

## Abstract

This thesis discusses issues of inner peripheries of Czechia. Inner periphery is an inland territory which leaves behind its surroundings in a specific way (for example economically). The first part of the thesis discusses selected theoretical and methodological concepts of the spatial polarisation research. In following empirical part, selected theoretical and methodological concepts are applied to model area of the Příbram region. On the basis of selected socioeconomic and positional characteristics problematic areas are identified. Consequently their development after 1989 is evaluated. In next parts of thesis, selected conditions for the development of four types of capital (natural, man-made, human and social capital) in the identified problematic areas and their relation to the spatial polarisation are evaluated.