

**Student's name: Zlata**

Title and introduction of an article (*I've skipped an abstract, because I haven't got my results yet to include them in to abstract*)

Sleep Duration and BMI Among Czech Adults

The prevalence of obesity has increased dramatically, both in developing and developed countries, over the recent decades. In obesity research it has been suggested that short sleep duration could predict obesity in children and adults (Patel 2008). The association between sleep loss and higher BMI was firstly described in the USA, where the decrease in average sleep duration has occurred over the same time period as the increase in the prevalence of obesity (Knutson 2007).

For adults 7-8 hours per night have been recommended as the optimal duration of sleep (Chaput 2009). However it was found, that an average American sleeps 6,7 hours/day (National Sleep Foundation 2009). Sleep restriction may contribute to weight gain via at least three pathways: 1. alterations in glucose metabolism; 2. upregulation of appetite (leptin and ghrelin dysbalance); 3. decreased energy expenditure.

*Article will continue by giving an evidence of these 3 pathways resulting from inadequate sleep length and which lead to obesity.*

**Student's name: Lenka**

Abstract to the article in an academic journal

The ability of traditional social policies to protect against poverty and social exclusion is critically discussed in theories about the New social risks. These social risks of the postindustrial society are strongly related to the massive entry of women into the labor market. The growth of female employment has caused changes not only in the labor market, but also in the nature of partner cohabitation and parenthood. Especially the questions *who* and *how* should care become important when women, the traditional caregivers, are engaged in the labor market. The appropriate policy measures can prevent parenting of young children from becoming one of the greatest risks of falling into poverty. We discuss the extent to which prevailing ideals of care, defined by Monique Kremer (year), influence the policies targeting parenting as a source of social risks. In the context of the theory we argue that Czech social policies focus more on reproducing the traditional ideal of full-time mother care than on preventing poverty and social exclusion of families with young children of preschool age.

**Student's name: Ivana**

Thank you for comments on my abstract. The size and structure were prescribed.

The paper focuses on the important construct that is currently being discussed by academics and practitioners. It centres on employee turnover and tries to examine its relationship to (1) corporate productivity and (2) some of the facets of job satisfaction.

**Purpose:**

Using data from a questionnaire survey carried out within the Research Centre of Competitiveness of the Czech Economy, the paper explores the relationship between employee turnover and corporate financial performance, size, remuneration, provided employee benefits and employee training extension.

Furthermore it seeks the main possible causes of turnover in the sample. The sample comprises 247 companies from various industries. Respondents to the questionnaire were owners or top managers. The data was analyzed using bivariate analyses to identify variables related significantly to employee turnover.

**Results:**

The results revealed that a relationship exists between employee turnover and company size, or more precisely, number of employees, but there is no relationship between employee turnover and corporate financial performance, nor is there between employee turnover and money spent on employee training. A relationship was found however between the employee turnover and the proportion of performance-related pay, but only in some groups of employees. Also the relationship between employee turnover and employee benefits was proved only for some of the benefits and the interaction between the variables was opposite to the hypothesized direction.

Regarding possible causes of turnover, results revealed that the most frequent reasons of employee turnover are "personal reasons" and "low wage" in the sample. "Low wage" and "poor opportunities for career growth" are also statistically significant factors of corporate financial performance.

**Conclusions:**

This paper discusses relationships between employee turnover and selected variables and further research is suggested. The most important limit of this research is the absence of the employees' attitudes as the respondents were the top managers or owners of the company. This study also did not fully explore the relationship between employee turnover and all job satisfaction facets such as relationships between employees and superiors or among employees themselves, the working conditions, communication within the organization and leadership, among other factors.

**Student's name: Zamir**

This is title of my PhD thesis: "Ecological conditions and fertility of soils of a vertical zone in Besh-Tash Gorge in the Valley of Talas". And this is title and part of article, "Growth and uptake of Cd and Zn under field conditions as affected by NaCl salinity".

Heavy metal accumulation in agricultural soils is increasing rapidly in developing countries, where the use of saline waters for irrigation is a common practice, even though salinity-heavy metal interactions are not fully understood.

An example for this development is the Bangar area of Egypt where the Cd and Zn concentrations in topsoils have increased over the last 30 years from 0.08 to 0.76 kg<sup>-1</sup> respectively. This work aimed at kg<sup>-1</sup> and from 17 to 73 mg ·mg, evaluating the uptake of Cd and Zn by *Leucaena leucocephala*, a leguminous tree cropped for fodder and green manure, as affected by the addition of 8 mM NaCl to irrigation water. During a 6 month field experiment, salinized and control plots were compared with respect to root development and soil solution composition, as well as the uptake of Cd and Zn and their translocation to the leaves. NaCl treatment raised the concentration of organic carbon, total Cd and Zn in soil solution and enhanced the uptake of Cd and Zn significantly. Salinized plants showed shorter roots, reduced retention of Cd and Zn in roots and stems and considerable translocation of both elements to the leaves.

## **Current trends in political consulting in the Czech Republic**

Barbora Petrova

*Abstract of the conference paper*

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Key words: political communication, political consulting, Czech Republic, political parties

This paper reports on lessons learnt from political consulting in the Czech Republic. The authors aim to provide inside information on the emerging business field of political consulting in the Czech Republic. The major characteristics and trends, as featured during the Czech general elections campaign in 2009/2010, will be described and identified. However, the crucial part of the text lies in the detailed case study of the newly established conservative party TOP09, which registered a rocket-start, expecting to gain some 10 percent of the total votes. The paper draws on the practical experience in training for political parties as well as from comparative field research. Political consultants in the Czech Republic are better recognized and are seen as more important for education and training of party members than in the past. On the other hand, their position still stays outside the party structure with almost no decisive role.

Abstract  
Martin Bures

It is the purpose of this thesis to investigate the stability and energy spectra of the non-relativistic hydrogen atom in four-dimensional spaces. The additional spatial dimension is considered to be either infinite or curled-up in a circle of radius  $R$ .

After a short historical introduction, we study the case of spaces with an infinite extra dimension. We solve the Schroedinger equation of the hydrogen atom and analyze the results. Considerable attention is devoted to discussion of the three qualitatively distinct solutions that appear. We argue that there is no stable hydrogen atom in this case.

The second part of this work deals with four-dimensional spaces, where one of the space-like dimensions is compactified, i.e. it has the topology of a circle at a very small radius. We solve the Schroedinger equation and explore the main task, namely, how an additional curled-up dimension affects the spectrum of hydrogen atoms. Finally, we argue that if the potential is sufficiently strong, the hydrogen atom is no longer stable.