

## English abstracts

**Jan Vávra, Miloslav Lapka, Eva Cudlínová**

### **Carbon footprint of rural and urban households in South Bohemia**

This chapter focuses on the energy demand and carbon footprint of the households from South Bohemia Region in the Czech Republic. The data were collected in the questionnaire survey conducted in Spring 2010. Together we collected 500 questionnaires with the information about the households' energy relevant behaviour. We constructed our own carbon footprint calculator, inspired by the CO<sub>2</sub> Rechner, official German carbon footprint calculator developed by the Federal Environment Agency. The methodology was adapted to the Czech conditions. Based on the data collected we calculated the average carbon footprint of the households, which means the amount of carbon dioxide produced per capita per one year. We focused on six categories: heating, electricity, car using, public transport, flights and food consumption. The emissions from heating are most important, food consumption, electricity and car using also show high carbon footprint. On the other hand, emissions from public transport or flights are very low in average. There is a biggest difference between rural and urban households in term of carbon emissions from electricity demand. Exploring our empirical data and preparatory State energy conception we try to estimate the trends in carbon emissions of households in the Czech Republic.

**Martin Zielina, Dana Pokorná, Veronika Kainzová**

### **Public administration as one of regional sustainable development agents in accordance with triple helix concept**

In the broadest sense the concept of sustainable development is a complex of activities pursuing the long-term trends in the social, economic and environmental development. Its implementation is subject to voluntariness in approach, the selection of objectives itself and the necessary partnership of all involved. Sustainable development at the regional level in the Czech Republic applies to the regions which have a legal obligation to take care of the versatile development of their territory and the needs of their citizens. However, the management of the individual regions is not performed by the authorities of the region only. The paper is based on the results of questionnaire survey among regional representatives which we implemented in the period between January 15<sup>th</sup> and March 12<sup>th</sup> of the year

2012. It is focussed on two issues. Who belongs to the agents of development at the regional level and what degree of influence is given to them from the perspective of regional representatives? We will group the above mentioned agents in accordance with the Triple Helix concept which identifies the three main subsystems involved in the sustainable development at the regional level (Government-Industry-University). Only the case of agreement of the objectives of the three subsystems can be considered as strategic planning which takes into account the major agents in the regional development.

**Mária Pákozdiová, Markéta Šantrůčková**

### **Maintenance of traditions versus globalization tendencies on example of Czech ethnicity in Romanian Banat region**

The main research question is the relationship between the local community and globalization tendencies and the ways of transformation or maintenance of local traditions in globalized environment. The research area is a specific locality of the Czech village in Romanian Banat region Svatá Helena. This village was established in 1820s. The local community had constituted itself till the half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and they have consequently evolved in a relative isolation from their Romanian surrounding, that was given by cultural and physical (big distances) barrier. At the same time the inhabitants of Czech villages have always kept up contacts with their home country, although more or less irregular. Nevertheless it can be said that the modernization dramatically stroke in villages of Banat region after 1989, when the politics of N. Ceaușescu collapsed and thereby the isolation of Romania in generally. Within the context of political changes and travel possibilities Czechs have rediscovered their countrymen in Romania and a rather busy tourism has developed there. Simultaneously, another wave of strong migration from Banat villages to Czech Republic has started. By that time, unknown enterprise activities, started there. One of the distinct manifestations of globalization tendencies is the build-up of wind power plants, which is currently in progress in the cadastral territory of Svatá Helena.

**Jana Dlouhá**

### **New concerns with regard to science and higher education in the context of sustainable development - changes of paradigms, or simply idealistic visions?**

Over recent decades, higher education institutions (HEIs) have been concerned with their "third role" associated with the growing demand for their social involvement, especially with regard to sustainability - something which also redefines the other important university roles of research and education. The science and policy interface has been shown to be a fertile area for new research questions; new inter-, multi-, and trans-disciplinary approaches and

methods have been introduced (in the environmental sciences) and efforts to meet value-based and socially targeted goals posed by policy makers and civil society have emerged (in sustainability related sciences). Based on these developments, alternative concepts of science have emerged: *post-normal science* as defined by Funtowicz and Ravetz (2002) that involves dialogue across the boundaries of science itself and respects a plurality of discourses, or *sustainability science* that insists on a more thorough integration of natural and social sciences due to an increase in the social functions and roles of science. These trends are in line with the democratization trends in science over recent decades and (followed by changes in education) have created new interfaces between science, technology, society and the environment, and have opened new possibilities for diverse actors to meet and discuss common themes. For interdisciplinary research and dialogue with stakeholders in society, new communication methods and tools are being developed. The article shows how this transboundary communication can be shaped by reflecting upon ongoing processes and supported by “reframing”, through “gradualization” and by construction of “boundary objects”.

#### **Václav Soukup**

##### **Nature, man and culture in ecological perspective**

The subject of this study is a theoretic analysis of ecology as a science studying different interactions between organisms and their environment. Attention is paid to the subject of ecology viewed as a natural science as well as to ecological approaches that develop within the humanities. The focal point of theoretic analysis is the phenomenon of biological and cultural adaptation of the human race. Special attention is paid to culture, which is defined from the anthropological perspective as a system of superbiolegically created means and mechanisms (artefacts, socio-cultural regulators and ideas) through which the *Homo* species adapts to the outside environment. The emphasis is thus laid on the contribution the cultural ecology has for studying man as a part of a wider anthropological paradigm. This study presents also, in an abbreviated form, cultural evolution of the mankind and its negative impacts on the environment. Culture is described in terms of cultural fatalism as a phenomenon *sui generis* which devastates – through autonomous cultural systems that people have lost control of – the Earth’s biosphere.

#### **Barbora Půtová**

##### **Land art: influence of changes in postmodern society and culture on the formation of art**

This paper aims to draw attention to an art movement land art, which emerged in the second half of the sixties of the 20<sup>th</sup> century in US. In land art the primary artistic material, a part of the artefact and also the place of

its presentation is landscape. Objects that are created in the countryside can be transformed into a new expressive form or vanish completely. In some cases it is not possible to preserve the created work, as the landscape is subject to e.g. land formation, erosion or climatic changes and the seasons. The goal of this paper is to establish the question to what degree land art emphasized the environmental aspect and to what degree landscape only served the purpose of background or space where to manipulate with a great amount of mass. That is why the focus is mainly on the comparison of US and European land art and the reasons for their different approach towards landscape. The first works of US land art, whose objects are to be found mainly in vast deserts in Western US, were created with the help of heavy machinery. The environmental interest falls into the shade as the authors were motivated in particular by escaping excessive commercialisation of art. By contrast, European land art differs by not approaching landscape only as an instrument or material. That is also caused by how European landscape differs from US landscape: it is characterised by higher population density or different cultural-historic connotations (traditions of respect towards landscape, its depiction in paintings and literature, the tradition of pilgrimage, etc.). That is the reason why European artists approach landscape in a more sensitive way and they were environmentally more committed as the purpose of their work was not to transform or modify land but rather to use it as symbolic space and an equal partner in the interaction.