely comparable to hydropower. Our paper deals with the spatial aspects of solar power development in the territory of the Czech Republic and critically assesses the events emerged in the recent years in this segment of the country's energy market.

Polish “Drang nach Westen”? Migration spaces of Poles to Germany in the 21st century

Tadeusz Stryjakiewicz, Piotr Sosiński

Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Poland

The aim of the paper is to analyse the spatial consequences of contemporary Polish-German migrations. The dimension of this process is very large, especially after Poland's accession to the European Union in 2004 and full opening of the German labour market to Polish citizens in 2011.

Three research questions have been formulated:

1. What are the scale and dynamics of migration movements from Poland to Germany after the enlargement of the EU in 2004?
2. Which parts of Germany are preferred by Poles as a place to settle down and why?
3. What are the specific features of migration movements between Poland and Germany as well as the similarities and differences of this process comparing to the migration of other nations to Germany?

As a result of the analysis four types of regions with the greatest influx of Poles can be distinguished:

- a) traditional migration regions (dating back to the 19th century), such as Niederrhein-Westfalen (the Ruhr district);
- b) quickly developing federal lands of Hessen and Baden – Württemberg (particularly the area between Frankfurt am Main and Stuttgart);
- c) metropolitan regions of Berlin, Munich, Hamburg and Hannover; and
- d) the regions bordering Poland, especially in Mecklenburg – Vorpommern and Brandenburg.

The main outflow regions in Poland are located in the south-western part of the country, in the historical region of Silesia (Śląskie, Dolnośląskie and Opolskie voivodeships). The role of Polish eastern regions is considerably smaller. One can conclude that the main factors determining contemporary Polish-German migration movements are (1) geographical proximity and (2) historical legacy together with previous cultural and economic links.

Flows of power: the power relations in the unusual space

Vendula Svobodová

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This contribution deals with shapes of power and using on the territory of a small town in relation to its local parts. The territory is unusual by the historical event, which is called integration of small villages. This integration has taken place the most in the 80s when were many small municipalities integrated under bigger towns. The problem of the territory has arisen since these municipalities haven't detached in the 90s. It was still possible at that time, at present the Act No.128/2000 Sb., about municipalities, precludes independence so small municipalities. This "subordination" of the town results in several disadvantages, whether it is about finance or political power. The topic of this contribution is the distribution of power within this territory and its ability to circulate among different actors, depending on their situation and activities. The aim is, therefore, to clarify what factors and what processes take place as an alleged hierarchy, which seems the only one working on a redistribution of power in the area at first glance.

The research is aimed at the territory of the town Moravské Budějovice and its neighbourhoods: Jackov, Lažínky, Vesce and Vranín. Structured interviews were used for obtaining data and also the focus group methods which were subsequently analyzed using the grounded theory by Strauss and Corbin. The result is the emergence of several categories, the levels at which power struggles taking place. Flows of power and processes that have an influence on power exceed the individual categories, thereby creating linkages across these categories. The most capital issue of the territory is financial situation of local parts, which reflects the lack of interest of the town, which is built itself into the role of the centre and its position strengthens by its rhetoric, as well as their decisions and behaviour. The proposals for the resolution of the situation are mentioned in the conclusion. There are a community budgeting, establishment of clubs in the municipalities and the total activation of a population. Creating the position of "commissioner", who represents municipalities in negotiation with the town. Thematically the whole contribution is built on Foucault's power and then there is the activism of civil society by Ruth Panelli. However, an additional important topic has appeared - the concept of community and participation, which influences the distribution of power in the territory.

Education as differential factor of fertility in Slovakia

Michal Szabo

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Education is one of several main factors with influence on fertility. There are differences in intensity, but mainly in timing. It is caused by different time spent in educational process and in different life-events timing. This presentation is brief empirical study how education changes fertility levels based on population census of 2011 in Slovakia.

Outdoor advertising in space attractive for tourism

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Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań/ Poznań University of Life Sciences, Poland

The phenomenon of landscape degradation by outdoor advertisement is alarming, especially in areas which are under protection, because of their landscape value. In Poland, extraordinary landscapes values are protected in forms, such as national parks and nature parks. At the same time, these areas are under pressure of tourism, recreation and housing, also with development related services. This is closely connected with intensive presence of outdoor advertising. Great number, aggressive form and color, as well as incorrect location of ads contribute to degradation of natural resources and landscape values. Accordingly, settlement units located in protected areas, and directly adjacent to them, in special way should search methods to preserve spatial order, also in context of advertising.

The aim of the research was to identify the scale of problems connected to presence of advertisements in area of Lednica Landscape Park. In addition, in order to recognize the public opinion in relation to the phenomenon of ads in area with extraordinary landscapes values, the survey was conducted. The respondents were tourists and residents of Łeba - seaside town in the immediate vicinity of Słowiński National Park. The conclusions of this study may be helpful to formulate the terms and conditions for management of public and private space, which are under landscape protection.

How many betting offices there are in the Czech Republic and what is their spatial distribution? Selected questions in the geography of gambling

Zdeněk Szczyrba, Radek Řezníček, David Fiedor

Palacký University in Olomouc, Czechia

Fixed-odds betting are a part of gambling and as such have a wide range of users. It's about betting on the result of a sports match, traditionally racing, football, ice hockey, tennis, etc. In addition, you can bet on social events (such as the outcome of the election). For a long time, the betting shops were the only place where the bets were accepted or pay-outs. The situation has changed in the last two decades mainly because of the overall technological development. Fixed-odd betting is growing more and more in the virtual space of the internet which results in the closure of some branches. It results in changing of the environment for traditional geographic research in this area of gambling.

Our paper is devoted to fixed-odds betting in the Czech Republic, specifically to the spatial distribution of betting shops at the territory of the state. For this purpose, a database was created at first. It contains data on more than three thousand betting shops operating at the territory of the Czech Republic. After that the data was geographically analysed, including the time-space development of one of the largest betting shop on the Czech market (Fortuna). The presented results are the first of their kind in the Czech Republic.

How to identify and protect cultural values of landscape?

Markéta Šantrůčková

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Some landscapes have high concentration of cultural values and are testimony of peoples' development and history. These historical cultural landscapes should be and many of them are protected as cultural monuments. Protection of cultural values of the landscape has several steps. First, set of clear criteria and identification of the cultural values in the landscape. Second, identification of threats and stakeholders influencing preservation of cultural values. Third, management plan for historical cultural landscapes aimed to protection and enhancing of the cultural values as well as sustainable development. Model examples from the Czech Republic will be presented where some cultural landscapes are protected as "landscape conservation areas". The paper aims to typology of historical cultural landscapes. Common and type specific sets of criteria of cultural values of landscape will be presented. Clear criteria of cultural values of the landscape are necessary for communication of the cultural values towards local peoples and stakeholders. Due to protection of the historical cultural landscape as culture monument or landscape conservation areas becomes the protected landscape known, on the other hand, it brings regulation of maintenance and economic activities. The solution should be included in the management plan. The paper will discuss if historical cultural landscapes are often preserved in peripheral or core regions and how to manage economical activities for both, sustainable development and historical cultural landscape protection.

Cross-border cooperation between Slovakia and Austria in the Euroregion Zahorie/Weinviertel

Michal Šindelář

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In the following presentation I will focus on the Slovakian-Austrian borderland (area of the Weinviertel/Zahorie Euroregion). To this research belong the questions like the relationships of the inhabitants of Slovakia and of Austria to their neighbourland, their attitude to the open border and the level of crossborder cooperation between the municipalities in this region. The main reasons for this theme is topicality due to changes which occurred in the Slovakian-Austrian borderland after 1989 (the borders were opened, Austria and then Slovakia became members of the EU etc.) and there is quite no study or paper about this borderland. This research took place in form of survey in the municipalities of the Weinviertel/Zahorie Euroregion in the autumn 2016. On the Slovakian side of the region were made 176 interviews and on the Austrian part of the region 153 interviews. This survey was added with interviews with the majors of the chosen municipalities.

Territorial links of wine tourism to wine growing and wine production in the defined territory of Moravia

Jiří Šíp

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Cílem příspěvku, je diskuze na téma rámcového vymezení pojmu vinařská turistika, vyjádření jejího teritoriálního rozvoje ve vazbě na pěstování vinné révy a produkci vína. Výsledky studie vycházejí z prostorové analýzy vybraných experimentálních území, založené na kvalitativním i kvantitativním marketingovém výzkumu a výpočtu koeficientu intenzity vazby vinařské turistky na pěstování vinné révy a produkci vína.

Changing values in the Bratislava hinterland due to suburbanization: Analysis of electoral behaviour

Pavel Šuška, Martin Šveda, Vladimír Krivý

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Urban and rural environments are often seen as different social worlds with their own settings of economic, social and cultural relations. One of the encounters of these worlds is the process of suburbanisation, which is currently reshaping rural areas in the hinterland of our largest cities. In this article, we will focus on changes in the political behaviour of citizens in relation to the process of suburbanisation, which transforms not only the physical environment of suburban settlements, but also significantly changes social and cultural characteristics of the local population. Using data from the parliamentary elections between 1998 and 2016, we will analyse changes in support for “the most urban” parties that reflects the changing social structures in this dynamic area. Although the paper deals with a specific aspect of suburbanisation, we believe that grasping the changes in electoral behaviour can help to understand the complex social and cultural transformation in metropolitan areas.

New Trends in Retail Sector in Slovakia in the 21st Century

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Retail in Slovakia has been experiencing major changes. During the late 90s of the 20th century, the emergence of citizens for technologically high-quality products and luxury branded goods along with rising purchasing power has become a key factor for the arrival of multinational companies with large-scale outlets. The arrival of foreign chains was mainly reflected in the elimination of many small shops in city centers. This process of concentration is accompanied in many cities of Slovakia by another new phenomenon - the Asians taking over free areas especially in the pedestrian zone which are occupied despite high rents by Chinese and Vietnamese traders with a wide range of daily goods with low prices. At this stage new phenomena can be seen, such as the process of segmentation of customers or online-commerce where the offers are literally "tailored" to customers using their personal data, which were described as the beginning of a new stage of demassification. Moreover, the shopping behavior of customers has also changed e.g. from big weekly food purchases to smaller one-two-day purchases in stores that are closer to their homes. The saturation of retail market with large-capacity outlets has started to be shown. Large supermarkets try to decrease their sales areas and the vacant spaces are offered for rent or they are used for leisure activities. Purchases are being moved to supermarkets and the chance is given again to small shops with 50 m² as it was after 1990. Retail tries to adapt to a new lifestyle that values time and puts emphasis on quality and freshness of foodstuff.

Landscape and society of serfdoms towns from the perspective of cartographic works from 18th and 19th centuries

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Kartografické prameny (staré mapy a plány) představují jeden z nejvýznamnějších zdrojů informací pro historickogeografický výzkum. V oblasti českých zemí mají dlouhou tradici, jsou dochovány od 15. století. Největší proměnu kartografických děl představuje období 18. a 19. století a to nejen z pohledu zdokonalení jejich kvality a přesnosti, ale rovněž z hlediska obsahového. Vedle oficiální kartografie, resp. již značně proslulých srovnávacích děl (např. Müllerovo mapování, vojenská mapování, stabilní katastr) vznikala i individuální díla (např. mapy panství), která jsou z badatelského hlediska dosud poměrně nedocenená. Dokumentují krajinu převážně v preindustriálním období, kdy byl největší důraz kladen na aktivity v zemědělství, lesnictví a rybníkářství. Vedle krajiny venkovské, ale zachycují tyto mapy i proměny jednotlivých poddanských měst a městeček, jež právě v 18. století s růstem hospodářského podnikání šlechty dotvářela hustou sítí.

Cílem příspěvku je představit několik příkladů využití map panství pro výzkum osídlení, resp. krajiny i společnosti českých raně novověkých měst. Snaží se poukázat na široké možnosti práce s obsahem (např. správní a hospodářské objekty, církevní a sakrální stavby, cesty a silnice, vodní toky) i uměleckou výzdobou map (např. veduty). Prostřednictvím analýzy a následné komparace s kartografickými díly srovnávacího charakteru umožní příspěvek dokumentovat změny vzhledu i využití krajiny měst a popřípadě hodnotit dopady procesů industrializace či urbanizace a s tím související prohlubující se polarizace prostoru.

Human capital and results of local elections in Czechia's rural municipalities

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The contribution wants to unveil the relationship between the human capital and results of local elections in Czechia's municipalities with less than 3,000 inhabitants. If activated and used, human capital as an individual factor appearing in a specific place and time can influence local development and it is an endogenous development potential of a rural municipality. The contribution examines the level of human capital of the population and local representatives in Czech municipalities. There is the research question of how the real human capital in a rural municipality and the human capital of representatives elected in local elections differ, according to: a) the size structure of municipalities, b) the geographic location of a municipalities, taking into account the typology of Czechia's countryside, c) the degree of successfulness of the municipalities. The research has the following hypothesis: the municipalities with a higher human capital also have elected bodies with a higher human capital. The smaller a municipality, the more difficult it is to find the elite, which means the candidates with a higher human capital. In Czech regions with a traditional population structure, in the traditional countryside, elected representatives will tend to have a higher human capital. Successful municipalities will have representatives with a higher human capital. In general, the topic is set in the present-day theoretical concepts and differentiated approaches to rural development, taking into account human resources. The importance of human and social capital is reflected in institutional theories of regional development.

School network in Poznań agglomeration and its changes under the influence of the education reform

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Na organizację przestrzenną lokalnej sieci szkolnej wpływa wiele czynników społeczno-gospodarczych, przestrzennych i politycznych. W Polsce ustalanie sieci szkół podstawowych i gimnazjalnych jest zadaniem samorządów gminnych, które zobligowane są do zapewnienia ich dobrej dostępności dla mieszkańców. Najważniejszymi czynnikami w ostatnich latach wpływającymi na kształt sieci szkolnej w aglomeracji poznańskiej są zmiany demograficzne, wynikające z redystrybucji ludności na tym obszarze, zachodzącej pod wpływem intensywnego procesu suburbanizacji. W 2016 r. podjęte zostały ważne decyzje dotyczące zmiany systemu oświaty w Polsce. Jednym ze skutków reformy oświatowej, do której wdrożenia obecnie przygotowują się samorządy lokalne, będzie m. in. wydłużenie czasu trwania edukacji w szkole podstawowej z 6 do 8 lat, w liceach z 3 do 4 lat oraz w technicach z 4 do 5 lat. Utworzone zostaną również dwustopniowe szkoły branżowe. Reforma wdrażana będzie etapami w kolejnych latach. W 2017 r. uczniowie, którzy według „starego” systemu oświaty rozpoczęliby naukę w gimnazjach, będą ją kontynuować w szkołach podstawowych. Wiosną 2019 r. odbędzie się również ostatni egzamin gimnazjalny, a we wrześniu 2019 r. szkoły gimnazjalne zostaną ostatecznie zlikwidowane lub przekształcone w szkoły innego typu. Celem referatu będzie charakterystyka aktualnej sieci szkolnej w aglomeracji poznańskiej oraz przedstawienie jej planowanych przekształceń w świetle uchwalonej w 2016 r. reformy oświatowej. Na podstawie informacji pozyskanych z urzędów miast i gmin aglomeracji poznańskiej przedstawione zostanie rozmieszczenie szkół podstawowych, gimnazjalnych i ponadgimnazjalnych według „nowego” systemu na terenie miasta Poznania i wybranych gmin aglomeracji poznańskiej.

Population pyramids across East-Central Europe: typology and spatial distribution

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Population structure of Europe shows great diversity. But historical facts, economic transition and internationalization of East-Central Europe reflected in changes of life style and migration processes. One of the processes accompanying socio-economic trends within East-Central Europe is demographic transition. Demographic processes affect regional economies and their sustainable development (e.g. labour markets, goods and services demands, etc.). Understanding the demographic situation of East-Central European regions and making accurate predictions requires the examination not just of the total size of the population and its fluctuations in time but of the population structure. This paper identifies a typology of population pyramids across East-Central Europe and looks for spatial effects in their spatial distribution.

This paper applies a new combination of existing approaches to the analysis of regional population pyramids. Symbolic data analysis and cluster analysis are used to identify typical shapes of population pyramids, before applying join-count tests to examine the spatial distribution of these pyramid shapes. We applied local statistics, and revealed transnational spatial clusters and some outliers resulting from historical and socio-economic processes.

Business Service Centres in Polish Cities

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The rapid growth of the business services sector in Central and Eastern Europe has been one of the specific features of local economies development in the last two decades. Most of the growth has come from international companies within the process of business outsourcing. The analysis present a comprehensive characterisation of the business services sector development in Poland, from basic to more advanced services, from largest cities to smaller regional capitals. Different types of business centres (Shared Service Centres, Business Process Outsourcing companies, IT outsourcing companies and research and development centres) are considered. Specific locational requirements as well as the system of investment incentives offered by polish cities are discussed.