1. Diane Bell

LEARNING TO LISTEN: THE VOICES OF TERTIARY STUDENTS WITH HEARING IMPAIRMENT

Growing numbers of students with hearing loss are being granted access into Higher Education in South Africa due to the adoption of Inclusive Educational policies. The main aim of this case study was to explore how these students could be better academically supported in order to enhance their tertiary educational experience and improve their chances of successfully graduating. It focuses on educational barriers, coping strategies, assistive technologies, curriculum accessibility as well as support services.

The methodological approach used for this study, qualitative and purposeful sampling, led to the selection of information-rich cases in order to gain insight from the "lived" experiences of the students. The context of the case was a university with a high number of registered students with a hearing impairment, using the oral/aural method of communication. Data were gathered by means of semi-structured interviews with these students, university lecturers and also a staff member from the Disability Unit. Atlas.ti was used to code and analyse the data; allowing for the discovery of recurring themes.

Six major findings emerged from this study: all of the participants were identified as having a hearing identity cultural paradigm; limited curriculum transformation had taken place; existing support services were largely inadequate; a number of barriers related to teaching and assessment were experienced; a variety of academic and personal coping strategies were used to support their needs and some critical factors for success were advocated for by the participants.

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2. Eva Holoubkova

The process of settling with severe mental illness in the life stories of people with psychotic disorder

This qualitative study is concerned with people suffering from schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders. The purpose of the study is to render and describe experiencing and understanding of psychotic disorder in the context of the individual life story. Our attention is given especially to the psychological and social factors, which help, or on the other hand obstruct, ways of dealing with the illness. The perspective of a man suffering from psychotic disorder, his understanding and how he settles with the illness, is emphasized. The study was carried out among seven respondents (four men and three women), aged 28–45. All the respondents were currently in the remission of mental illness. In the past they were repeatedly hospitalized due to psychotic disorder. The narrative interview opened with the "Life line technique", which was used as the method for obtaining relevant data.

Relevant topics were indentified with the help of categorical-content approach. During the research the narrative analysis was used. Content categories were compared and interpreted at the individual level and furthermore at the complex level regarding acknowledged common categories.

Seven common categories representing important factors in dealing with mental illness were identified in the interviews: individual rationalization and meaningful integration of the illness in the personal life story, support of close social environment, general social acceptance, return to work, using medication, psycho-social rehabilitation services and self-help groups, hospitalization experiences and experiences with medical doctors.

3. Petr Husek

Democratic Regimes Between Utopia and Dystopia: Contribution to Theory of Transition

When talking about the current crisis of democratic regimes, it is chiefly its economic, financial and social dimensions which are being emphasized and discussed. However, there are inevitably political consequences as well. Therefore, it is only appropriate to ask questions on whether it is possible for one of such consequences to be the demand for the fall of democracy and the end of democratic regimes in particular countries. Or, what would be the possible answer (if there would be any answer, of course) of a democratic regime?

The classic transitological rule is quite clear: the basic symptom of one regime type changing into another (so called transition) is (1.) disappearance of respect for hitherto valid and broadly accepted rules defining the power bearers as well as their opposition (O´Donnell, Schmitter & Whitehead 1986: 6), and (2.) increasing demand for defining brand new rules, which are better, more effective and more just. However, the question remains as to whether political science is able to react to the state of affairs, when the subject of our research, classical transitive situation, is being turned inside out; when it is not all about a non-democratic regime gradually changing into a democratic one, but a democratic regime moving over to non-democratic.

One of the possibilities is to focus on a certain layer of ideas, i.e. the projection of both causes of discontent and hopes for change of all relevant participants. Here the focus should be on the assumption that the crisis indicators are only a manifestation of a more general trend; substitution of one dominant "complex of ideas" in a given society for a different one. The collocation "complex of ideas" should be interpreted as a vector bound for the unreachable Weberian ideal type. The area of anticipated intersection of a greater number of such vectors can be considered identical with the "utopian field".

Concepts being offered as a substitution for the current situation are very diverse. While studying transitive processes it is therefore necessary to work not just with the concept of utopia, but also with its darker side, its alter ego – the dystopia. And it must be accentuated that these very "turbulences" on utopian-dystopic background, the tensions between utopian and dystopic concepts represent the main movers of transition. Taking them into account, it is

also very easy to falsify the presumption that every transition must lead to establishment of a democratic regime type, being some kind of ideal and unchangeable constant.

4. Vitalii Chepeliuk

Nowadays, it seems to be common that P2P overlay networks should be used to minimize latency for video streaming, increase common throughput and optimize Internet traffic. P2P streaming tries to archives scalability and meets real-time requirements. Considering large-scale mesh-based overlay for distribution of real-time video streams, video is divided into chunks of 64KB size and then disseminated across P2P networks. According to Geo Policy (Copy Right Law) a lot of peers only download chunks and do not propagate to other peers for better and quick dissemination. For small P2P networks this means poor performance issues, when only few per cents of peers are distributing and central unity or video server could be used to send real-time video. Howere when P2P networks are large, scalable video servers where video data is recorded and divided into chunks should be taken out of the dissemination process, because it seems to be a reason for failure of the overall system. In this paper we contract a P2P game model for better cooperation in large scale networks and enforcement of an efficient policy for distributing video stream among nodes. First we analyze tradeoffs between nodes in mesh overlay when dissemination of video streams runs in parallel streams to propagate chunks to as much as large a group of peers as possible. Then we construct game model and take into account required parameters for fear real time game of large amount of players. We take into account sensitivity of all parameters and we show how the game model is robust and scalable but without satisfying real time constraints.

5. Veronika Jezkova

Foucault: Psychiatry as an Assistant Institution of a Repressive Power

The first part of this paper will deal with two case studies from Foucault's "Les Anormaux" that show the development of psychiatry as an instrument of social control through the Henriete Cornier case and the Charles Jouy case. Throughout history competences of psychiatry have changed: from a specialized branch of public hygiene it has become a part of medical and legal discourse (and is has started to use medical procedures in the approach to diseases: i.e. treating symptoms as something pathological and analyzing them, classification of diseases, making predictions, therapy determination etc.). The second part of the paper will focus on medicine, i.e. methods of diagnosis from Foucault's "The Birth of the Clinic: An Archaeology of Medical Perception". It will examine the three discourses that appeared from the end of 18th century to the middle of 19th century: a medicine of pathological species, a medicine of symptoms and a medicine of organs. According to Foucault, these three discourses, and especially the third one, gave rise to the methodology of contemporary medicine. At the end I will ask the question: "is the inclusion of psychiatry in medicine legitimate?" and show how this inclusion originated and what difficulties can rise from it.

6. Michal Kucera

Anti-Romani violence in the Czech Republic

The article deals with the issue of anti-Romani violence in the Czech Republic, committed largely by right wing extremists. By describing particular phases of the anti-Romani violence it considers the evolutionary process of this issue. Given the absent analysis describing the evolution of the anti-Romani violence in the Czech Republic, this article represents the first attempt to do so. The article also provides detailed insight into the basic characteristic attributes of the anti-Romani violence. Through presentation of concrete cases of assaults on the Romani community, it provides examples of methods used by right wing extremists as well as the description of the shift from individual attacks to vigilantism. Furthermore, on the basis of the facts of the polls on the right wing extremism held in recent times the article also takes into account a general public attitude towards the Romani community and towards the right wing extremist ideology. The second part of the article focuses on the initiatives responding either violently or softly to the anti-Romani violence. Thus, this issue is viewed from two basic perspectives. The first one focuses on the description of main leftist subjects, particularly the Anti-Fascist Action, the Socialistic alternative "Future" and the Union of the Communist Youth of Czechoslovakia, engaged in the fight against right wing extremism. The second perspective describes the Romani subjects taking active part in a fight against the anti-Romani violence. Mutual cooperation among these subjects is considered as well.

7. Sarka Kunzova

Health and behavior.

Chronic diseases cause serious health problems in developed countries. Lifestyle is an important factor in their prevention and treatment. Behavior affects mental and physical health, quality of life, course, management and treatment of chronic diseases. Psychological, genetic, behavioral and environmental factors interact with each other. Behavior modifies genetic risks due to influences on gene expression. Psychosocial stress has both direct and indirect negative effects on health. Procrastination is related to health. Environmental and psychological factors modify behavior and lead to reversible epigenetic changes with trans-generational effects. Brain, behavior and immunity are closely linked and react to environmental context. These findings correspond with the biopsychosocial concept of health and disease. Cognitive theories and behavioral models identify the psychological factors involved in behavioral change. Health-related behavior is age specific. Behavioral interventions are applied in primary and secondary prevention. According to scientific evidence, behavioral interventions are effective on individual and population level, improving quality of life and reducing health care costs. Understanding the broad context of health and behavior promotes acceptance of the biopsychosocial model of health and disease. Consequently, adopting this concept implies the necessity of focusing on prevention.

Key words: behavior, lifestyle, health, prevention, genes, behavioral change, behavioral intervention, biopsychosocial concept

8. Petr Martinovsky

Between Mitigation and Adaptation: Geoengineering as a Progressive Approach to Climate Change?

Prevention of possible negative impacts of climate change is now concentrating either on mitigation (reducing greenhouse gas emissions) or on adaptation (e.g. changes in landscape). The Efficiency of both these policies is called into question in several studies. If the consequences of climate change grow substantially and mitigation and adaptation are not sufficient, an alternative strategy could occur. So called geoengineering focuses on intentional modification of the climate in order to reduce negative impacts on the environment and human societies.

What are the dangers and how efficient are these three policies? What can the discourse itself tell us? Securitization theory will be applied in the text in order to understand current and future debate.

Key words: geoengineering, climate engineering, solar radiation management, carbon dioxide removal, environmental security,

9. Jana Obrovska

Spirituality in New Social Movements: a Case Study of the Non-Governmental Organization Embercombe

In contrast with many sociological theories which presuppose the privatized and socially insignificant character of individualized and de-institutionalized forms of spirituality, this paper explains de-privatized character of spirituality of employees and volunteers in the non-governmental organization Embercombe (UK). Embercombe facilitates both spiritual development courses and environmental and social programmes. The organization is conceptualized as part of new social movement, new religious movement (New Age) and the holistic milieu which constitute the structures of so-called holistic movement.

The author spent four months in the research field and used a case study design to explain the ways actors interconnect their own spiritual development with an effort to transform the community and wider society. The results are based on data gathered by means of participant and non-participant observation, in depth interviews and analysis of relevant documents.

In the organization culture individuals are inspired to contribute actively to the vision of a „truly sustainable world". Spirituality is perceived as a life force which empowers the individual to change. The processes of exploration and experimentation on the level of individual and collective identity are positively valued. Spiritual practices connect an individual with the Earth and deepens the mode of living as being present. To act effectively in the outer world one needs to be connected with one's own spirituality in order to cultivate authentic leadership ability.

Spirituality is presented as a cultural resource for grasping social and environmental problems which transcend private lives of individuals rooted in the culture of Embercombe and engaged in activities of new social movements. This paper is a contribution to the study of religion in the public sphere (primarily in civil society) and its relationship to social change.

Key words: New Age spirituality, new social movements, social change, privatization and de-privatization of religion

10. Pavel Rimak

Comparison of physical fitness assessment provided by bicycle ergometer and treadmill for the purpose of primary preventive examination

The physical fitness assessment is one of the crucial parts of primary preventive examination. It is well known that maximal exercise fitness test on a bicycle ergometer and on a treadmill could provide different results despite using the same protocols. It was also hypothesised and partially proved that various types of training could significantly influence the results gained on different testing methods. The maximal oxygen consumption (VO2max) measured in millilitres of oxygen per kilogram of human weight per minute (ml*kg-1*min-1) is recognized as the best independent individual parameter for physical fitness evaluation. To estimate VO2max, direct or indirect methods are used. The aim of this study was to compare VO2max values from two indirect methods for the assessment of VO2max. We selected the Cooper walk/run test on treadmill (CT) and the bicycle ergometry maximal test (BE). The associated aim was to assess the applicability of these two methods for the physical fitness assessment in the frame of primary preventive examination. It was revealed that VO2max predictions gained from CT were underestimated in comparison to BE with an average of 8,6% ($p < 0,001$) in the whole group. The differences varied in its rates in the subgroups according to how trained the subgroups were and the prevailing type of physical activity they practised. The highest differences between CT and BE tests were in the subgroup of cyclists (-12,0%), in the subgroup of students of medicine (-10,9%) and in the subgroup of persons without special sport preferences. In those subgroups the differences were also statistically significant ($p < 0,01$), whereas the differences were insignificant in the subgroup of runners (-4,6%, $p \square 0,05$) and in the subgroup of triathletes there were practically no differences.

We showed that CT is more susceptible to influences like training experience, prevailing type of physical activity, motivation and so on. After the evaluation of results we consider BE as more suitable in our specific conditions, especially for the assessment of physical fitness by average trained individuals.

Keywords: physical fitness; cardiorespiratory fitness; maximum oxygen uptake; VO2max prediction; bicycle ergometry; Cooper walk/run test

11. Martina Skalkova

Efficiency of blended learning with LMS Moodle support in Czech lessons at primary schools

Existing research shows that blended learning is used to support learners in the world of education as well as the world of business. It combines face to face classroom methods with online activities to form an integrated instructional approach.

This article is designed to provide results of a pedagogical experiment from the field of teaching Czech at primary schools and practical examples of how to integrate web-based learning with traditional learning in Czech language lessons. The pedagogical research on two different didactical methods was performed to show that pupils at primary schools are able to learn Czech grammar with LMS Moodle support without the teacher´s help and that blended learning is more effective under given conditions than traditional classroom methods. The parallel comparable method was chosen to prove it. All aspects of blended learning were described, statistical testing included. While blended learning has better results in othographical didactic tests, it has worse results in syntactic tests.

12. Michaela Volckova

Destruction of permanent tooth germ caused by osteitis in region of temporary tooth

The aim of this study is to provide a description of tooth germ destruction caused by inflammation in the bone in the region around the temporary successor apex.

Description: The study describes two similar cases. In the first case the germs of tooth 14 were spontaneously eliminated in the oral cavity. In the second case diagnosis was delayed in the eruption of tooth 35. By X-ray evaluation it appeared that the tooth had been present but in its area bone was clearly visible. The patient was sent to the Surgical department in the Dentistry clinic of Saint Anna in Brno. Both of the extracted teeth were evaluated by SEM. In both cases was created and mineralisated only oclusal surface of tooth.

Conclusion: At the end is possible to say that inflammation in the periodontal area of bone in temporary dentition has a great influence in the development and status of permanent dentition. For this reason it is necessary to prevent decay in primary dentition. Caries should be immediately treated to prevent similar consequences.

13. Stanislav Oplatek

Remarks on Morfosyntactical Status of Old-Russian Participles

This paper will discuss the morfosyntactical status of Old-Russian participles. Among Russian both Czech historians of language it is commonly accepted, that Old-Russian participles have evolved from Indo-European nouns. Using some viewpoints of the GG and typological parallels from nostratic languages we will disprove this hypothesis and show, that Old-Russian participles are in fact derived form verbs, but in contrary to the verbum finitum they are not able to express either grammatical verbal time or voice (in terms of contemporary slavonic languages) as is usually claimed. In that respect we will contend that the Old-Russian participles are syntactic derivatives built from verbal stems using the lexical suffix, which plays a role of an inhibitor of the temporal verbal head (T).

14. Simon: (IT area)

This paper describes the usage of concgramming as a method to identify the aboutness of a text. Congrams of a given length were applied on selected theses from within the Information System of Masaryk University. ConcGrams are similar to n-grams, in addition they are built from co-occurring words allowing constituency variations (i.e. A*B where * represents any intervening words) and sequence variations (i.e. AB, BA stands for a single concgram). Analyses were performed using concGrams consisting of 2 and 3 words respectively. Aboutgrams were compared with human assigned key words.