

**UNIVERZITA KARLOVA**  
**Fakulta sociálních věd**  
**Institut mezinárodních studií**

**PROTOKOL O HODNOCENÍ DIPLOMOVÉ PRÁCE**  
**(Posudek oponenta)**

Práci předložil(a) student(ka): **Bc. Natálie Jančíková**

Název práce: **The impact of the COVID-19 crisis on meeting the objectives of the EU's Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025 in the Czech Republic and Austria**

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Oponoval (u externích oponentů uveďte též adresu a funkci v rámci instituce): Dr. Paul Bauer

1. OBSAH A CÍL PRÁCE (stručná informace o práci, formulace cíle):

The thesis investigates the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025 in Austria and Czechia. Specific attention is paid on the strategy's developed in both countries fight and prevent domestic violence on women, gender based economic inequality, and gender stereotypes.

2. VĚCNÉ ZPRACOVÁNÍ (náročnost, tvůrčí přístup, argumentace, logická struktura, teoretické a metodologické ukotvení, práce s prameny a literaturou, vhodnost příloh apod.):

The work draws mainly on Sylvia Walby's theory of gender regimes to contextualize the way Austria and the Czech Republic have been answering to the consequences of the covid 19 pandemic on domestic violence on women and economic inequalities. The author assumes that the differences between the two countries are linked to the fact that Austria and the Czech Republic have distinctive understanding of liberal democratic regime: as Austria is leaning toward a more social democratic regime and the Czech Republic following the pattern of a neoliberal governance. This assumption is interesting and helps to decipher partly the reasons why Austria has taken better action to response to increased needs during the pandemic.

The author makes an extensive use of quantitative sources taken from the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE). The data are further illustrated by first-hand information gathered during interviews with actors involved in fighting against domestic violence and helping victims.

The author tries to apply the domains developed by EIGE to the Walby's institutional domains, as the author believe that the Gender Equality Index follows partly the Walby's proposed indicator by domain of observation.

The work is organized following a logical structure that contextualized the European implementation of tools and procedures aiming at preventing violence on women, helping victims, and providing legal advice to punish perpetrators. Further, the work discusses the differences between Austria and Czech Republic in their improvement and deficit to address those challenges following various domains of observation (economic, domestic and public).

3. FORMÁLNÍ A JAZYKOVÉ ZPRACOVÁNÍ (jazykový projev, správnost citace a odkazů na literaturu, grafická úprava, formální náležitosti práce apod.):

As I am not an English native speaker, I won't comment on the style, but saying that text is clear and easy to read. Some formal mistakes are present in the text but that never affect the reading.

4. STRUČNÝ KOMENTÁŘ HODNOTITELE (celkový dojem z diplomové práce, silné a slabé stránky, originalita myšlenek, naplnění cíle apod.):

My general impression is very good. I particularly appreciated the quality of the state of the art. The theoretical anchorage, the chosen methodological procedures and the use of data follows a very good standard for a master thesis. To only weak aspect of the work is that the author makes assumptions that are clearly observable through a preliminary observation of the research field without discussing the very nature of the relation between the political regime (neoliberal vs social democratic) and the way countries are dealing with domestic violence on women and gender inequalities.

5. OTÁZKY A PŘIPOMÍNKY DOPORUČENÉ K BLIŽŠÍMU VYSVĚTLENÍ PŘI OBHAJOBĚ (jedna až tři):

According to your study, the type of political regime seems to play a determinant role in the difference between Austria and Czech Republic. How do you explain that a neoliberal political leaning regime is less efficient to address gender inequalities and domestic violence than a more social democratic governing model?

A small remark: the US and GB, for instance, can also be considered as countries leaning toward a neoliberal governance. However, the countries are situated much higher in the Gender Equality Index than Czech Republic. *A contrario*, Poland has followed a strong social policy during the last decade but was not able to improve in the ranking. Do you think that the type of regime is a sufficient indicator to understand why the Czech Republic has a low scoring in the EIGE? If not, what kind of other elements might explain the ranking of the Czech Republic?

6. DOPORUČENÍ / NEDOPORUČENÍ K OBHAJOBĚ A NAVRHOVANÁ ZNÁMKA

(A a B výborně, C a D velmi dobře, E dobře, F nevyhověl): I commend the author for the quality of her work and recommend the grade **A!**

Datum: 11.6.2023

Podpis: Paul Bauer

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Pozn.: Hodnocení píše k jednotlivým bodům, pokud nepíšete v textovém editoru, použijte při nedostatku místa zadní stranu nebo příložený list. V hodnocení práce se pokuste oddělit ty její nedostatky, které jsou, podle vašeho mínění, obhajobou neodstranitelné (např. chybí kritické zhodnocení pramenů a literatury), od těch věcí, které student může dobrou obhajobou napravit; poměr těchto dvou položek berte prosím v úvahu při stanovení konečné známky.