



# STUDIUM KULTURNÍ KRAJINY

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# NEOLIBERALISM

McCarthy and Prudham (2004) explain that neoliberalism has the following components:

1. Its central focus is privatisation, or the assignation of property values to resources that were previously commonly owned – involves enclosures of common land/resources
2. A near worship of the concept of the self-regulating market as the best and most efficient means of allocating value and tackling problems
3. This requires the commodification of everything
4. A resistance to what is seen as state interference, except to defend property rights. This involves both deregulation and re-regulation.
5. The rolling back of the state including the processes of privatisation, funding cuts, hollowing out by shifting governance to supranational scales, shift to voluntary agreements

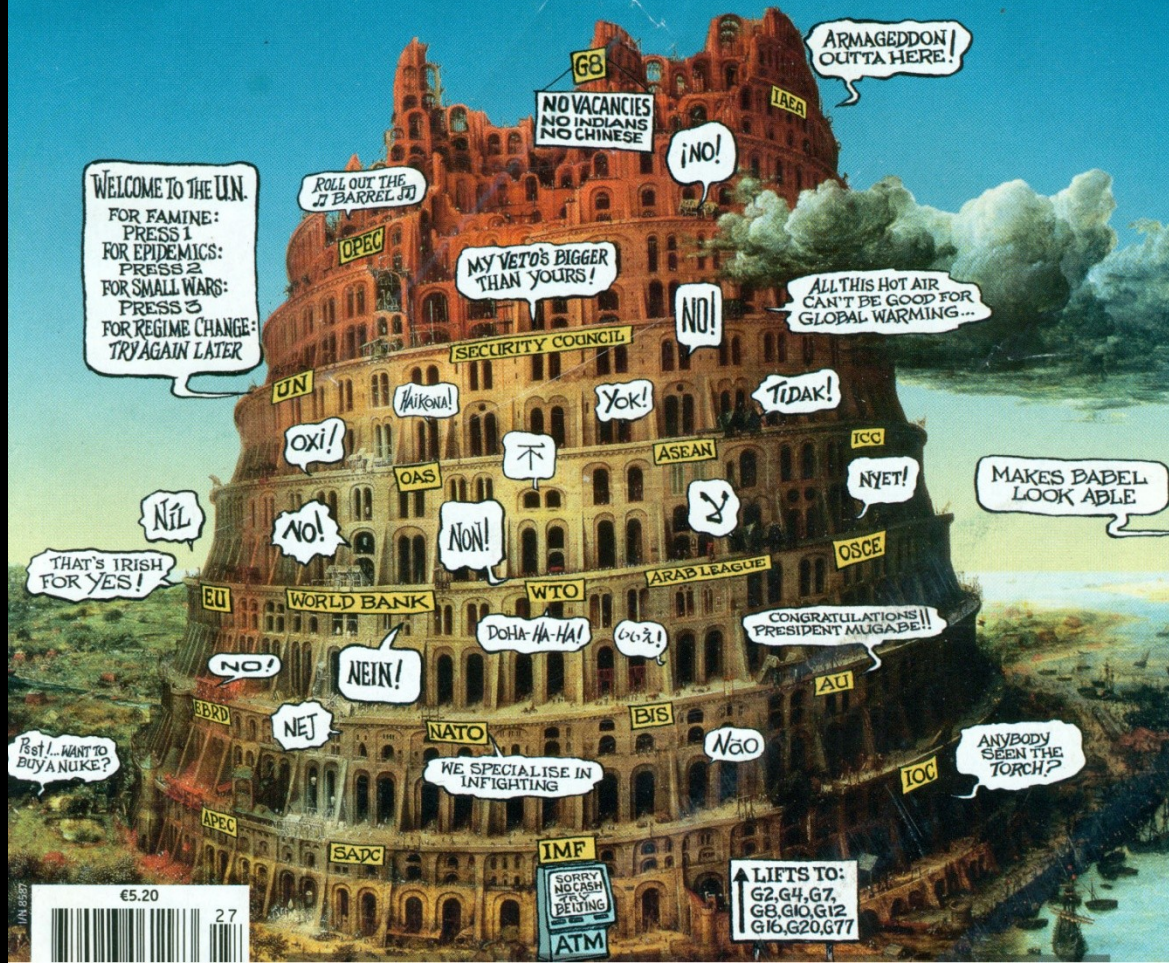
# The Economist

JULY 5TH-11TH 2008

www.economist.com

Britain's sinking economy  
Stockmarkets in the bears' claws  
Colombia's hostage success  
John McCain's lurch to the right  
The science of pesticides

## What a way to run the world



# DOSAVADNÍ GEOGRAFICKÉ PŘÍSTUPY

- ✘ Carl Sauer , 1922
- ✘ J.G.Sauškin , 1947
- ✘ J.Demek, od r.1974
- ✘ M.Ružička a L.Miklós, 70.-90.léta – LANDEP
- ✘ Současná slovenská krajinná ekologie
- ✘ Z.Lipský, J.Kolejka – současnost
- ✘ Millennium Ecosystems Assessment
- ✘ GeoScape Ústí n.L.
- ✘ Herberův Sborník

# KRITIKA

- ✘ Sauer a Zelinski – kultura jako *superorganic*
- ✘ Kde jsou Sočava, Milkov, Armandové....?
- ✘ Kde je LANDEP?
- ✘ Kde je relace FG a HG ve studiu krajiny?
- ✘ Proč je Moldán dál v aplikaci Millenium Ecosystem Assessment?
- ✘ Kde je týmová spolupráce FG složek?
- ✘ Kde je relace krajinný ekosystém-životní prostředí?

# MAPOVÁNÍ KRAJINNÝCH EKOSYSTÉMŮ

- Složkový přístup s aplikací GIS
- Celostní přístup.....?
- Vztah land use/land cover a krajinné ekosystémy?
- Percepce a imaginace obyvatel
- Legislativní přístupy v ochraně přírody a krajiny



# HYBRIDIZATION/COPRODUCTIONS

- ▣ the dissolution of artificial boundaries and linear arrangements
- ▣ a prerequisite for comprehending processes through and purposes for which hybrids are constituted
- ▣ the simultaneous production of knowledge and social order (S. Jasanoff)
- ▣ power/knowledge nexus (M.Foucault)

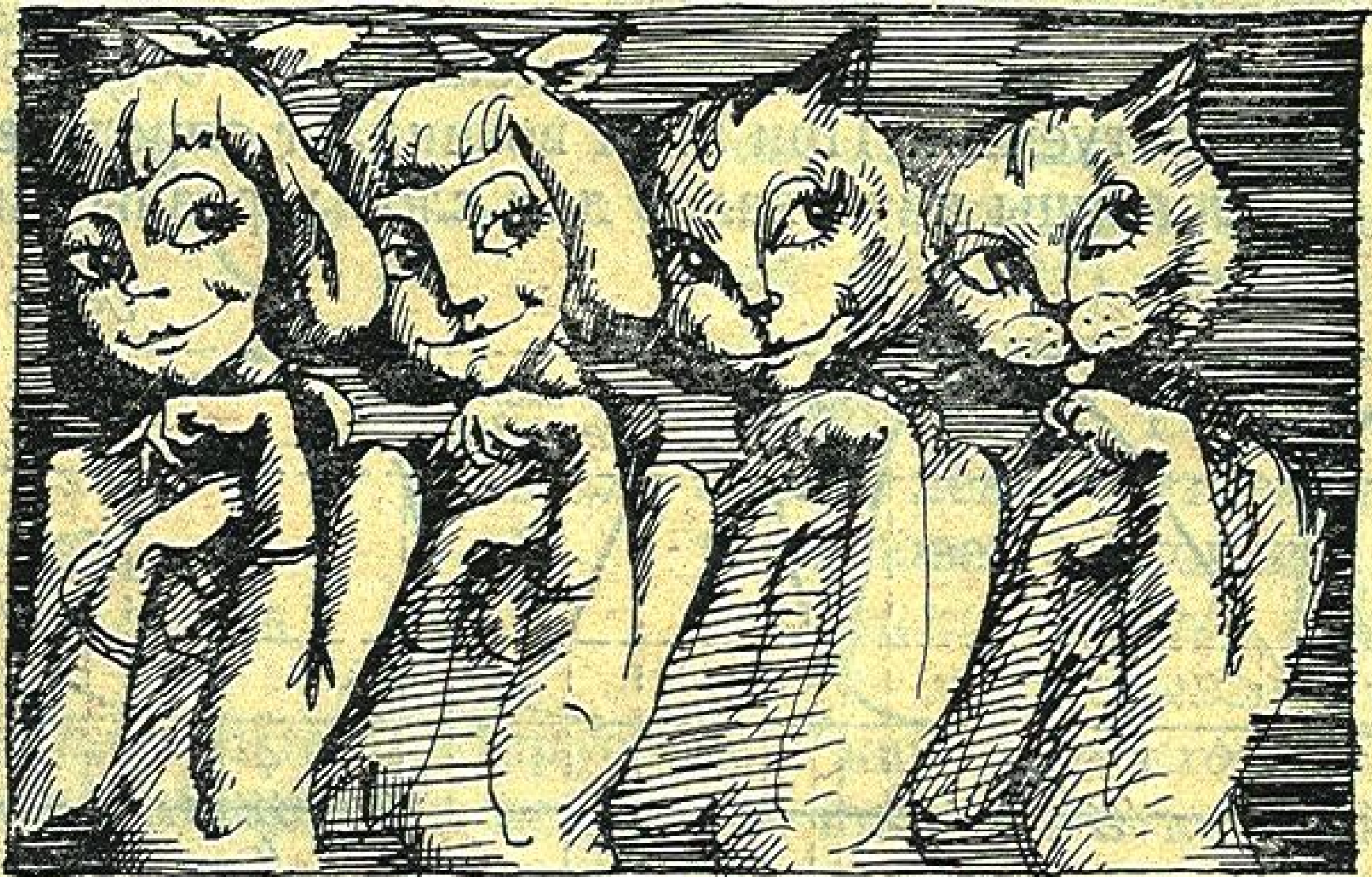
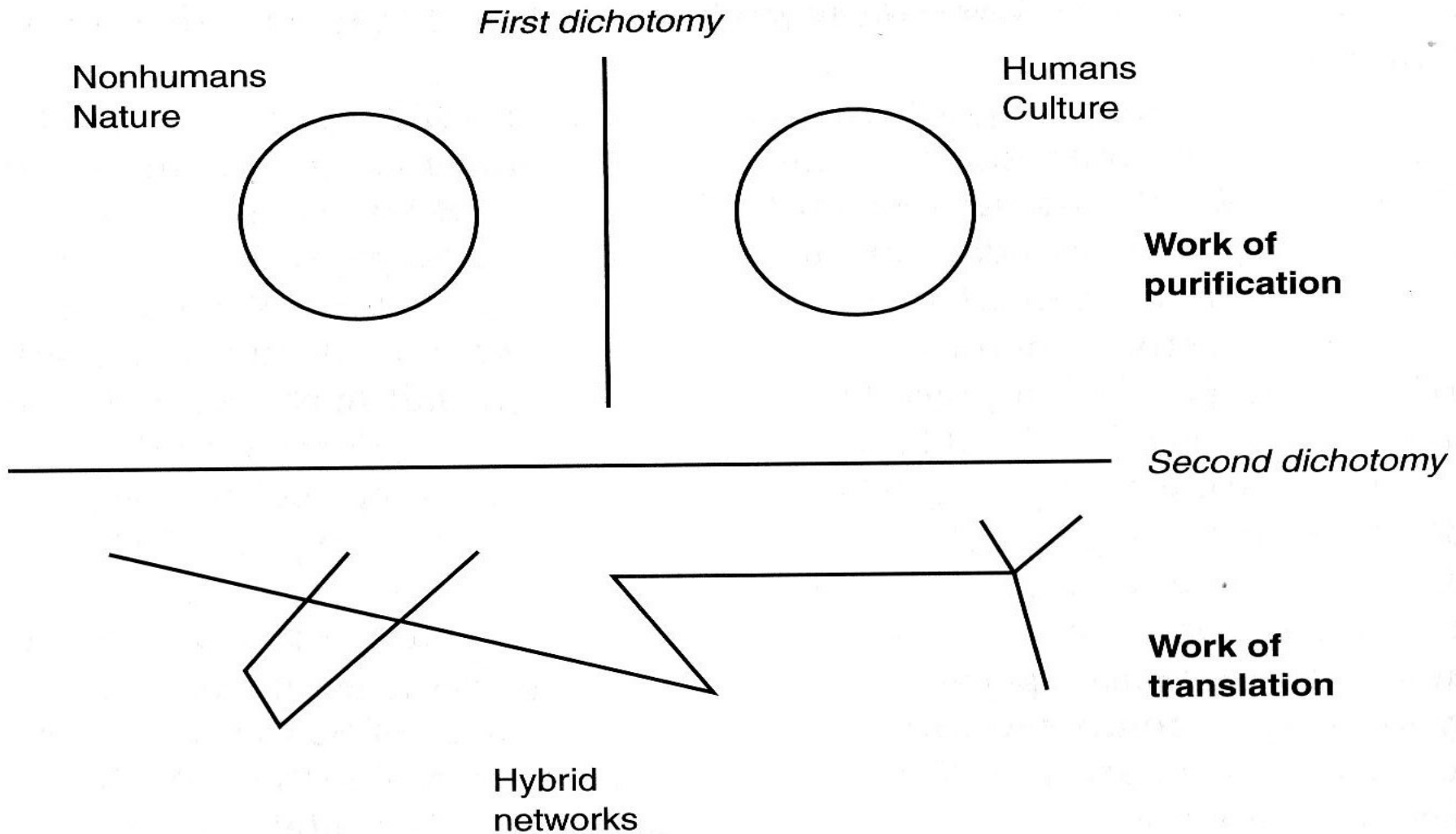


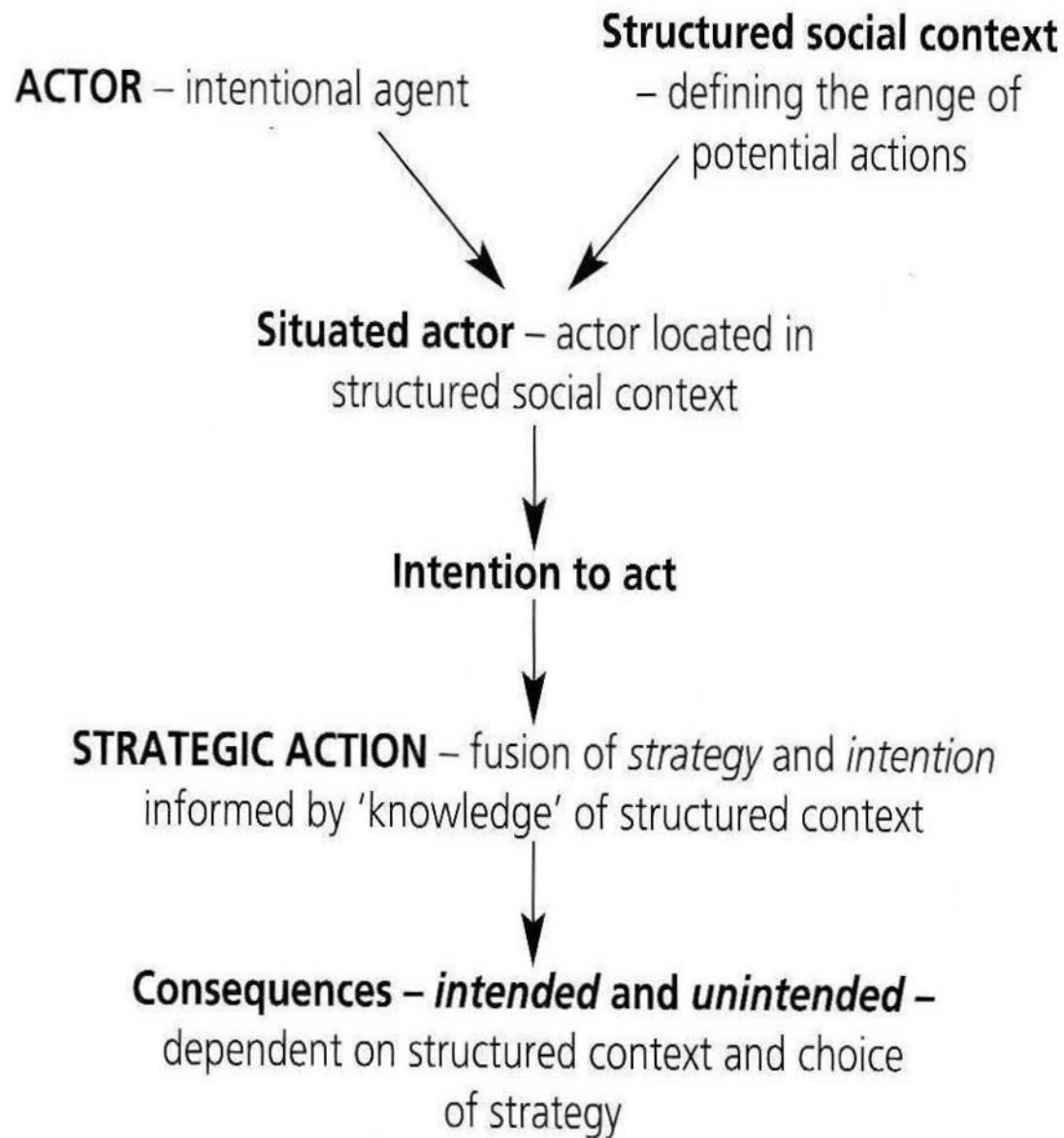
Рис. 2.18





*Figure 4.1 Purification and translation*

Source: Latour, 1993: 11.



**Figure 4.1** Intention, strategy and action. Source: Hay, 1995



# SOCIÁLNÍ KONSTRUKCE/PRODUKCE PŘÍRODY

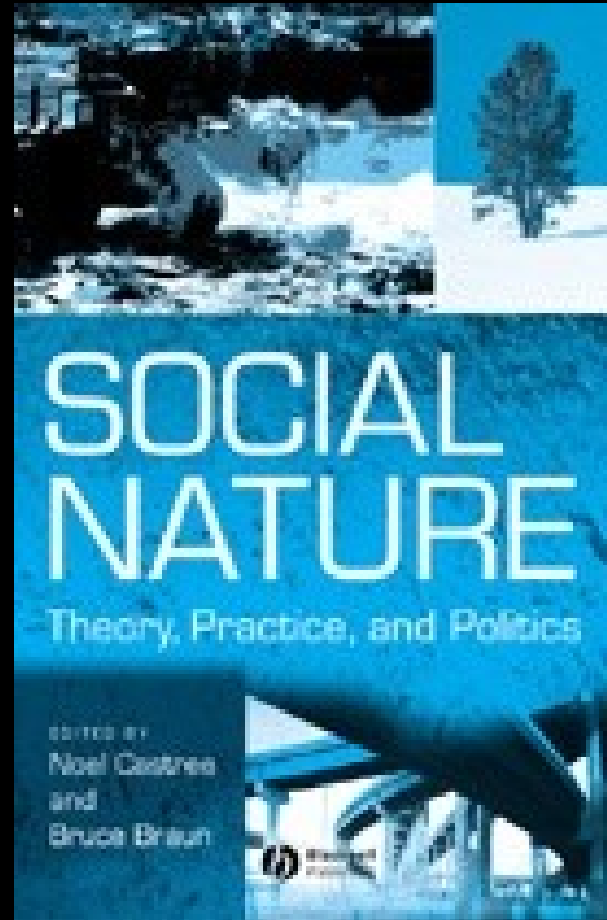
- Noel Castree
- Přírodně technické systémy
- Realita a její reprezentace
- Materialita a mentalita
- Přírodní a umělé?
- Politická ekologie
- Ekonomie a kultura

# Social Nature: Theory, Practice and Politics

Edited by Noel Castree and Bruce Braun

## Blackwell Publishing 2001

**Social Nature:  
Theory, Practice  
and Politics**

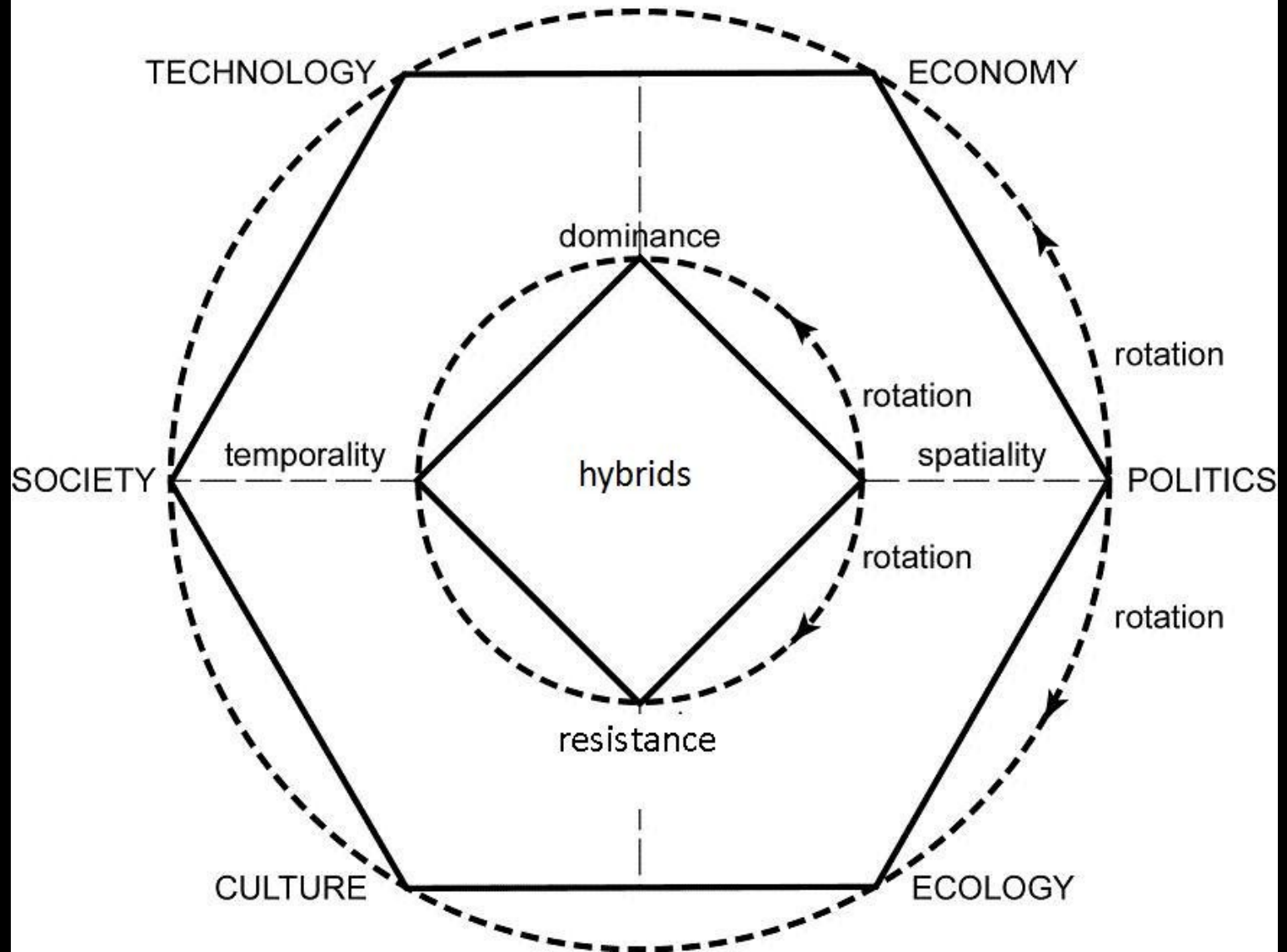




# ZIVOTNÍ PROSTŘEDÍ V ČESKÉ GEOGRAFII:

- Neuvěřitelné množství článků
- Jejich nespojitost.....ale:
- blízkost fyzické a humánní geografie
- Regionální studia – rozvoj zahrnující i ŽP
- celebritizace

# ESPECT & TODS





1. all the usual boundaries...between humans and things, nature and culture, tradition and modernity, inside and outside / must be put aside
2. the world is a series of acts of 'heterogenous engineering' ... Latour-actant (hesitant), actant-rhizome theory
3. the existence of A/N depends so heavily on circulation... immutable mobiles = devices, types of people, animals, money...





# LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTES:

- shape and shaping the people living there
- is a bank of cultural memories
- past practices and knowledges
- the link of people and land
- series of layers
- text/palimpsest – landscapes read as texts illustrating the belief of people
- the spatial diffusion of change
- reflect a culture's beliefs, practices and technologies

# SPATIALITY

- Spatiality (H.Lefebvre in Johnson, et al., 2000) a way of registering both 'mental space' and 'material space'
- T.Cresswell (1996): geographical 'facts of life' (place, territory, landscape) are constitutive of social life because they relate the body to space through habitus
- Space (M.Castells, 1983) is not a reflection of society, it is society – the space of flows, locations, places
- how space and social relations are made through each other



# SPATIALITY

- pragmatic space – organized by our bodily situation
- perceptual space – observing through intentions
- existential space – by cultural structures as much as our perceptions (full of social meanings), relationship to some human existence or task
- cognitive space – how we abstractly model spatial relationships



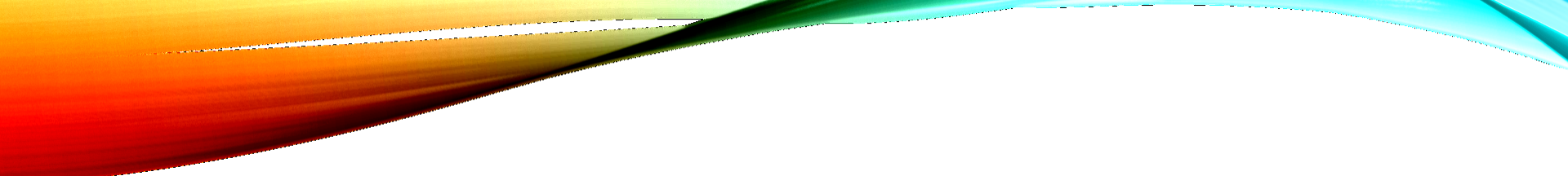
# LANDSCAPES

- Oriented on production, consumption reproduction
- Territorial infrastructure is constructed as a vital organizational landscape to facilitate social production and reproduction
- Relationship between economic production, social reproduction and political governance are reconstructed



# 'SPATIALIZATIONS'

- are not just physical arrangements of things, but spatial patterns of social action and embodied routine, as well as historical conceptions of space and world.
- Landscapes are concrete instances of spatialization
- Interpretation and understanding of landscape in geographical thought in matters of subjectivity, representation, power and authority



# SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF NATURE:

- marxian – concern with material transformation of nature, variety of human uses under different conditions of production
- cultural – changing idea of nature, how different societies represent it in words and images (charts, graphs, maps)



# SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF SOCIETY (S.J.SMITH):

Not

- 'how are particular social groups spread across physical space'

But

- How do spatial arrangements, how does place and position, actively contribute to the construction and reproduction of social identities

“Social” and “natural” changes are hybrid

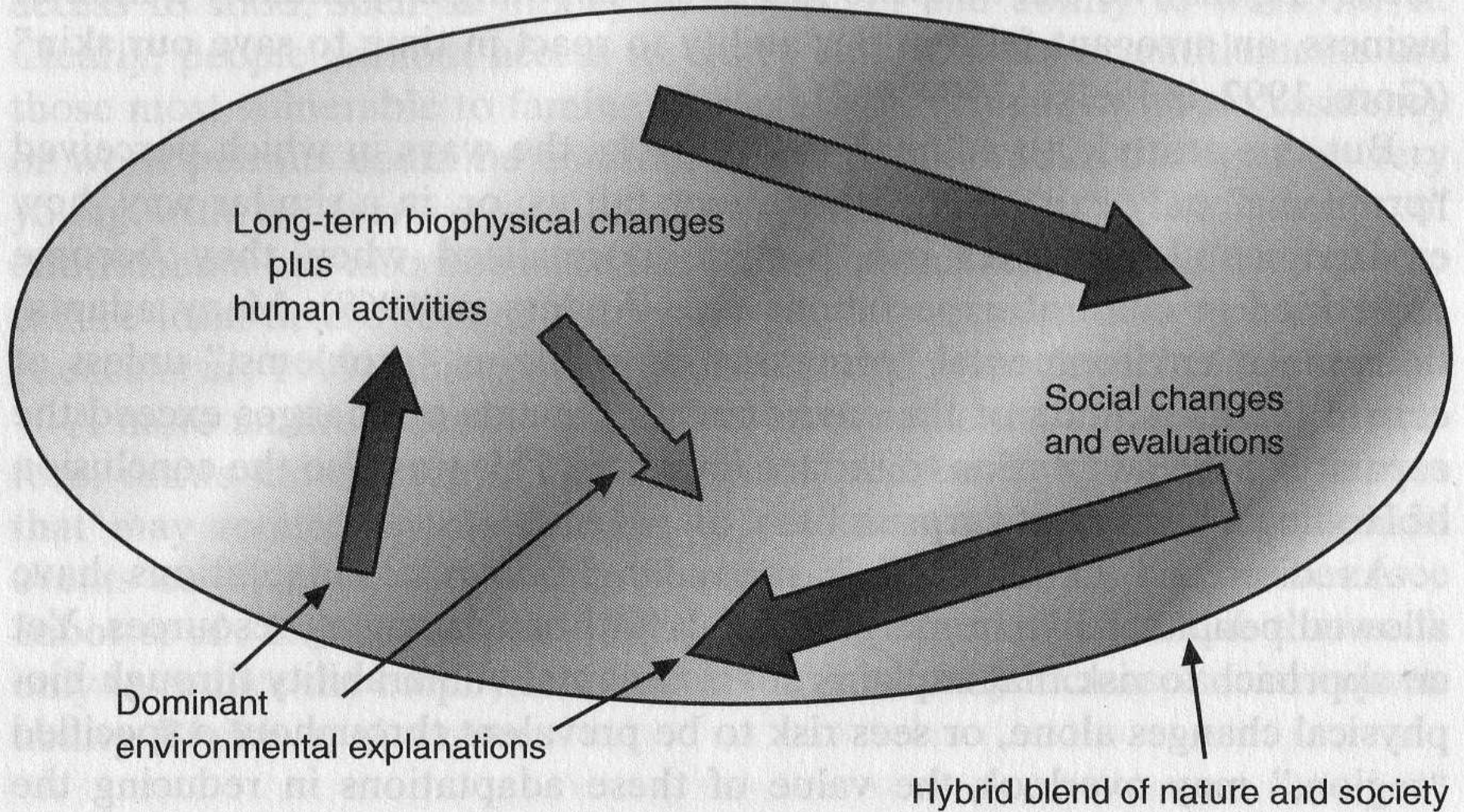
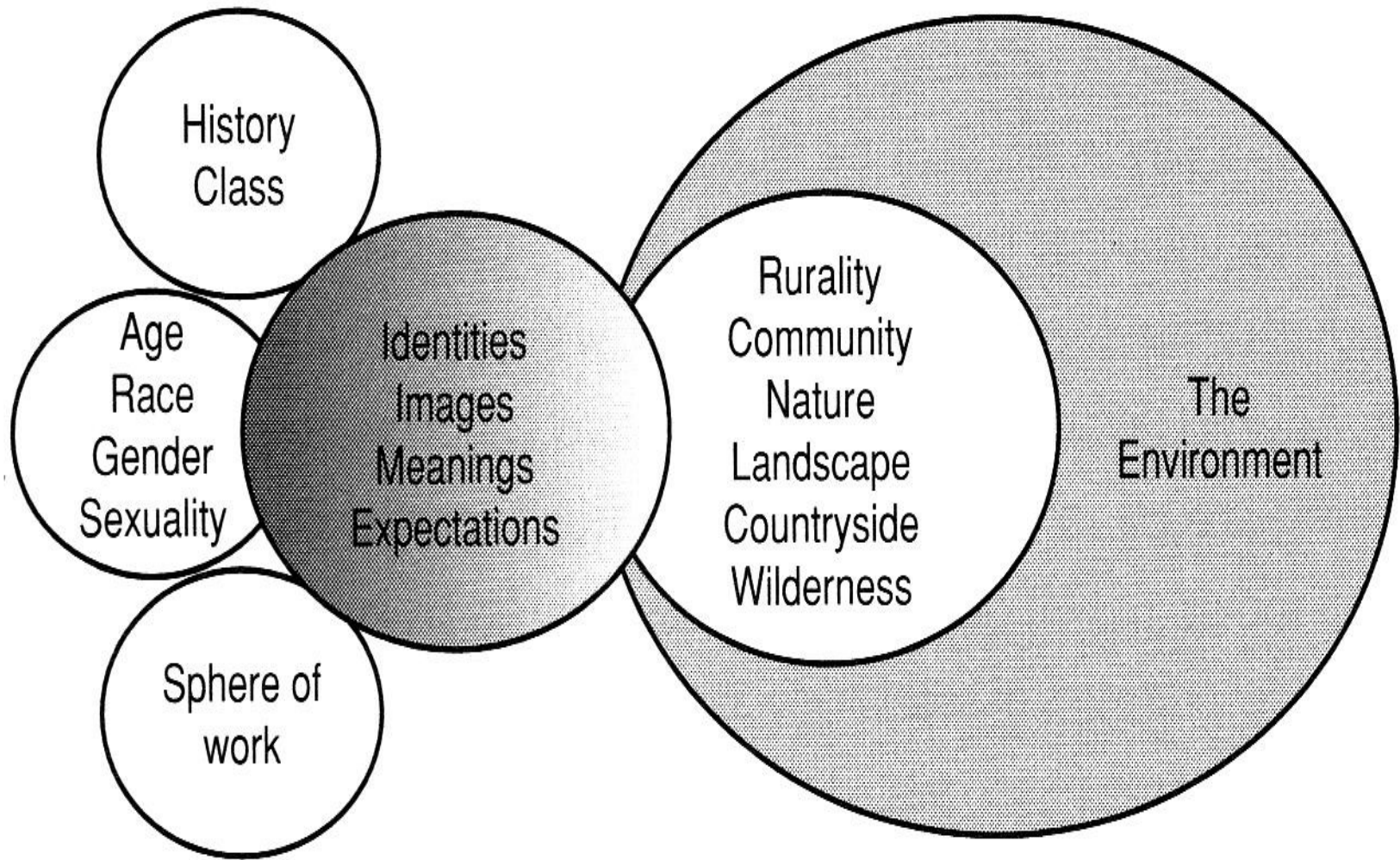


Figure 7.2 A non-linear, constructivist model for environmental hazards

Source: the author.





**Figure 9.1** *Social constructions and environmental realities.*

Table 8.1 “Local” and “global” environmental problems defined in constructivist terms

	“Local”	“Global”
“Brute facts”	1 Local physical variations (e.g. <i>aridity, tectonic uplift, infiltration rates, soil erodibility</i> )	2 Uniform physical properties (e.g. <i>freezing points, thresholds of toxic pollution such as Persistent Organophosphate Pollutants</i> )
“Institutional facts”	3 Local cultural adaptations/problems (e.g. <i>shifting cultivation, pastoralism, environmental vulnerability</i> )	4 Globally-identified problems (e.g. <i>global deforestation, anthropogenic climate change</i> )

Source: the author.



## N. CASTREE (1995) – THE PRODUCTION OF NATURE:

- it is not something fixed and unchanging
- process of producing goods for humans and exchange simultaneously transforms the physical fabric of material world *and* people's relationships to it
- capitalism turns landscapes, bodies, molecular structures of cells into marketable commodities

# THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF NATURE















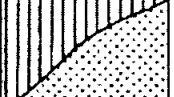
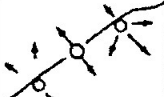












## 自然的社会构架

- Modernity and society-nature dualism (human vs physical geography) S/N seen as fundamental, unquestionable.
- 现代性和社会 - 自然二元论 (人vs自然地理) 社会/自然被看作是根本的, 不容质疑的
- But N is S and S is N. Nothing unnatural about humans or indeed cities. Counters ideologies of nature.
- 但是自然即社会, 社会即自然。人或城市没有什么不自然之说。对自然的意识形态的反驳。
- Focus shifts from N>S or S>N to who constructs what kinds of nature(s) to what ends and with what social and ecological effects. (Construction is both material and discursive)
- 焦点从自然>社会或社会>自然转换为谁出于什么目的建造了什么样的自然, 并且有着什么样的社会效益和生态效益。(建造既是实在的又是杂乱的)
- Critical social theory reveals how natures are made and can be remade – allows new forms of nature/environmental politics
- 批判社会理论揭示自然是如何创建的以及能怎样被重制 — 允许自然/环境政治出现新的形式。
- Two versions of SC argument: 1 nature can only be known through culture, 2 nature is increasingly engineered and produced for profit.
- 社会/文化论据的两个版本: 1.自然只能通过文化才能知道。2.为了利润, 自然越来越被改变并被生产。
- But nature not wholly social, biophysical processes at work
- 但是自然并不全是社会、生物物理过程在起作用。

Braun & Castree, 2001

### Typy chorém

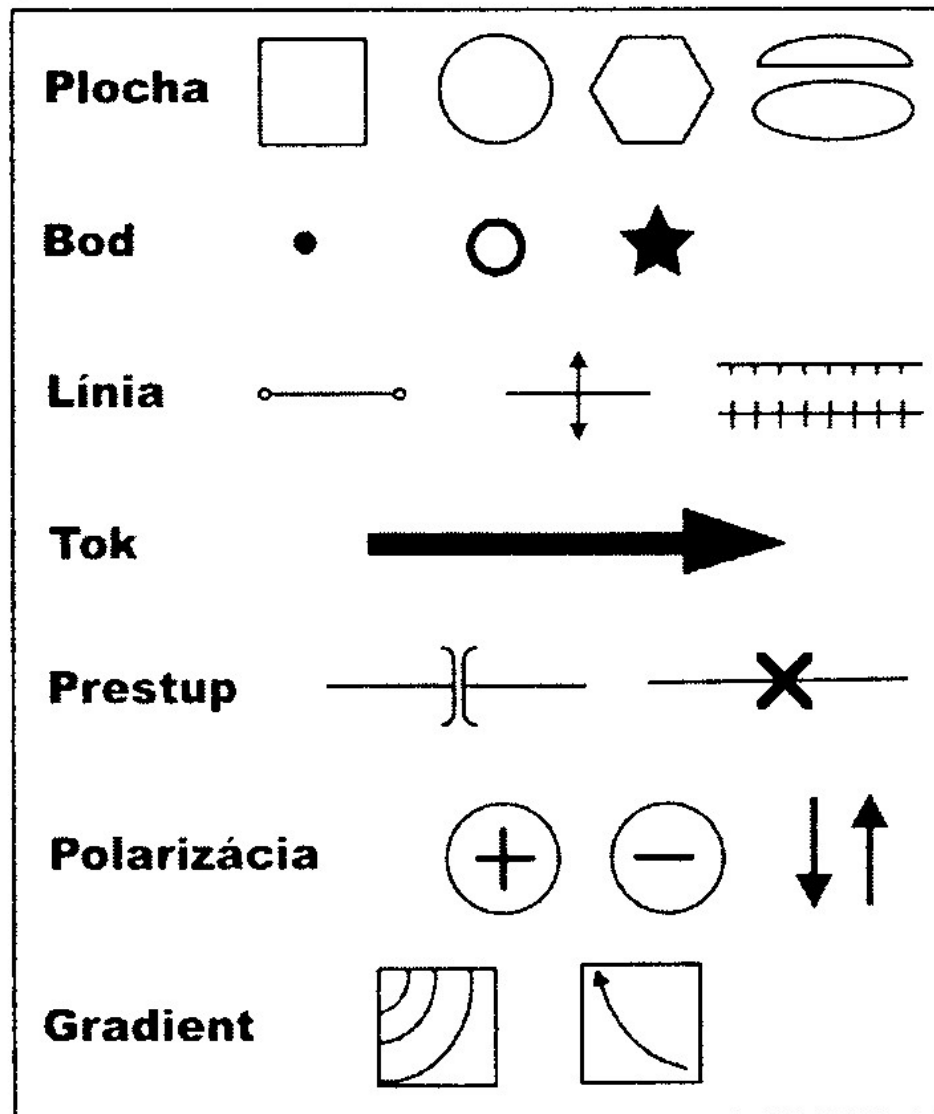
(upravené podľa R. Brunet, 1987)

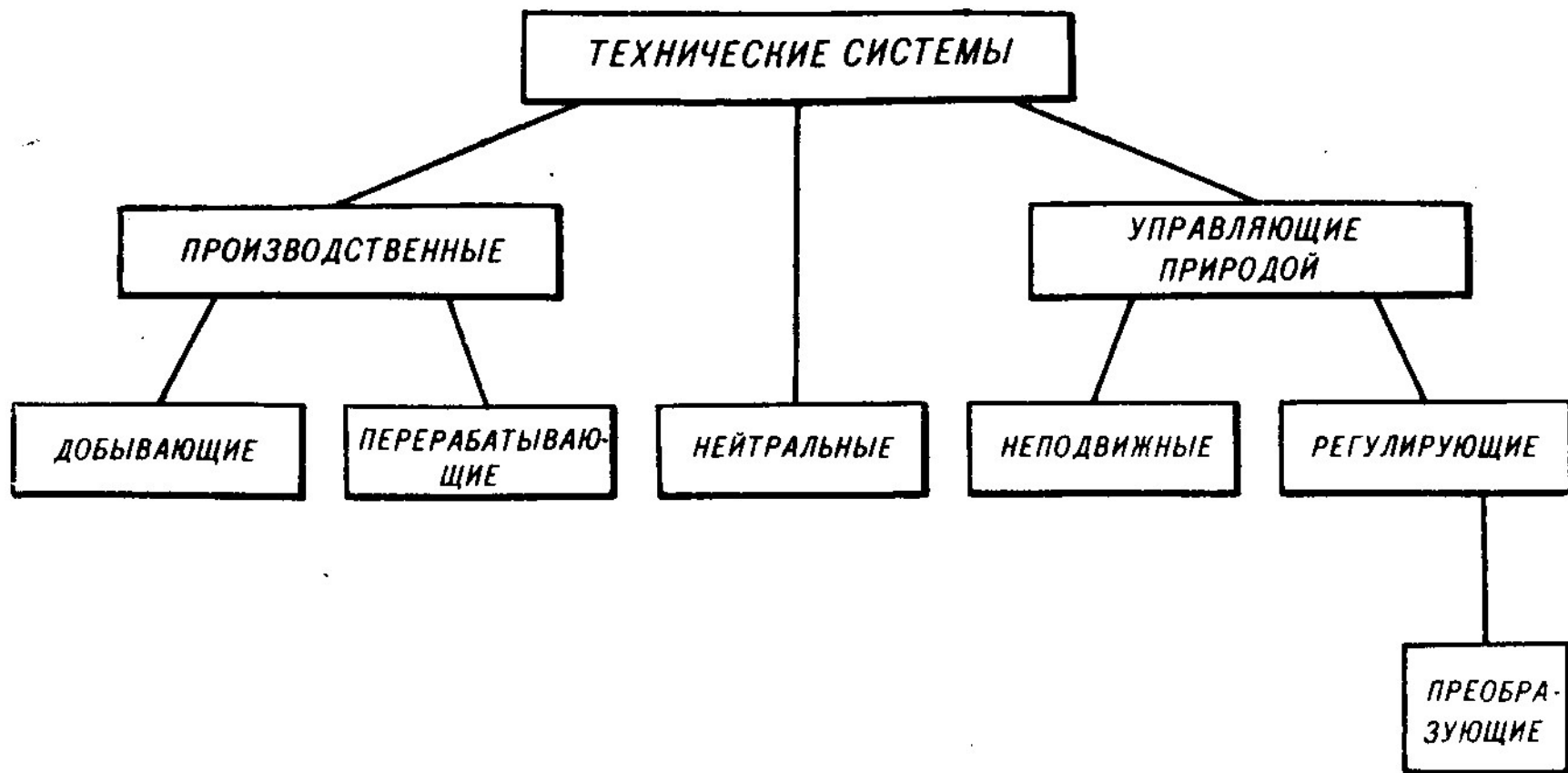
	<b>Bod</b>	<b>Línia</b>	<b>Plocha</b>	<b>Sieť</b>
<b>Charakter fragmentácie</b>				
	centrálnе mesto	administratívne hranice	štát, región	centrá, hranice a polygóny
<b>Charakter siete</b>				
	uzol, križovatka	dráhy komunikácie	plocha závlah, drenáže	graf
<b>Gravitáca</b>				
	centrá a satelity	linie izotropie orbity	gravitačné zóny	preferencia väzieb
<b>Kontakt</b>				
	bod prestupu, vstupu, výstupu	zlom, interfejs	priestor kontaktu	sieť kontaktu
<b>Tropizmus</b>				
	atraktor	línia predelu	trendy povrchu	disymetria
<b>Priestorová dynamika</b>				
	tendencia vývoja	osť propagácie	extenzia (regresia)	sieť zmien
<b>Hierarchia</b>				
	suburbánna hierarchia	vzťahy závislosti	podcelky	fragmentovaná sieť

# Osem základných znakov „exhumujúcich“ regionálny systém

## Základné znaky

(upravené podľa R. Brunet, 1990)





Р и с. 60. Классификация технических систем

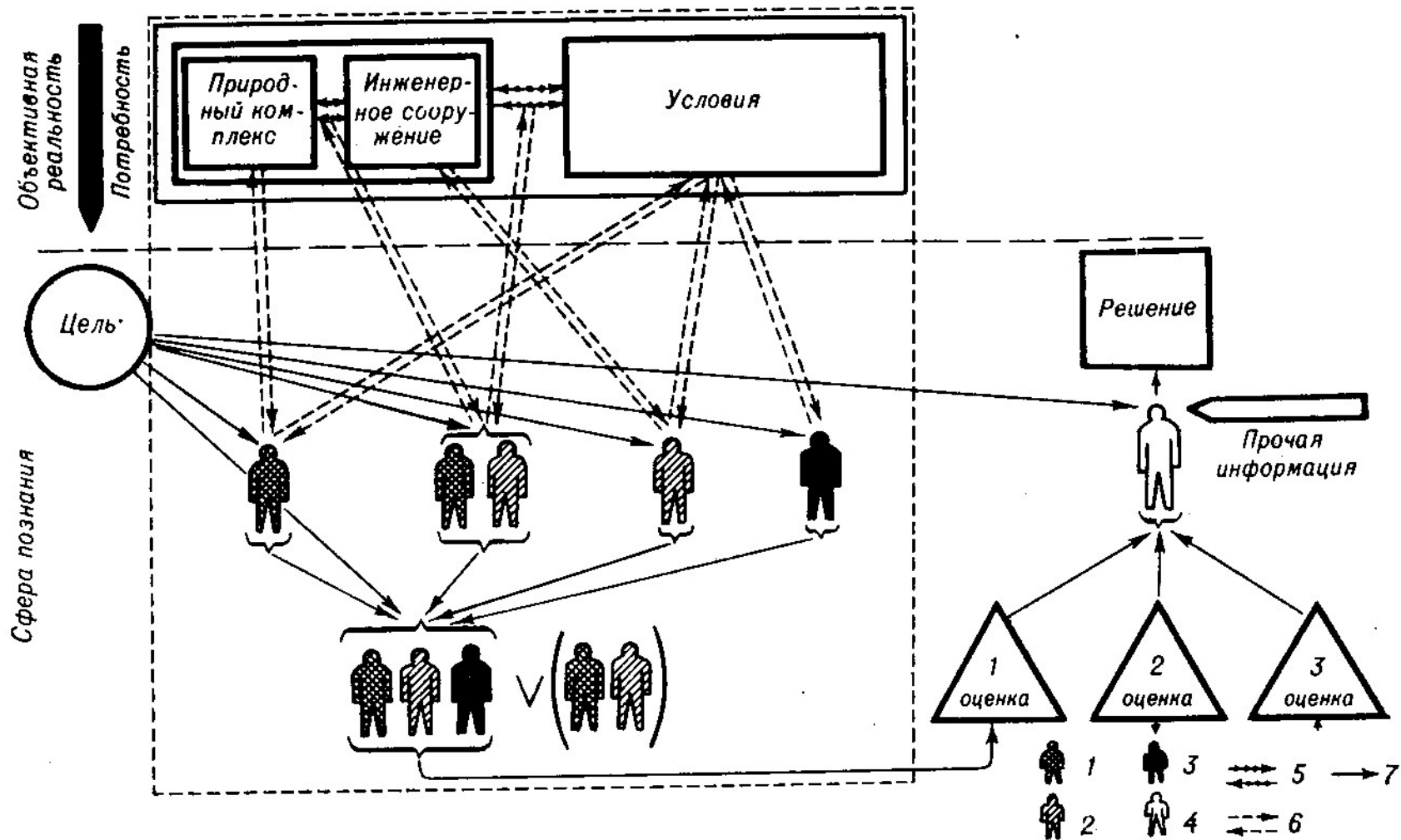
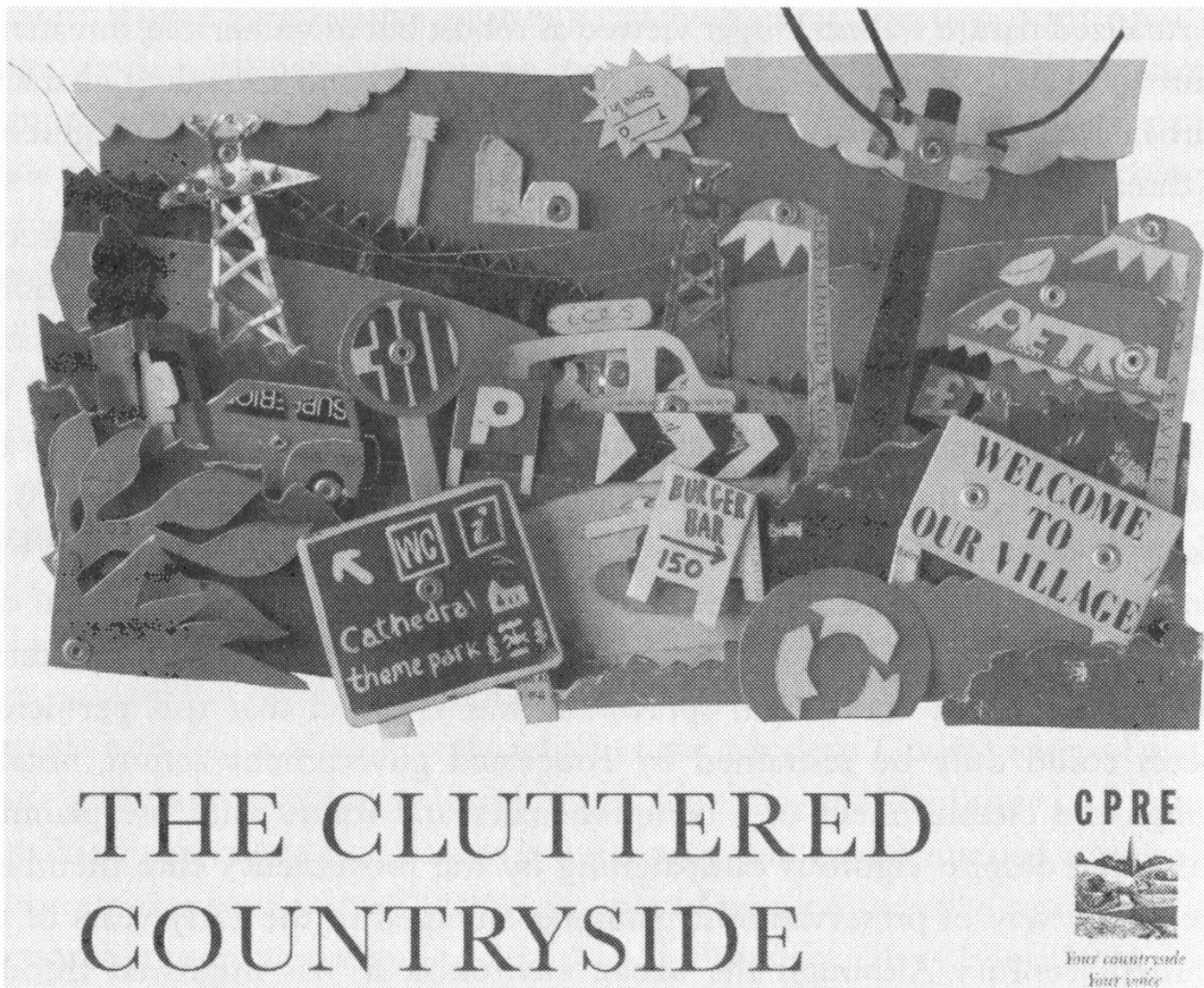


Рис. 62. Схема процесса получения оценок при проектировании природно-технической системы (по Куницыну и др., 1969).

1 — природовед (ландшафтовед и др.); 2 — инженер; 3: а — экономист, б — социолог, в — экономико-географ и др.; 4 — компетентный (коллективный) орган, принимающий решение; 5 — взаимодействие; 6 — пути получения преимущественно новых знаний; 7 — пути передачи преимущественно готовых знаний





**FIGURE 5.1** Contemporary concerns about the 'hybrid' character of the countryside are exemplified in the CPRE's 'cluttered countryside' campaign (Source: CPRE, 1996, reproduced courtesy of the Campaign to Protect Rural England)