



13th CZECH-POLISH-SLOVAK SEMINARIUM:

Geography for times in disarray

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

June 1st to 3rd, 2022, Kostelec nad Ohří, Czechia



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About the seminarium

The regular Czech-Polish-Slovak seminar, whose tradition began in the 1960s and was renewed at two-year intervals in the 1990s, was to take place in June 2021. The pandemic situation did not favour this professional and friendly meeting of Czech, Polish and Slovak geographers, but we firmly hope that the year 2022 will be more favourable and that on 1st – 3rd June 2022 we will be able to discuss the topic "Geography for times in disarray" in large numbers in the hospitable premises of the Dvůr Perlová voda in the valley of the Ohře River within sight of the Czech Central Highlands.





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THE USE OF DATA ENRICHMENT TO IMPROVE MAP SPECIFICATIONS AND RIVER SELECTION AT SMALL SCALES

During rapidly changing geographical or political conditions, the latest maps, or those continuously updated constitute essential spatial information. Thus effective map design, especially automated generalization, is highly desired for map production. This research focused on the initial stage of generalization, namely object selection. The study aimed to conduct river network automatic selection based on map specifications contained in the Regulation of the Minister of Internal Affairs and Administration. The scope of this research covered river network selection from the General Geographic Objects Database (GGOD), that is from 1:250 000 to 1:500 000 detail level. The proposed methodology assumed the implementation of three selection variants. The basic variant includes the implementation of the specification contained in the Regulation. Additionally, two further variants were designed: an extended variant and an extended-modified variant. The extended variant has been enriched with the Id_MPHP index, derived from the Map of Hydrographic Division of Poland (MPHP), which defines the hierarchy of watercourses in the river network. The extended-modified variant, along with attributes used in the other variants, included the parameter denoting 'priority' watercourses assigned by the author. The results of the work constitute the generalization models designed in ArcMap 10.8. with the use of Model Builder functionality and also the maps presenting the selection variants output. The obtained results were compared visually with each other and with the map designed by an experienced cartographer. The map specifications concerning the selection process presented in the Regulation confirmed to be insufficient to generalize river networks properly. The variants proposed in this research, assuming data enrichment, made it possible to improve the selection results and enabled the automation of the river selection process. Additional specifications and parameters suggested in this work may constitute a meaningful supplement to the guidelines contained in the Regulation. This research was funded by the National Science Centre, Poland, grant number UMO2020/37/B/HS4/02605, "Improving Settlement and Road Network Design for Maps of Small Scales Using Artificial Intelligence and Graph Theory".



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**PERCEPTION OF THE LIMITS OF GIS IMPLEMENTATION IN EDUCATION:
COMPARISON OF CZECH AND FOREIGN IN-SERVICE AND PRE-SERVICE
TEACHERS**

Geographic information systems (GIS) potential for education is very significant. Previous research showed that teaching with GIS can help students improve a variety of (not only geographical) skills. Specifically, students can learn how to acquire, process, analyse, evaluate, and present spatial information and thereby develop their spatial thinking. Despite its evident educational potential, the implementation of GIS in schools is still rather sporadic. There are empirical studies on the limits of GIS implementation in education. However, the perception of limits may vary according to the national context, level of education, or teaching practice length. The aim of the presentation is the comparison of the perception of limits of Czech and foreign in-service and pre-service teachers. Findings of a systematic review summarizing the limits identified from foreign empirical studies and the results of a study focus on the perceived limits of GIS implementation by Czech in-service and pre-service teachers was used. The systematic review was based on the PRISMA methodology and identified 72 different limits from foreign articles. To identify the perceived limits by Czech teachers and pre-service teachers, the Delphi method was used. The presentation will focus not only on the identified limits but also will discuss differences among the individual educational actors (lower and upper secondary school teachers, and pre-service teachers).



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DRIVING FORCES IN THE CZECHIA'S LAND USE DEVELOPMENT

HAMPL'S (2011) idea concerning changes in society after 1990 influenced our search for driving forces in each period according to the Lucc Czechia database. It is about the order of ongoing processes of societal change and the duration of these processes. In each of the periods under study (1845, 1896, 1948, 1990, 2010) different driving forces were at effect, shaping, among other things, the land use of the Czechia. Is the transformation of the Czechia's land use already completed?



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**REGIONAL INNOVATION SYSTEMS AND GLOBAL PRODUCTION NETWORKS:
CONTRASTING OR COMPLEMENTARY POLICY IMPLICATIONS?**

This presentation aims to contribute to the recent debate between two important streams within current economic geography and regional studies: global value chains/global production networks theories, and regional innovation system theory. Based on the review of key literature, first, the key conceptual differences between these two streams will be identified and then a comparative overview of their policy implications will be provided. Thereafter, it will be shown that considerable space for mutual inspiration in conceptual as well as policy terms exists, especially between the notions of strategic coupling and the new path development model. Moreover, six additional arenas of mutual conceptual and policy-relevant inspiration between these two streams will be proposed as avenues for future research.



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THE EXTINCT LANDSCAPES OF CZECHIA

The paper deals with the project of the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic NAKI II: Heritage of extinct landscapes: identification, reconstruction, accessibility. A number of research teams and members of individual departments within the geographical section of the Faculty of Science of Charles University are collaborating on the project. The presented project deals with the issue of heritage of extinct landscapes in Czechia. In the project, we examine the transformation of selected Czech landscapes over the last 200 years. The aim of the project is to identify, document, reconstruct and make accessible the heritage of transformed landscapes. Mainly based on the use of historical sources and modern technologies, we try to identify, document, reconstruct the cultural heritage and values of different types of landscapes, which we have divided into a total of 9 types of transformed landscapes. On the example of such transformed landscapes, present the diversity of cultural landscape heritage and contribute to the creation of conditions for its systematic preservation, presentation and use by the professional and public and relevant institutions, for example in the field of landscape protection or territorial development. The project has been running since 2018, and in this period we, as a team of researchers, analyzed a total of 40 territories throughout the Czechia, which underwent a dynamic change not only in the structure of the landscape, but also in its use and function. In the total 5 years of the project, several articles and publications dealing with the issue of transformation of various Czech landscapes have been published, the project was also presented at many conferences, including several foreign ones.



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THE IMPORTANCE OF TRANSPORT FOR TOURISM MANAGEMENT

Central European area is characterized by a high potential of cultural tourism, including a number of sites included in the UNESCO World Heritage List. Concerning the Czech Republic the concentration of these attractions is also high, There are 16 UNESCO sites and many other tourist destinations of international importance. They are dominated by the capital city of Prague and its conservation area. The situation in some locations in the city centre in high season thus becomes unbearable. The aim of destination management is to diversify the interest of tourists to other tourist destinations. However, they are often located in peripheral areas and they are particularly difficult to access by public transport. It is necessary to solve the transport services comprehensively, for their greater involvement in the tourism system. The aim of the contributions is to prove the relation between the intensity of public transport and the number of visitors to the selected tourist destinations on the example of “Cesky Krumlov” and “Janske Lazne”. Two different localities with high quality of transport service, but poor public transport connection, were selected for the research. The problem was solved by methods of qualitative research, by means of questionnaires and structured interviews, which are important prerequisite tools for planning and designing, as well as for finding out the opinion of local residents and potential visitors. It confirmed the differences in transport depending on the quality of public transport in the destination. The survey was carried out as a pilot study to verify the methods and confirm meaningfulness of the project, to continue a comprehensive survey, on which the universal model would then be based, to propose the universal principles of the model of transport service of the travel destination by public transport.



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**YOUNG ADULTS IN THE PRAGUE METROPOLITAN REGION: A TICKING TIME-
BOMB IN THE LIGHT OF METHODOLOGICAL TWISTS AND TURNS IN
GEODEMOGRAPHY AND DEMOGEOGRAPHY**

In this contribution, we try to capture the significance of recent demographic and geographical transformations in the Prague metropolitan region for the age group of young adults aged 18-26. We show that demographical and geographical processes can not only reinforce each other, but also act against each other and negate each other. We document this on the dynamically declining share of young adults in the Prague metropolitan region due to changes in the age structure of the population and age-specific migration in its hinterland but their growing number due to massive population growth.



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REGENERATION AND URBAN GOVERNANCE IN CENTRAL EUROPE. EXPERIENCES FROM POLAND AND SLOVAKIA

Post-socialist countries in Central Europe (CE) have a shorter tradition of urban regeneration than their Western counterparts. Despite this, the need for the transformation of degraded urban areas is just as pressing in the region. During the period of state socialism, the inner and central parts of non-capital cities often faced decline in economic, physical, as well as social terms. After the collapse of state socialism in 1989, new political and economic conditions seemed to create opportunities for promoting positive changes in previously neglected urban areas and neighborhoods. With the re-establishment of local autonomy, political institutions have been rapidly evolving in order to manage these changes (Scott & Kühn 2012). However, as Temelova (2009) points out, the real power and scope of public authorities in guiding urban transformation remains much weaker in CE countries than in Western Europe. Though budget austerity and restrictions imposed by private land ownerships are common issues in many European countries, protracted bargaining processes and the lack of experience and expertise impose additional challenges in the CE context (Badyna & Golubchikov 2005). Numerous examples demonstrate that the “Western” approach towards the governance of urban areas does not always work in CE countries (e.g. Feldman 2000; Foldi 2006; Kaczmarek & Marcinczak 2013). The optimal regeneration pattern of post-socialist cities remains an open question. The aim of the paper is to evaluate regeneration strategies undertaken on national and local level in Poland and Slovakia, by applying elements of the urban governance approach. The empirical evidence will be drawn from expert interviews with the local policy-makers conducted in two medium-sized cities in Poland (Leszno) and Slovakia (Trencin). The research carried out will show the extent and manner of involvement of the different actors in the regeneration process in the programming, implementation and evaluation phases. Thus, the advancement of urban governance will be assessed.



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FACTORS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNES IN VARIOUS DIMENSIONS OF DUALISMS IN THE LIGHT OF THE OPINION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

The presented topic is based on the results of the research carried out under the project “Dualism in commune development in Poland in the context of policies and aspirations of local communities as well as external factors – compared to the chosen communities in EU” (National Science Centre grant). During the presentation, the results of the opinion poll of local authorities of over 70 communes (out of a selected group of 300 communes in Poland) will be presented. The key criterion for the selection of communes for the study was the qualification of a given unit to one of the examined dimensions of development dualisms. The communes belonging to the six dualisms studied under the project were indicated on the basis of the values of selected statistical indicators. In most dualisms, the average value of the indicator in 2016-2018 was used. On their basis, 300 units were selected representing the extreme dimensions of individual dualisms (social, economic and spatial). The aim of our speech is to present the results of the survey and answer the question: are the factors of the development of communes indicated by the representatives of local authorities reflected in the dualisms to which the communes have been classified? The second question concerns a set of factors that are considered important, irrespective of the duality in which communes develop. During the study, the topic of the pandemic was also taken up, therefore the results of the assessment of the impact of the pandemic on the development situation of communes will be presented.



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HOW LOCAL IS LOCAL FISH IN MASURIA? LINKING TOURISM AND BIODIVERSITY IN A NATURE-BASED DESTINATION

The interrelationships between tourism and biodiversity are mutual and complex. From the one hand, biodiversity is an important factor influencing tourism development in nature-based destinations. Its characteristics shape tourists' behaviours and choices. On the other hand, tourism is perceived as one of the major direct drivers of biodiversity changes. Although there are many examples of positive contributions from tourism toward biological conservation, most of the evidences show how tourism affects biodiversity in a negative way; both directly and indirectly, from the local to global scales. In order to better understand the relationships between tourism and biodiversity, and to lead to better management of natural resources, it is crucial to understand what actually the term biodiversity means to the visitors. In this paper we aim to discuss the gap between the objectively measured biodiversity, and the subjective perception of it (its social construction), taking the example of fish in the Great Masurian Lakes region (north-eastern Poland). As in any lake region, fish used to be one of the main pillars of local economy and diet. This is, however, no longer the truth, as fish abundance has diminished, and the number of consumers (including tourists) has raised. The research is a qualitative study and uses in-depth interviews with local stakeholders, conducted in September 2021 in the municipality of Węgorzewo. The results show that the social perception of fish which tourists eat in this nature-based destination is different than the real situation. Although tourists believe that they are served with a fresh fish just caught in a Masurian lake, in fact this is not the case. Making tourists aware of the real origins of fish they are eating can have, however, both negative and positive consequences. From the one hand, this can result in lower attractiveness of the region, or in lower tourism's multiplier effect on the local economy. From the other hand, this could be an important step in shaping pro-ecological behaviours of tourists and supporting restoration of lake biodiversity.



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HOW TO MEASURE HUMAN-NATURE RELATIONSHIPS?

Relations between humans and nature have been a central concern in geography for years. Today, in the times of disarray caused by the global pandemic, when the global population is growing sharply, and the loss of biodiversity and climate change have become a part of the political debate worldwide, the need to understand these relationships has become more relevant than ever. The purpose of this presentation is to discuss different methods that are responding to this challenge. Basing on the experiences gathered through the research in urban, peri-urban, and natural environments, we aim to show how the human-nature relationships can be measured. Examples of using traditional methods (e.g. questionnaire survey, observations) and more innovative tools (such as analyses of social media data) will be presented, as well as their advantages and limitations.



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‘BUILT-UP FLOODPLAINS’: SPATIAL PROXIMITY, SPRAWL, AND THE EQUIFINALITY OF THE CENTRAL EUROPEAN FLOODPLAINS

Central European countries faced some of the major flooding events over the past three decades. These events (e.g. 1997, 2001, 2013) put the flooding among the most prominent natural hazard in terms of their social and economic impacts. The discussion over the major factors that contribute to escalation of the flood risk revealed that the human impacts are essential. Besides the human contribution to the climate change and alteration of the water cycle, the reduced water retention in catchments and floodplains caused by the expansion of the artificial impervious surfaces contributes to the flood hazard significantly and places new structures at higher risk of flood-related damage and loss. Following this rationale, we seek to map the extent of the newly developed artificial areas in the Central-European floodplains over the last three decades and to elaborate on the drivers of land use transitions to artificial surfaces. We conclude that spatial proximity to the existing artificial areas is a key factor that opens the way to new built-up developments eventually contributing to overall flood risk. Finally, we discuss whether the transitions towards artificial surfaces represent an equifinality of the Central-European floodplains, or whether such processes can be reversed by specific flood risk management programmes.



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DIRECTIONS OF SUMMER HOLIDAY TRIPS OF INHABITANTS OF LARGE CITIES IN POLAND DURING COVID-10 PANDEMIC TIME

The paper presents some of the results of the research carried out under the project entitled “Changes in the leisure budget and recreational behaviours of inhabitants of large cities as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic” at Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań. The research was carried out in December 2020 among 71 residents of the nine largest Polish cities (Kraków, Warsaw, Poznań, Wrocław, Łódź, Szczecin, Gdańsk, Lublin and Bydgoszcz). The choice of these cities as the study area was related to their higher population density (higher risk of infection) and higher building density (greater isolation from open space and natural assets in lockdown conditions) than in rural areas or towns. The research used qualitative methods: structured interview and narrative interview. The presented results refer to the destinations and the motives associated with their choice. The results of the research allowed to determine that the holiday trips of Poles during the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020 are mainly domestic trips (78%). Less often they were trips abroad (22%), or divided into domestic and foreign trips (8%). The most popular regions in Poland selected during these trips – coastal areas, mountain areas (mainly Tatra Mountains and Sudety), lake districts (mainly Masuria) – were the most popular tourist regions in Poland also before the pandemic. An analysis of the opinions of the inhabitants of Polish cities showed, however, that the motives for choosing the place of vacation, as well as the ways of spending free time, have changed due to the epidemic situation related to the development of Covid-19. The fear of infection, correlated with the number of visitors staying in the same place, was the main factor determining the choice of vacation place – trips and stays in small localities, away from crowds, related to the desire to avoid mass tourism centers were indicated.



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CHANGES IN TOURIST AND RECREATIONAL FUNCTION AT THE ORLÍK LAKE ON THE VLTAVA RIVER

The contribution evaluates changes in the functional use of the banks of the Orlický lake on the central flow of the Vltava river in the 60-year history of the waterworks, with an emphasis on changes in tourist and recreational function, especially after 1989 under the changes in political, economic and social conditions. The Orlický lake is the second largest and the deepest reservoir in Czechia. It is also typical of the enormous concentration of different types of tourism and recreation on its shores which causes problems of an environmental nature, but also those associated with manifestations of overtourism and socio-cultural impacts. Functional analysis of the area includes analysis of accommodation facilities (hotels, campsites, houseboats) including numerous second homes, recreational activities, catering facilities, attendance of important cultural objects (Zvíkov Castle, Orlický Castle), water transport and day staycations. According to Butler's model of the tourist area life cycle (TALC), the area has been in a period of stagnation in recent years. The tourist infrastructure, built in the 1960s, has been significantly obsolete and after 1989 it undergoes transformations, modernizations in various intensities, creating new phenomena - apartment houses, campsites for foreign clients, ports for small motor-boats, golf course). It represents an example of the juvenalization stage according to TALC. Extreme summer seasonal concentrations and tourist congestion, followed by environmental burdens, along with fluctuating water levels and water quality and service shortages, have been identified as fundamental problems (before 2020). These problems are seen in the outdated infrastructure of access roads, campsites and accommodation facilities, built with the construction of the dam more than half a century ago, and problems of ownership structure due to privatization processes after 1989. There is a demand for modern management of local and microregional development of the area (an important role of the association of municipalities), where tourist and recreational functions continues to dominate.



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**INVISIBLE AGENTS IN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT: INDIVIDUAL STAKEHOLDERS
AS A SUCCESS FACTOR OF REGIONAL PRODUCT LABELLING INITIATIVES**

Support for regional production along with its certification and labelling can be understood more broadly as regional development initiatives. Accordingly, the declared objectives of many certification schemes include environmental, economic, social, and cultural aspects. However, to bring benefits for the region, a certification scheme must be used efficiently. Stakeholder interviews combined with an assessment of the activities of thirty Czech certification schemes, all members of the Association of Regional Brands, helped us identify positive and negative factors as well as the initiatives' potential for enhancing regional development. In line with current institutional approaches to regional development, the engagement and creativity of stakeholders, which help them overcome various barriers, were found to be essential.



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**GATED SETTLEMENTS – WHETHER THEY STILL HAVE THE INTEREST OF THE
INHABITANTS – THE EXAMPLE OF WARSAW**

The aim of the presentation is to present the phenomenon of gated settlements using the example of Warsaw as well as the results of the study among people who buy an apartment in the capital. The study made it possible to understand the attitude of residents towards gated settlements, which were in high demand until recently. Is that still the case? Are the new housing estates in Warsaw still gated settlements? What is the future of existing gated housing estates?



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TOWARD LINKING COORDINATED VIEWS GEOVISUALIZATIONS WITH CARTOGRAPHIC SEMIOTICS

Coordinated and multiple views (CMV) geovisualizations consist of several interactively connected data displays presenting spatial data by means of different visualization types, e.g. map, graph, charts (Roberts 2007). They are designed to support exploration of large data sets and generating insights into unknown patterns through interactive functions and with help of different perspectives offered by various visualization types in one layout. This kind of analytical dashboard has been applied for one of the world's most popular tool for tracking COVID-19 (<https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/map.html>). The usability research on CMV has been repeatedly conducted, but most of the studies aimed at detecting the tested tool's flaws and errors in a precise context of use (e.g. Yusof et al. 2016). There has been limited focus on referring CMV research to a theoretical framework. The aim of the presentation is to determine linking between research on CMV geovisualization with cartographic semiotics. Cartographic semiotics is a theoretical approach in cartography that focuses on cartographic signs, their functions, classification and cognitive aspects (Freitag 1971). Usefulness of this theoretical approach has been proven when studying design of thematic maps (Żyszkowska 2000), as well as topographic maps (Ostrowski 2008). While analyzing CMV there also can be indicated multiple advantages of referring to semiotics in order to determine relations, functioning and design process of CMV geovisualizations. During the presentation, there are going to be discussed issues of designing CMV geovisualizations in a context of cartographic semiotics. Acknowledgements This work was supported by the Polish National Science Centre [Grant number UMO-2018/31/D/HS6/02770].



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WHAT, WHERE, AND WHY DO RESIDENTS EXPERIENCE IN THE URBAN RIVERSCAPE? INSIGHTS FROM THE PPGIS SURVEY

The opportunity to directly contact nature, including urban riverscapes, is one of the main factors that improve the quality of life in cities. A broad palette of benefits and harms that impact the physical and mental well-being while accessing nature has been identified. These benefits fall within the Cultural Ecosystem Services (CES) framework, while negative experiences are analysed using Ecosystem Disservices (EDS) approach. This research aims to identify spatial patterns of CES and EDS delivery along the Vistula River in Warsaw, Poland, using Public Participation GIS (PPGIS) data. The online questionnaire based on the Maptionnaire software was prepared and distributed among members of ca. 300 neighbourhood and district Facebook groups who actually spend their time along the river. Survey participants were asked to identify several spatial locations or routes, mark them on a map, and respond to a set of questions regarding their markers. They were inquired to assess the benefits they experience using the Likert scale with reference to 12 statements regarding various CES. They were also asked to identify what disturbs them along the river; EDS patterns were revealed using the mix of quantitative data and free comments made by participants. 462 Warsaw residents provided information about 998 places or routes along the river. Although the city centre attracts more residents, they perceive the riverscape of the city outskirts as more beneficial to them. Hierarchical clustering revealed three main bundles of CES: mind-connected, activity-connected, and place-connected. Another six main groups of EDS were identified: safety issues, gatherings, riverine wilderness, quality of river, shortcomings of amenities, and trade-offs between users. The study contributes to the existing body of knowledge on urban riverscapes by (1) simultaneously assessing multiple CES and EDS by urban residents; (2) recognising bundles between these services.



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**DISTRIBUTION STRATEGIES OF NEW AND RENEWED REGIONAL INDUSTRIAL
BREWERIES IN THE CONTEXT OF CZECH IDENTITY AND THE TRADITIONAL BEER
MARKET**

The geography of the brewing industry is currently undergoing substantial shifts. While most attention has been paid to the boom of microbreweries, the sector of newly established regional breweries has been neglected and little is known about how they are gaining a position among consumers in stable and saturated markets. The aim of this article is to investigate what strategies new breweries use to establish distribution regions and which factors are at play based on the consumers' economic and socio-cultural preferences, all within the contextual influence of market development and territorial identity. The research is based on the mapping of distribution regions of seven new Czech breweries and interviews with their representatives. The breweries first opt for a contagion strategy focusing on local customers to provide a basis for further expansion. The hierarchy strategy with a preference for wealthier customers in distant cities subsequently prevails. The choice and success of the chosen strategy depend on the interaction between regional market development and consumers' territorial identity. In the Czech context, local breweries, especially those that have restored and maintained historic brewery buildings, are interesting for consumers from cities while consumers from the countryside prefer nationally known beer from big industrial breweries.



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HOW MICROBREWERIES FLOODED EUROPE: MAPPING A NEW PHENOMENON IN THE BEER INDUSTRY

Europe has experienced a major boom of new breweries over the last thirty years, with thousands of new breweries being set up, even in regions where brewing has no history. So far, however, this microbrewing wave has not been systematically mapped. This contribution presents a unique database of European breweries from 1990 – 2020. Using a series of maps and statistical analyses, it shows how breweries have gradually spread across Europe. Initially, microbreweries were being established in countries that are in a declining stage of the beer life-cycle from industrial breweries. After 2005 (and particularly in the 2010s), breweries reached other regions through neighbouring and hierarchical spatial diffusion.



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REGIONAL DIFFERENTIATIONS OF RELIGIOUS ASPECTS ACCORDING THE 2021 CENSUS IN CZECHIA

The census is a valuable probe into contemporary religious life in Czechia. First of all, it should be mentioned that the question covering religious beliefs was, as in 2011, voluntary and therefore had a significant risk of under-sampling. Surprisingly for me, 70% of respondents expressed a religious belief (30% of the population did not answer the question), and of this number, almost 32% of the population identified themselves as believers, while people with no religious belief accounted for more than 68%. Among the believers, the majority of the population belonging to a specific church (institutional believers) numbered over 1.37 million (almost 59% of all believers) and of this number, the Roman Catholic Church showed traditional dominance with over 740 thousand, i.e. more than half of all institutional believers. On the other hand, believers not belonging to a church or religious institution (non-institutionalised believers) numbered over 960 thousand (more than 41%). Comparing the results of the last two Censuses in 2011 and 2021, several trends can be seen. Firstly, we have seen a fairly significant drop in the proportion of the population who did not answer this question, from 45% to 30%. The population of Czechia is no longer indifferent to religious beliefs and in much larger numbers has made a choice either towards belief or towards non-belief. The trend towards increasing secularisation of Czech society has also stopped and for the first time since 1989 the number of believers has not decreased between the decades, but on the contrary it has slightly increased from 2.16 mil. (20%) to 2.33 mil. (22%) of the Czech population. The trend towards non-institutionalized faith, i.e. religious beliefs not associated with a particular church, continues. This number has grown from 705 thousand (2011) to over 960 thousand (2021).



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**THE DECLINE OF MOUNTAIN CHALET FARMING AND LAND COVER CHANGE IN
THE VICINITY OF SELECTED MOUNTAIN CHALETs IN THE GIANT MOUNTAINS
AND THE HRUBÝ JESENÍK MOUNTAINS FROM THE MIDDLE OF THE 20TH
CENTURY TO THE PRESENT**

The end of World War II was an important milestone as for the land use in Czechia, which in the following years and decades caused dramatic changes in land cover. The aim of this paper is to summarize the current knowledge of the development and extent of mountain chalet farming in selected areas of the Giant Mts and the Hrubý Jeseník Mts and to analyse land cover changes from the beginning of agricultural decline to the present. Changes in land cover were analysed in the ArcMAP software using multitemporal vector land cover data processed on a base of georeferenced aerial images. The time horizons of 1936, 1953, 1964 and 2020 were analysed. The following categories of land cover were evaluated: forests, dwarf pine shrubs, grasslands, artificial areas. The analysis was performed 6 study areas in Giant Mts (Dvoračky, Rennerovka, Růžohorky) and Hrubý Jeseník Mts (Šerák, Švýcárna, Ovčárna). The results of the analysis show that during the monitored period (84 years) there were significant land cover changes in some monitored areas. The decline of mountain farming caused significantly greater land use changes in case of Dvoračky area, where we recorded almost 25% increase of forests in the period 1936–2020. The largest decrease was recorded in the category of grasslands. The biggest changes in the Hrubý Jeseník Mts were recorded in the locality of Švýcárna. In contrast, some sites were almost unchanged. Our analysis showed that there were significant changes in land use in the vicinity of the monitored chalets after the termination of the mountain chalet farming in the Giant Mts and the Hrubý Jeseník Mts.



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WHAT IS THE ROLE OF CITIES IN CZECHIA IN MICROREGIONAL DEVELOPMENT?

In Czechia, since the abolition of the administrative function of districts, there has been no intermediate level (administrative district) exercising self-government. The potential can be in the municipalities with extended powers. To take on the role of development leader, they need to manage their city effectively. The paper will present the result of the analysis of the effectiveness of the governance of selected cities in the period 2002-2020. Based on these findings, their potential role in the future will be explained.



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LIFE QUALITY AFFECTED BY GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE - POLISH CITIES' PERSPECTIVE

Paper aims to identify significant relations between the green infrastructure and the life quality in large cities. Paper fulfils a gap referring to lack of research on relations between green infrastructure and the life quality which results are applicable to wider populations. Conducted research allowed to recognise green infrastructure as an important factor affecting the life quality by taking into account populations of 28 large cities in Poland. Employed research procedure, involving cluster analysis and regression method, allowed to conclude that green infrastructure provides an explanation for the variation of the life quality of 15% to 25%. On the one hand, significant, positive relations have been confirmed between green spaces and the life quality aspects like physical well-being, psychological well-being, social well-being, and lower life stress. On the other hand, a negative effect of green spaces has been identified, related to conducting to social pathologies.



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PROJECT TERRIFICA AS AN EXAMPLE OF CITIZEN SCIENCE IMPLEMENTATION

TeRRIFICA (Territorial RRI Fostering Innovative Climate Action) is an international project implemented within the H2020 Programme in six pilot regions from Belarus, France, Germany, Poland, Serbia, and Spain. It aims at fostering competence for climate change adaptation in different European regions. The idea of the project is to improve the involvement of local communities in the process of climate action plans preparation. Through the co-creative multi-stakeholder approaches, participants have the opportunity to expand their knowledge around climate change and innovative climate action, and to identify opportunities, drivers, and barriers of solution implementation. Paper presents the current results of the project with a focus on the issues related to the citizen science approach. It shows various ways (i.e. crowd mapping, reflexive workshops, summer schools) of including multiple stakeholders in climate action.



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PUBLIC TRANSPORT ACCESSIBILITY: GEOGRAPHICAL REALITY IN SLOVAKIA (CASE OF TRENČÍN SELF-GOVERNING REGION)

The general accessibility of transport infrastructure is one of the main elements affecting the life-quality and accessibility of labour market, education, health-care system, food, political as well as social events. In developed countries, affordability of individual mobility means such as passenger cars is generally very high among most of the communities. Nevertheless, the public transportation is still believed to be an important means of public mobility for daily commute in regions where public-transport networks are well developed and offer an attractive alternative to the passenger car. In Slovakia, the geographical environment and a traditionally well-developed public transport supply generate favourable conditions for public transport use in every-day mobility. Studying regional and local specifics of public transport accessibility level may lead to interesting results when focusing on geographical peculiarities on regional, local or even micro levels. In everyday reality, accessibility of the nearest public-transport station or frequency of public-transport services may be crucial for passengers' decision on mobility means. Using the Self-governing Region of Trenčín in western Slovakia with high variability of geographical conditions and specific forms of rural settlement structure, we will try to present some of the approaches to public-transport accessibility level research at various territorial scales.



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THE INNER PERIPHERIES IN POLAND IN THE SYSTEM OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT DIFFERENCES – OLD WINE IN A NEW BOTTLE?

A widespread heterogeneity of resources occurring in economic space, which interact and are used in the process of economic growth to varying degrees, leads to geographic differences in socio-economic development, resulting in inequalities in the living standards of the population. These inequalities are a consequence of the formation of different, mutually interpenetrating patterns of development factors in individual territories, which occur, interact, and may be produced and enhanced there with different strength. Spatial differences in the level of growth and socio-economic development constitute the basis for the delimitation of territories with various types of development, including those left behind, and for seeking effective methods to support their growth (Martin et al 2021). One of them is internal peripheries (Servillo et al. 2016; ESPON 2017). They are not distinguished on the basis of their geographical location in relation to the areas of growth but on the basis of the degree of their separation from those areas and the resulting implications (Copus et al 2017). The study aims to show the results of the authors' own delimitation of internal peripheries in Poland in the pattern of functional urban areas (FUAs) and to compare them with the results of other analyses of spatial development differences in Poland. The results presented constitute the first stage of the implementation of the research project TIPERICO (www.tiperico.web.amu.edu.pl) financed by the National Science Centre in Poland (UMO-2020/37/B/HS4/01034): Trajectories and challenges of the development of internal periphery in the new conditions of post SARS-CoV-2 cohesion, whose task is to identify the regularities in socio-economic development changes in selected areas of internal peripheries in the post-COVID-19 period. The uniqueness of the adopted approach consists in the application of a wide range of life quality indicators, economic and financial performance, and the availability of transport in the spatial pattern of FUAs determined on the basis of migrations, commuting and transport accessibility. The results obtained point to large differences in peripherality in various geographical patterns. They indicate the usefulness of approaches to the case study and purposeful, dedicated to various types of area development, programming of place-based policy to overcome development challenges in difficult circumstances of the present pandemic crisis (Churski et al 2021).



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GEOGRAPHICAL DIFFERENCES IN THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN POLAND - CHALLENGES OF REGIONAL POLICY

Commonly used in human geography, the quality of life refers to the way and degree to which objective human needs are met, not only existential ones, but also those regarding the development of human personality. The article aims to diagnose the quality of life understood in this way in Poland and its changes between 2004 and 2018, i.e. in the modernization phase, which is a continuation of the systemic transformation, and after joining the EU. In order to fully identify the regularity of spatial differentiation of the analyzed phenomenon, the reference points are local units (380 LAU1). In the research procedure, the first step is to formulate, an operational definition of a multidimensional quality of life with the separation of its constituents/dimensions, the selection and construction of organized indicators that can be determined at the level of LAU1 units. The second step includes the quantification of local differences in the rate of growth and the level quality of life using multivariate analysis (PCA). In the third step, on the basis of the obtained results, an attempt to answer the following questions has been made: (1) What extent does economic growth lead to an increase in the quality of life? (2) Are there spatial regularities in the changes of the life quality in Poland? (3) Which constituents/dimensions of the quality of life significantly affects a spatial differentiation of level its quality?



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RUSSIAN GEOPOLITICS IN THE NEAR ABROAD

Russian geopolitics has long been characterized by military interventions in the former USSR region and, more recently, also in more remote regions. Are these interventions part of Vladimir Putin's foreign policy concept, or are they ad hoc responses to the deteriorating security situation in the region? What are the main determinants of Russian foreign policy, what are its ideological backgrounds, how to read the geopolitical code of the Russian Federation, how to theoretically conceptualize Russian geopolitics? The presentation attempts to discuss several key issues of the current Russian-Ukrainian crisis based on a broader geographical-historical context and an analysis of antagonistic geopolitical discourses.



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**THE USE OF DATA ENRICHMENT AND MACHINE LEARNING IN CARTOGRAPHIC
GENERALIZATION. CASE STUDIES OF SETTLEMENT AND ROAD NETWORK
AUTOMATIC SELECTION FOR MAPS AT SMALL SCALES**

Machine learning (ML) has recently been recognized as a promising generalization technique and even called a new paradigm for cartographic generalization. The presented research follows this paradigm shift in the map generalization process. It offers a case study of automatic settlement and road network generalization for small-scale maps using selected ML models. In this research, we concentrate on one generalization operator, namely selection. The scope of this research concerns automatic selection at small scales. The source scale is 1:250 000, and the target one is 1:500 000. We show how to apply Data Enrichment and the selected ML models to varied settlement and road network data samples within two case studies. Using ML models, settlements and road networks can be automatically classified as selected and omitted. To evaluate the ML models, we validate the results against the selection status acquired from an atlas reference map and then compare the performance across the applied ML models. The obtained selection accuracy for each tested model understood to be similar to the settlement selection on the atlas reference map is very high, ranging from 70% to nearly 85%. Moreover, we use ML models to infer additional rules from existing maps, thus making explicit the „deep knowledge” of cartographers and extending the cartographic rule set. Further, we show how the results of ML can be transformed into a human-readable form for potential use in the guidelines of national mapping agencies (NMAs). We use the case of settlement and road network selection in the small-scale maps published by the Polish national mapping agency. However, we believe that these methods and findings can be adapted to other environments with minor modifications. This research was funded by the National Science Centre, Poland, grant number UMO-2020/37/B/HS4/02605, “Improving Settlement and Road Network Design for Maps of Small Scales Using Artificial Intelligence and Graph Theory”.



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DOES DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE BENEFIT MADAGASCANS? SPATIAL AND ECONOMETRICS ANALYSIS

In the ongoing debate on whether Official Development Assistance (hereinafter: ODA) is effective or ineffective, the arguments in favor of the latter seem to prevail increasingly often. This study focuses on Madagascar, as it lends a unique insight into the problem. This country, an ODA recipient for over six decades, has not been involved in a war (development's most common disruption) since becoming independent in 1960. The study analyzes and evaluates the effectiveness of the ODA extended to Madagascar in the period 2000–2019. The Autoregressive Distributed Lag Models (ARDL) and the synthetic control method are used to determine whether, and if so how and to what extent, this assistance has impacted quality of life in Madagascar. The Human Development Index for the period provides objective quality of life data. The study shows that ODA has an overall positive impact on HDI, but that this is not clear-cut. This is because the impact of ODA varies considerably from one quality of life metric to another. In the case of education, the effect is actually deleterious. Finally, the original data for 2015–2019 are used to present the spatial distribution of different types of developmental projects implemented in Madagascar. Levels of objective quality of life are then superposed on the aid distribution maps. This enables the impact of foreign aid to be assessed also on the regional level.



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THE DIVERSE METROPOLIS: PRAGUE'S MINORITIES AND FOREIGNERS IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Today's Prague, which is inhabited by more than 235,000 foreigners (thus approximately 17.5 percent of the population), is a true phenomenon among the cities of Central and Eastern Europe in this respect. However, Prague has been a magnet for diverse people from all over the world even in earlier times – whether as an important cultural and commercial centre of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the capital of the interwar democratic First Republic, or a western outpost for the allied countries within the Eastern Bloc. This paper aims to sketch the development of socio-geographic characteristics of ethnic minorities and foreign communities in Prague in its modern history, in other words it's shaping as a multicultural city. It is primarily based on the census between 1869 and 2011(2021), but also uses other unique historical publications, documents and maps. Paper is part of the NAKI project DG20P02OVV013 "Prague suburbs: the dynamics of the social environment within the growing metropolis".



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SOCIO-ECONOMIC DIFFERENTIATION OF THE REGIONS OF THE VISEGRAD GROUP

A contemporary problem of socio-economic development is the deepening of spatial differences visible in a regional approach. The research on regional differences starts with determining the state of the economies of regions and with dividing them into strong and weak ones. It is assumed that inequalities in the level of development of regions are detrimental to, or even hinder, the socio-economic development of a country. They cause contrasts in the population's level of living, determine the ability of regions to undertake their own measures for development, and limit the possibility of establishing inter-regional cooperation. The tendency to reduce regional inequalities has become one of the chief tasks of regional policies. This paper offers an analysis of the current state of, and changes over the recent years in, regional inequalities in the countries of the Visegrad Group, which includes Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Hungary. The study was made for 37 NUTS 2 units: 17, 8, 4 and 8, respectively, in each country. The time range embraced the years 2003-2019. The following cognitive questions were addressed: 1. How did the level of socio-economic development of the analysed NUTS 2 units change over the study period? 2. Was there a visible tendency for regional differences in socio-economic development to decrease? The evolution of regional inequalities in the countries of the Visegrad Group was examined using convergence methods. In a broad sense of the term, regional convergence means a tendency for an equalisation of regional per capita incomes over time. In a narrower sense, convergence means faster development of weak regions than of economically strong ones that causes a narrowing of differences between them. The opposite tendency is termed divergence. The analysis presented in this paper covers both approaches.



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TWO WORLDS OF SLOVAKIA OR SLOVAKIA IN THE TRAP OF GLOBALIZATION AND DEMOCRACY

Today, economic, social, cultural, political and environmental "productions" of the space (or region), their representations and the power of these representations are often emphasized. The emphasis on the economic interpretation of globalization is still widespread and the economy is still considered the "core" of globalization. The neoliberal globalization has contributed to significant differences that have emerged between regions on the global and national levels since the mid-1980s. The qualitative exceptional changes that have taken place in the past 50 years (in the last 30 years in Slovakia) are multiplied by globalization, partocracy and financialization. We witness protests and conflicts, we see dissatisfied people living in lagging regions, being less flexible, less educated, with poor knowledge of foreign languages and information technologies. For these people, globalization has brought existential uncertainty and exclusion from a full participation in the society. The dissatisfaction of those affected by economic and social developments brings the renaissance of xenophobia, expansive nationalism, left-wing and right-wing radicalism and aggressive extremism. The fact that some political parties, state institutions or "very well-oriented" individuals will always try to take advantage of this situation is obvious and difficult to deal with. Slovakia is no exception, and these phenomena have become a reality here. Democracy works well in EU countries. Today, we see that democracy cannot stand everything, and it needs some regulation, and overwhelming by nonsense can destroy it. However, the phrase "democracy needs a regulation" is a bit controversial, although we all understand that some regulation is necessary. Today, Slovakia is highly polarized, it seems there are two worlds, and this situation is largely explained by a 20-year-old quotation: 'The main source of poverty, unhappiness and great differences in today's world are bad governments, and the second main source of these negative phenomena is poor geographical location'.



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LITERARY TOURISM AND THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Many researchers around the world have already addressed the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on tourism in i.e. social, economic or organisational context. However, it seems legitimate to suppose, that the challenges and opportunities associated with the current situation vary considerably, depending on the form of tourism. The author in this context examines literary tourism, putting forward a thesis, that literary tourism has greater potential to adapt to pandemic conditions. For instance, in comparison with visual art, theatre or music, literature – being based almost entirely on words – can function better in virtual reality. This makes cyclical literary festivals or meetings with authors possible to maintain. Moreover, many literary tourism activities can be carried out locally and they often have individual character. The author in her presentation considers selected opportunities and challenges for the operation of this form of tourism, as well as brings together selected attempts to transfer the activities related to literary tourism into the virtual world. The examples come from selected European cities and the data was collected primarily from websites, press materials and social media.



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COMBINING MULTIPLE MAP TYPES ON ONE MAP - WHAT, WHEN AND WHY?

The modern world provides people with a lot of data, including spatial data. Often this data is of high degree of complexity, referring to several variates. In this case a clear presentation in order to assure proper understanding of presented phenomena may cause some problems. Therefore special care needs to be put to make this kind of data to be correctly presented and effectively understood by a user. Information can be conveyed through speech, the written word, photographs, diagrams, or maps. Multivariate information can be conveyed to a user in different forms. It can be presented in the form of several simple maps that require the user to read, interpret, and conclude together. A cartographer can also combine several variates and show the final effect of this combination on one complex map using several map types. The paper attempts to discuss the most popular combinations of different map types, which are used to present multivariate quantitative information on a single thematic map. It also discusses the need for empirical evaluation of effectiveness of multivariate maps as well as users' preference toward this kind of maps.



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TOURIST REGION - THEORETICAL APPROACH AND PRACTICE

The concept of region became an object of consideration in human geography in the 19th century. However, for the present understanding of what a geographic region is, the interpretations of R. Hartshorne and D. Whittlesey were of the greatest importance. Although the discussion among geographers about the region was at its greatest in the 1960s and 1970s, it is still one of the most widely used terms in geography. Apart from the definition itself, the topics often considered in the context of a region are: (1) criteria for its designation, (2) openness/closure of a region, (3) hierarchy of regions, (4) stability/variability of the region. As a result of discussions about idea of region between geographers, a distinction has also emerged into formal (homogenous), functional (nodal) and vernacular (mental) regions. The above problems apply to the concept of a tourist region, which is considered in theoretical terms and is very often used in practice. The above-mentioned issues are the main subject of the theoretical considerations of the author, who proposes a multidimensional model of understanding the term tourism region. At the same time, the paper contains numerous references to the term tourism region in practice: in the tourism business, in tourism policy, in spatial planning and in everyday language.



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SPATIOTEMPORAL PATTERNS OF MOTORCYCLE ACCIDENTS AND THEIR CONDITIONAL FACTORS: THE USE OF KDE+ AND TWO-STEP CLUSTER ANALYSIS

In recent decades, there has been a significant increase in the number of newly registered motorcycles worldwide. However, there is not only an increase in the number of motorcycles in traffic but also an increase in the number of conflicts between motorcyclists and the surrounding environment. A relatively significant research gap can be identified in the relationship between spatial factors and motorcycle accident rates. The paper analyzes the spatiotemporal patterns of motorcycle accidents and study their underlying factors. We use the KDE+ method to identify concentrations of motorcycle accident key hotspots. To study the underlying traffic accident determinants, we use two-step cluster analysis. The analysis is based on the database of motorcycle accidents in the Czech Republic from 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2020. The paper achieves a few main findings. By applying the KDE+ method, the most dangerous sections of the road network in the Czech Republic were identified, where a significant accumulation of motorcycle accidents occur. Motorcycle accidents are highly seasonal. Motorcycle accidents tend to accumulate in the afternoon, especially during the summer months. Concerning the frequency of accidents and the collective risk index, urban traffic, i.e. the traffic density, is an important cause of motorcycle accidents, along with the winter period with rather unfavourable weather conditions, and especially the directional conditions - curves and intersections - are among the hazardous sections



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THE VLTAVA RIVER IN SERVICE OF SOCIETY

The presentation is devoted to the problem of human use of the Moldau River from the past to the present. It focuses mainly on the impact of the construction of reservoirs, which resulted in significant changes in the socio-economic structure of the region. It is based on data on the development of the number of permanent inhabitants, holidaymakers, housing stock and land use. The second part of the paper discusses the benefits and losses of the construction of the Vltava cascade for the society as a whole in the form of opinions of the general public.



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DIVERSE PATHWAYS OF RURAL TRANSFORMATIONS AND THEIR DRIVING FORCES IN THE PERIPHERAL MOUNTAIN AREAS IN SW POLAND. KŁODZKO REGION CASE STUDY.

The peripheral rural areas in the Sudetes Mountains in southwestern Poland have been recently subject to intense transformations. After long-term depopulation and recession, the symptoms of socio-economic revival can be noted in some villages in the last 15-20 years. The process includes various types of changes, such as demographic (local increase in the number of inhabitants), economic and functional (increase in the number of economic entities, and especially these ones related to services), spatial and landscape (new investments, especially an increase in the number of tourist infrastructure and single-family houses, including “second homes”) as well as social (i.e. increase in the number of the local NGOs and the general activity of local societies). The study aims to assess the main trends of recent transformations in the rural areas and to identify the main driving forces and factors responsible for the observed variety of changes in the villages and their spatial differences. The study was based on diverse methods and sources: analysis of statistical databases and cartographic materials from different time periods, as well as field surveys, including questionnaires and interviews with local inhabitants, and focus groups. The study proposes a conceptual model of current transformations of rural areas in the Kłodzko region as a case study. It also attempts to forecast the potential future scenarios for development of the mountain villages in the Sudetes Mountains.



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STATUES AND SPRAYS: TWO CASES OF GRAFFITI AS SPATIAL PRACTICE OF RESISTANCE IN PRAGUE

Topic of this paper is focused on two cases of spraying on the statues in Prague. In the first one there was red paint spilled on the statue of Konev and writing “No to bloody marshal, we will not forget” and years '45, '56, '61 and '68 were sprayed there. The second one is spraying “Was racist, Black Lives Matter” on the statue of Churchill. We chose those cases because they are similar in their nature – those are acts of resistance through the spatial practice by spraying on the statue, but they create different responses in Czech society. We analyze and compare those responses through media discourses created shortly after these events occurred (in the case of Konev – august 2019, in the case of Churchill – June 2020). At the same time, we focus on more extreme narratives, mainly created by disinformation media. There is a different response since it is not just about the level of material – “destroying” something tangible, but both statues have their symbolic meanings. Those are created by the actions of people, who are represented by statues and by peoples’ interpretations of those actions. In these interpretations, there is also an important role of central Europe and post socialist space. The importance of geography can be seen on a few other levels in this case. The act of resistance is formed spatially, because writing must be placed on a statue in public space to create impact or change the previously dominant discourse. Also the role of geography is connected to actions of people represented by statues – based on the impact of those actions to (the history of) Czech Republic.



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“GEOGRAPHICAL PROXIMITY AND MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT FACTORS IN DIFFERENT DIMENSIONS OF DUALISMS

The presented topic is based on results of research carried out within the project "Dualism of municipalities development in Poland in the context of policies and aspirations of local communities and external factors - against the background of selected units of the European Union". (NCN grant, DEC-2018/31/B/HS4/00260). In previous studies on the impact of proximity on development, innovation and knowledge flows, physical distance was the most commonly used measure. During the presentation we will present the results of econometric analyses (spatial regression) on the importance of physical distance in explaining selected factors of municipal development such as affluence of local budget, entrepreneurship of residents, innovation of local firms, activity of local authorities and local community. The key criterion for selecting municipalities for the study was qualifying a given unit to one of the examined dimensions of development dualisms. Municipalities belonging to the six dualisms studied within the project were identified on the basis of values of selected statistical indicators. In most cases, the average value of the indicator in 2016-2018 was used. On their basis, 300 units representing the extreme dimensions of individual dualisms (social, economic and spatial) were selected. W dotychczasowych studiach dotyczących wpływu bliskości na rozwój, innowacyjność i przepływ wiedzy najczęściej wykorzystywaną miarą była odległość fizyczna. W trakcie wystąpienia zaprezentowane zostaną wyniki analiz ekonometrycznych (spatial regression) dotyczące znaczenia odległości fizycznej w wyjaśnianiu wybranych czynników rozwoju gmin takich jak: zamożność budżetu lokalnego, przedsiębiorczość mieszkańców, innowacyjność lokalnych firm, aktywność władz lokalnych i społeczności lokalnej. Kluczowym kryterium doboru gmin do badania było zakwalifikowanie danej jednostki do jednego z badanych wymiarów dualizmów rozwoju. Gminy należące do sześciu dualizmów badanych w ramach projektu wskazano na podstawie wartości wybranych wskaźników statystycznych. W większości przypadków posłużono się średnią wartością wskaźnika w latach 2016-2018. Na ich podstawie wybrano 300 jednostek reprezentujących skrajne wymiary poszczególnych dualizmów (społecznych, gospodarczych i przestrzennych).



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NEIGHBORHOOD SATISFACTION IN THE CONTEXT OF RETROFITTING SUBURBS

A strong preference for suburban living has led to extensively developed post-socialist suburbs that need retrofitting by improving their compactness. Although an importance attributed to compactness in building sustainable suburbs seems to be unquestionable, a dilemma arises how to reconcile the need for densification of built environment with the preferences of suburbanites, so that it ultimately translates into greater neighborhood satisfaction. An attempt to make suburban areas more sustainable only by shaping their spatial form, without considering individual demands and preferences, is usually ineffective. The aim of this research is to better understand the factors that are important for suburban neighborhood satisfaction and to determine the relationship between neighborhood satisfaction and both the objective spatial attributes reflecting different levels of spatial chaos and satisfaction with particular neighborhood characteristics. The paper presents results of the research conducted in three suburban villages representing three main urban sprawl forms: peripheral accretion, linear development, and leap-frogging development. Although the research proved that subjective measures are more important determinants of neighborhood satisfaction, fighting urban sprawl should be based on the interference in both subjective evaluations and objective spatial attributes, since two of the four subjective factors



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**OCCASIONAL BUSINESS TRIPS: WHAT WE KNOW ABOUT THEM FROM BIG DATA
ON THE ROUTE PRAGUE - BRNO – OSTRAVA**

Mobility studies mainly focus on regular daily commuting. Occasional, "semi-regular" business trips have so far been of interest to researchers, but, with the development of digital services and the experience of the covid-19 pandemic, these trips have become increasingly important. At present, for example, labour standards are being re-evaluated by employers, especially in services. We analyse occasional business trips on the basis of data from mobile telephone operators on routes between the largest cities in Czechia. The paper provides answers to questions about the characteristics of these passengers, the frequency of trips or their preferences regarding the price and mode of transport.



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SHORT-TERM RENTALS AND THE CITY OF PRAGUE: THE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATIONS

The rapid development of Airbnb and other types of short-term rentals (STR) in Prague (as well as in other cities) causes a vibrant debate between different actors. The debate is even more heated as the phenomenon is place-specific and its distribution across the city is uneven. The paper shows evidence from Prague in comparison to other European cities and aims to explain the current situation in Prague, its limitations, and conflicts. The restriction on hospitality and travel imposed due to the global pandemic situation of Covid-19 has caused a decrease in tourism intensity in cities and thus a decrease in the use of STRs. Paradoxically, this situation has led to an even more intense discussion about future development. Many cities want to take advantage of the “tourism pause” and “get back in better shape.” The research is based on a quantitative analysis of secondary data of Airbnb units. The development of Airbnb in 12 European cities in conjunction with the implementation of regulations is analyzed. Particular attention is paid to the period of covid-19 restriction and its impact on the volume, activity and distribution of Airbnb units. The results show that Prague’s regulation of STRs is delayed compared to Airbnb’s dynamic of growth. This is caused by the place-specific impacts of STRs in Prague and the weak position of the capital city in the Czech legislation framework.



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LOCAL TAX HAVENS? VEHICLE TAX AND TAX BASE MOBILITY IN POLAND

This study fits in with the issue of local tax competition and its consequences. It is assumed that local taxes are instruments used for competing for mobile production factors, primary inhabitants and entrepreneurs. The purpose of the study is to determine the results of the communal fiscal policy based on very low tax rates and to identify local tax havens. Emphasis was put on the investigation: 1) whether a reduction of local tax rates affects the migration of the tax base between units and the level of budget income, and 2) whether there are local tax havens in Poland. It is not too popular a topic in studies on local government in Poland and East-Central Europe. The research was based on local vehicle tax analysis, with the example of four urban regions in Poland, i.e., Warsaw (72 communes), Tricity (Gdańsk-Gdynia-Sopot, 30 communes), Wrocław (15 communes) as well as Poznań (22 communes). Therefore, it was assumed in the empirical study that tax competition for mobile production factors takes place mainly in large urban agglomerations, between a core city (or cities) and neighbouring units. Thus, local tax havens will be communes situated around a large city, which try to attract the mobile tax base by reducing vehicle tax rates. Such competition mainly benefits entrepreneurs who reduce operation costs. It should be also advantageous to communes which are becoming tax havens by increasing the income level out of this tax. This study was conducted based on three basic sources of empirical data. The first source of information came from the budget reports of communes, the collective breakdown of which was prepared by the Ministry of Finances. The second source of data was the Central Registry of Vehicles and Drivers. The third source of information was the Local Data Bank of Statistics Poland.



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CONSTRUCTED "OTHERS" - NATIONAL IDENTITY POLITICS IN PAKISTAN

The long-term consequences of the Partition of India and Pakistan are still significantly visible today. The eclectic connection of critical geopolitics and micro-oriented narratives allows us to unveil the seemingly invisible problems connected to national identity among chosen religious groups of citizens of Pakistan and India affected by Partition. On a micro-level, I ask how the influence of geopolitical events shapes and complicates building a national identity among citizens in Pakistan. I argue that the nationally-oriented productions of history have been successful in a way that from a long-term perspective, they have led to not only the opposite hostile inter-state relations in South Asia but also have divided people with common traits and roots.



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IS THE RICHNESS OF ANIMAL TAXA IN EUROPEAN ZOOS DECREASING?

Zoos are a social construct, whose form is influenced by numerous cultural aspects and social development. It is humans who choose the form of the zoo, and moreover, the species which are kept there. Zoos transformed during the 20th century from assembled collections to internationally managed insurance populations. The aim of this article is therefore to identify, describe, and discuss the changes in all animal and mammal taxa numbers in zoos of both the former Eastern and Western Bloc as well as zoos established before 1900 and between 1900 and 1960. The data from the International Zoo Yearbook (IZY) were used and analysed. A decreasing number of mammal taxa kept was detected, but the same trend is not generally the same for all taxa. The total taxa numbers are nearly the same as at the turn of the 1950s and 1960s. On the contrary, zoos in the former Eastern Bloc have increased the number of all taxa and mammal taxa. Their collections are now richer than those of zoos west of the former Iron Curtain. There are big differences among European regions and the time of zoo opening. Zoos opened before 1900 have traditionally a high taxa richness and this is still true, but not in the case of mammals. The taxa composition has been dramatically changed.



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WOMEN AND SANITATION CHANGE

This paper will discuss the role of women in efforts to improve sanitation conditions (particularly access and use of toilets) in rural parts of developing countries. Different perspectives and conceptualisations of the women's roles will be overviewed and confronted with evidence from rural India and Ethiopia.



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WHO ARE THE USERS OF NEW RESIDENTIAL PROJECTS IN PRAGUE METROPOLITAN AREA?

Since the economic crisis, the recovery of housing construction has lasted a relatively short amount of time, especially in Prague where the number of completed dwellings has considerably grown, but also in the Central Bohemian Region, with recent construction having reached almost similar values to that of the mid-2000s. Altogether, 107 thousand new apartments in Prague and 115 thousand in the Central Bohemian Region were completed between 2000 and 2019. Despite suburbanisation being considered one of the main process changing the socio-spatial structure of settlements in CEE countries in recent years, the proportion of housing construction in the monitored area of Prague and the Central Bohemian Region confirms that this is not the only process taking place. Previous research in the field explains that the settlement system is influenced in parallel by various urbanisation processes. In addition, it is possible to hypothesise that these urbanisation processes are mutually conditioned and complementary. In recent years, increasing international migration has been placed amongst the most important regional processes, which can create pressure on the domestic population and its subsequent de-concentration in the form of suburban or counterurban migration. The main objective of the presented paper is to describe contemporary tendencies in residential development, structure of users (residents) of new residential projects and to explain relationships between various migration processes within the Prague Metropolitan Area. The research is based on the combination of data sources – migration statistics, new 2021 census data and terrain research within the new residential projects.



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LOCAL CULTURE AFTER PANDEMIA

Regional differentiation in cultural activities



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THE INFLUENCE OF LOCAL CANDIDATES ON VOTER DECISION-MAKING IN THE CZECH PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

The fact that candidates enjoy above-average electoral support in the localities of their residence is nothing new. This “friends and neighbours effect” has already been studied by dozens of political geographers, mainly through various methods of spatial analysis of secondary aggregated data. New individual data from a questionnaire survey in six different regions of Czechia (obtained within the project GA UK No. 265521; collected at the end of October 2021, two weeks after the most recent Czech parliamentary elections) allow us to monitor these influences in more detail at the individual level. Among other things, a model of multi-level conditionality of the importance of local candidates for voter decision-making will be presented, which includes not only socio-demographic characteristics and locality of residence, but also the factor of local identity. How much do Czech voters care about local candidates in the elections to the Chamber of Deputies? Are these candidates just an insignificant complement on the candidate lists, in the shadow of national party leaders, or do they really matter and are they relevant for shaping voter preferences? How well do we actually know the candidates from our surroundings? The contribution is based on a combination of psycho-social theory of electoral behaviour with a contextual approach in the field of electoral geography.



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COMBATting SOCIAL EXCLUSION IN OLD INDUSTRIAL TOWNS OF NORTHWEST CZECHIA

Old industrial regions (OIR) face several challenges arising from their continuing dependence on declining economic sectors. The decay of the formerly fundamental economic activities is accompanied by several emerging and mutually interconnected problems concentrated in areas that have been, at least on the national scale, important economic centres. However, their deindustrialization resulted (among other problems) in the concentration of social exclusion and accompanying negative social phenomena. Therefore, local agents come into play in an effort to address this issue through various local initiatives or facilitation of strategies designed on the higher administrative scale (national or EU). In our presentation, we focus on agents of change in four old industrial towns in NW Czechia: Chomutov, Most, Teplice and Děčín. Although the structural setting of empirically examined towns is relatively similar (co-location in one OIR, social and historical context, administrative level, and population size), individual strategies for combating common social problems differ significantly. This is caused by partial geographical differences, but also diverse approaches and agencies initiated by local actors (from leaders of local administrative bodies to managers of NGOs, voluntary, or even private sector representatives). The aim of this paper is to examine how does the change agency affects the problem of social exclusion in selected towns and why and how does the change agency differs in individual cases. In the context of the institutional framework of higher scale and based on 20 interviews with agents of change and representatives of regional development organizations, we suggest what elements of the state social system are considered appropriate and which are rather un/counterproductive. Following this, we found that many local initiatives arise from the lack of system solutions or the absence of local leadership in a particular social issue.



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**WHEN DOWNSCALING TURNS THE GOOD INTO THE BAD AND UGLY: NARRATING
THE LOCAL LAND USE CONFLICTS RESULTING FROM (SUPRA)NATIONAL
CLIMATE POLICIES**

Land is a scarce resource and the increasing demands on its various uses create fundamental challenges to reconcile different societal interests. Among the key challenge that integrate various demands for and expectation about land use is a climate change, encompassing a complexity of root causes, impacts, spatiotemporal manifestations, and options for mitigation and adaptive interventions. In Czechia, these challenges have been addressed in the Strategy for climate change adaptation that reflects key international policies, namely the EU Climate Adaptation Strategy and the EU Green Deal, and is aligned with further policies, such as Sustainable Development Goals or Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The Strategy sets the priority objectives, each of them evidence-based and legitimate per se. With downscaling of these priorities, these priorities may oftentimes clash in a particular local setting and create local land use conflicts, however. In this presentation, we first conceptualize local land use conflicts as value incommensurability that manifests itself differently across scales, and we provide the preliminary results of a nation-wide public perception survey regarding the climate change adaptation priorities and their possible conflicting nature. After then, we provide a series of illustrative case studies, ranging from renewable energy projects on an agricultural land, floodplain restoration, and urban renewal, all of which reveal causes of and mechanisms through which the stated adaptation priorities may create local land use conflicts. Finally, we will discuss the options to reconcile the fragmented priorities within and across planning policies, and the options for tracing, understanding and managing the emerging land use conflicts in local arenas.



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IS THE CADASTRAL BOUNDARY ENOUGH FOR US?

During the first three weeks of March 2021, leaving the specific cadastral zone for recreation was officially forbidden in Czechia. Therefore, our main objective was to find out the impact of this restriction on young people's options of spending their time in nature. Furthermore, we analyzed its impact on their health and mental condition. The target group of our research were children and students across all school levels. Immediately after the end of the strictest phase of restrictions, we conducted a questionnaire survey. The respondents consisted of more than a thousand primary school, high school, and university students, as well as 160 parents of preschool and primary school students. The questionnaire contained both closed and open-ended questions. The results showed that the impact of the restrictive measures on young people's health and psyche was significant and that the restrictions significantly limited their options of spending time in nature.



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SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF AUTOMOTIVE SUPPLIERS IN SLOVAKIA. NATIONAL EFFICIENCY OR INTERREGIONAL EQUITY?

The automotive industry is a driving force of the Slovak economy. It supports the high share of employment in the manufacturing sector, creates a huge revenue, positively determine the export rate, increases national income and household consumption. However, aggregate economic accounts obscure regional differences in economic performance. Therefore, we looked at the spatial distribution of companies in the automotive supply chain. The aim of the paper is to analyse the localization strategies of companies in relation to regional development. We assume that individual companies differentiated according to the level of the supply chain will look for three localization strategies: regions with cheap labour (labour costs), regions of assembly plants (geographical proximity) and regions with diverse industrial structure (labour supply).



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GEOGRAPHICAL EDUCATION IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC AT THE BEGINNING OF THE CURRICULAR REVISION

In the Czech Republic, there is a so-called major revision of curricular documents - first for primary and later for secondary schools. The main challenges and accents in general education and subsequently the social benefits of school subjects are re-evaluated. How's geography? The aim of the paper is first to summarize the state and position of school geography based on research focused on the main actors (pupils, teachers) and teaching conditions. Secondly, against the background of the broader context (opportunities and threats) to point out the possible directions of development of school geography in the Czech Republic.



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A BORDER AS A FACTOR OF TERRITORIAL CHANGES IN THE POLISH-UKRAINIAN BORDERLANDS AND THEIR PERCEPTION BY THE LOCAL CITIZENS

European borders are undergoing significant changes. In the context of integration, the function of those borders is changing – volume of permeability is rising, and the process of reterritorialization takes place, so the activities of states are reaching out of their politically defined territories. However, these changes do not only concern the internal space of the EU, also its edges. To increase security, prosperity and quality of life, the EU seeks to stimulate cross-border cooperation, especially in the East. Non-member countries, as Ukraine, are thus becoming part of European integration. The Polish-Ukrainian borderland find itself in a controversial situation. The boundary here increases throughput and acts as a bridge for a cooperation. However, the securitization of the external border develops its barrier function and thus strengthens its symbolic role as the border of civilizational differences between East and West. The author will present her dissertation project focused to analyze changes of the external European border's functions and their impact on the region. The project provides systematical analysis of the objectifiable changes – (geo)political and economic; and the subjective role of those changes – their perception and impacts on the quality of life of the local population. It aims to compare the manifestations of these changes on both sides of the border – in the member (EU) and non-member part of the region. Project's methodology and further aims will be presented.



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**AN ATTEMPT OF ELECTORAL GEOGRAPHY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND POLAND
IN A PERIOD OF COMMUNIST RULE**

Czechoslovakia and Poland under communist rule (1948-1989, resp. 1944-1989) were not democratic states with free elections. Nevertheless, ruling communists tried at least to create an illusion of a democratic election to strengthen their legitimacy to rule on eyes of the world public opinion. The elections in Czechoslovakia and Poland always ended the same way: about 99% of the votes for candidates from the only allowed list were reported. Exceptionally some percent less. Is it possible any electoral geography in cases of such non-interesting elections? The aim of this presentation is to try it. It turns out that some important historical moments (especially the Prague Spring of 1968 in Czechoslovakia and Solidarity movement in Poland 1980) affected the results of elections in this small range close to 100%. Real electoral geography of such deformed results is undoubtedly not possible, but at least some reduced form perhaps yes. Key words: election in communist countries, election in Czechoslovakia, election in Poland



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TRADEOFFS BETWEEN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND INTEREST GROUPS IN THE LAND-USE CHANGES IN POLAND

Every day both at the local and global scale, we experience and try to mitigate the negative consequences of decisions about land-use changes. The importance of the topic is well recognized among public and private actors, which is reflected in the current political agenda and fostered by the constantly growing interest in academia. Well-developed theories explaining the phenomena help to gain insights into the topic. However, they were mainly tested in urbanized areas. Hence there are missing answers to the questions of whether, and if so, to what extent these theories are helpful to explain land-use changes in non-urbanized areas. The dilemma posed is significant because property rights become more strict when the value or/and size of a resource is threatened. Therefore, this paper aims to fill this gap, and to this end, we apply comparative perspective between areas with greater resource scarcity and greater resource availability. With the above in mind, we embed our research in the theoretical concept of the political market and assume that land-use changes are the physical outcomes of interactions between land suppliers (local government) and land demanders (interest groups). Local governments are perceived as moderators of interest group pressure set in a specific context, and they favour those groups that can deliver greater political profits. The theoretical concept helps to answer the question: “What are the results of interaction between various interest groups and local governments for land-use changes in Poland?”. The research focuses on the actual policy outcomes, as we use Corine Land Cover (CLC) data intersected at the municipal level in Poland. The results show that in the space of interaction in urbanized areas interest groups play a more important role in the observed changes meanwhile, in non-urbanized areas, the characteristics of local government have greater explanatory power.



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WHO WERE THE ‘GŁUCHONIEMCY’? THE HISTORY AND MEANINGS OF THE TERM

The paper is related to the project ‘Forest Germans (Głuchoniemcy, Waldddeutsche): the past and present of forgotten local communities in the Carpathian Foothills’ implemented at the Faculty of Geography and Regional Studies UW. Both the term ‘Głuchoniemcy’, and many elements determining the identity and uniqueness of the studied community, was blurred in the local collective imagination and Polish scientific discourse in the middle of the 20th century as a consequence of development of nationalisms in Europe and the Polish-German relations. The genesis of the Głuchoniemcy is in the medieval German colonization of the wooded Polish-Ruthenian borderland as a result of the annexation of Red Ruthenia to the Kingdom of Poland in the mid-14th century. The area inhabited by the settlers was not a homogeneous region, but consisted of several isolated enclaves, undergoing effective polonization to the 19th century. The paper focuses on the etymology of the Polish term ‘Głuchoniemcy’ by referring to the earliest known archival handwritten and printed records from the 17th and 18th centuries, as well as 19th-century dictionaries and monographs. In the context of the Polish term ‘Głuchoniemcy’ the authors are analyzing similar ethnonyms used in Central Europe. Particular attention is paid to Slovakian regions of Spis and Sarys and the term ‘Mantáci’ (‘Mantaken’). The term ‘Głuchoniemcy’ could be one of the many terms functioning locally in the folk tradition in the Carpathian Mountains to describe foreigner settlers as deaf, dumb, stupid or blind people due to the communication barriers. However, this term may also come from the characteristics of the place at the time of its settlement - former or still ongoing. The paper also covers the changing ways in which the concept of Głuchoniemcy has been functioning in the scientific and public discourse.



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SPACES OF SOCIAL EXCLUSION: THE DYNAMICS OF SOCIO-SPATIAL INEQUALITY IN CZECH CITIES AND REGIONS 2015-2020

This paper discusses the development and nature of segregation processes in Czechia with a specific focus on the spatial concentrations of the most vulnerable population. Using the spatially detailed database about the recipients of social welfare benefits, the research maps the most pronounced spatial concentrations of poverty and social exclusion and evaluates intra-urban and intra-regional differences. The analysis of six-year period of 2015-2020 asks whether the economic growth, increase in well-being and substantial decline in the number of welfare recipients has also been reflected in the decrease of spatial concentration of the most vulnerable population. Or, whether, contrary to generally positive trends, the concentration of the most vulnerable continued into the localities of social exclusion. As the period under the investigation also includes the first year of Covid-19 pandemic, the paper also provides answer, whether there has been any distinct trend in the development of spatial concentration of social exclusion, and whether, and how, this trend differed from the previous period of 2015-2019. The insights from the analyses are contextualized in terms of long term social and urban development in a post-socialist country and its cities, national and local policies and practices related to segregation and social exclusion, and narratives related to the populations threatened by the risks of social exclusion and segregation.



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**THE UKRAINIAN MICROCOSM OF INTERWAR "POLISH" LVIV - HOW DOES
GEOGRAPHICAL RESEARCH FACILITATE INTERPRETATION AND
UNDERSTANDING OF HISTORY?**

“The disarray” mentioned in the topic of the seminar can be observed in almost every sphere of life - social, political or scientific. Geographical research, which provides a more holistic and spatial view of a given issue, may be a recipe for minimizing its negative effects. In this presentation, on the basis of a selected example, the author wants to emphasize the role of methods and geographical viewpoint in the research on the disputed social history of the Polish-Ukrainian borderland. On the basis of his doctoral project, which involves research into the formation of the identity of Lviv's space, the author proposes to present one of the elements of a dissertation on the spatial specificity of the Ukrainian microcosm during the Second Polish Republic, i.e. up to 1939. This is a topic unwanted in the Polish historical narrative due to the mythologisation of this period, and in the Ukrainian one it is presented as a time of Polish occupation. However, it is worth remembering that although Poles accounted for about 63% and Ukrainians for 8% of the city's population, Lviv was the birthplace not only of Polish, but also of Ukrainian national thought. The paper demonstrates that geographical research can, in many ways, introduce factors that minimize subjectivity. Historical sources documenting social and private life as well as accounts by witnesses of history were used. As a result, basic cartographic studies reflecting the real state regarding the location of Ukrainian institutions and the "imaginary" indicating key places and areas of functioning were created. The research results and their presentation are intended to further the discussion of Lviv's multicultural identity, especially in the context of the socio-political changes occurring in Poland and Ukraine.



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DIVERSITY OF THE HISTORICAL CULTURAL LANDSCAPES IN THE CZECH COUNTRYSIDE. CASE STUDY OF THE KUTNÁ HORA REGION

The Kutná Hora region represents common Czech countryside between two rivers – Labe (Elbe) and Sázava. With the exceptions of the city Kutná Hora and designed landscape Žehušicko, it is not protected for its historical or natural heritage or for scenic beauty. Nevertheless, we identify there several valuable landscapes that are good preserved and others in remains. The paper presents data sources for the historical cultural landscape identification, mainly in the Central European context and methods how we work with general and site-specific data. The frame we used was classification to three categories of the historical cultural landscape proposed by UNESCO: designed, organically enveloped and associative landscapes. The organically enveloped landscapes occupy the biggest share of are of the historical cultural landscapes and are the most diverse. For that reason, we specify this organically enveloped landscapes more detailed according to the original activity, e.g. mining landscape around the city Kutná Hora connected with silver mining, forest landscape of the former game parks, landscape characterised by concentration of the previous manor farms, landscapes important for recreational activities due to their scenic beauty. Designed landscapes were created by powerful aristocrats in both styles, the Baroque (Vysoká – Roztěž) and landscaping (Nové Dvory – Kačina). Associative landscapes are connected mainly with important battles (Chotusice, Malešov, Sion) and personalities (Tyl, Vrchlický). Last but not least question is how to protect these values in landscape that is not under the specific protection according to the heritage or nature protection law. The spatial planning could play the key role in these landscapes.



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TOURISM VS. NATURE CONSERVATION IN THE EUROPEAN CONTEXT

Travel and tourism are becoming a part of everyone's daily life, and we are equally concerned about maintaining the high quality of the environment in which we live, visit and use for leisure. The pressure on tourism development, transport and regions is great, but nature conservation is responding with a similar force, ensuring that environmental impacts are minimised. The conflict between development and nature conservation is quite controversial in the Czechia. How do other European countries approach this issue? Does the relationship between tourism (development) and nature conservation differ between European countries? This is the subject of this paper. The research is based on an analysis of academic articles from the European environment and a subsequent comparison between countries.



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QUALITY OF GEOGRAPHY TEACHING IN CZECHIA AND IRELAND

This conference paper deals with the quality of Geography teaching, especially with its parameters. The instructional quality is a wide interdisciplinary and multilevel research subject that varies mainly in the research goal. If we want to observe, evaluate, and support the quality of instruction, it is fundamental to specify the parameters and bring the theory to practice. Therefore, this conference paper wants to offer parameters that could be used for Geography curricula development and to assess Geography teaching. This conference paper aims to find and define parameters of Geography teaching, which are important for the main three stakeholder groups in geographical education (university teachers, students of master's degree in Geography teaching, lower secondary/ junior cycle school teachers). The paper deals with conformity and differences of opinion inside as well as between these groups in the perception of quality of school Geography on the ISCED2 level. The research methodology was based on a qualitative analysis of structured interviews with Geography university educators, students of master's degree in Geography teaching, and lower secondary school Geography teachers from Czechia and Ireland. Thus, the conference paper describes specific and significant quality parameters in Geography instruction and compares the perception of instructional quality of school geography from the Czech and Irish points of view.



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INVISIBLE ECONOMY IN THE CITY. HOME-BASED BUSINESSES IN THREE HOUSING ESTATES IN WARSAW

Entrepreneurship in cities, especially large ones, has for years been dominated by service activities, and is largely based on small and medium-sized enterprises. It is well visible in the urban space, which was confirmed by numerous studies, including by geographers. However, a large part of these projects are entities invisible directly from the street, which operate as home-based businesses, and much less frequently have been analysed so far. The nature of many service businesses means they can be run from home. The study is an attempt to show the characteristics of this type of home-based businesses, using the example of companies operating in three housing estates in Warsaw, estates with different periods of construction and located in different parts of the city. The research questions concerned the period of establishing companies, their durability, structure by type of activity, participation of women among owners. An additional element is the look at the dynamics of changes in this form of economic activity during the COVID-19 pandemic (for the last two years).



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CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN – WHAT GEOGRAPHY CAN DO?

Space is constantly shaped by people, and these activities bring both positive and negative results. The concept of crime prevention through environmental design, initially considered only within criminology, has become the domain of representatives of other disciplines, including geography. The aim of the presentation will be to define the role of geography in the use of the concept under consideration by indicating the levels of considerations for their effective translation into the surrounding reality. The reference elements will be territorial reinforcement, natural surveillance, natural access control, target hardening, image, management and maintenance, legitimate activity support. Next, new, social thematic areas will be analyzed, such as: social cohesion, connectivity, community culture and threshold capacity. The role of geography in these context of reference is not the same in the different groups proposed in the original version of the concept and in its later modifications. Geography as a science has developed tools and methods to properly interpret space by noticing changes in natural and anthropogenic landscapes. Geographers are predestined to carry out landscape studies that may be of importance in the study of social pathology. The domain of geography is studies and spatial considerations, which is why various categories of space will be indicated, constituting a context of reference to the issue at hand. In the presentation will be characterized, inter alia, stealthy space, jittery space, slippery space, crusty space and prickly space. The separation of space may generate situations that increase or limit the sense of security and lead to the emergence, disappearance or intensification of pathological behaviors. Examples of geographers' involvement in research using the assumptions of this concept will be indicated, and the areas that are the domain of geography will be identified, the implementation of which brings real benefits. The presentation will show how the analysis of the elements of the natural environment and its modification as a result of human activity, in addition to technical equipment, leads to the perception and interpretation of relationships in the human-environment context.



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AGRICULTURE AND ITS ROLE AS AN EMPLOYER IN RURAL AREAS OF CZECHIA: THE VIEW OF FARMERS

Although currently, agriculture employs in the developed countries a few percent of the total workforce, especially in rural areas this sector remains an important employer. In the contribution, it will be analyzed how changed the role of agriculture as an employer in Czechia since 1990 what is the role of agriculture as an employer in the present day. The development of employment in agriculture since 1990 will be presented using secondary statistical data, while for presenting the current role of agriculture in employment the secondary statistical data will be supplemented by qualitative data from interviews with forty-two farmers. These interviews were made in districts Mělník, Havlíčkův Brod and Český Krumlov. These districts were chosen because they differ from each other according to the social capital, agricultural situation, and natural conditions. In each district, fourteen interviews were conducted, whereas half of the respondents represented were members of family farms and half were representatives of agricultural enterprises. Using the results from the interviews we will show, how differs the attitude to the need of employers between farmers according to the type of their agricultural activity, place of their farming, and size of their farm. Results of our research showed that compared to industry or services agriculture can't offer so high pay, but it holds an important role in the rural areas because agriculture can provide "employer-friendly" jobs in proximity to the employer's residences.