Abstract

The bachelor thesis focuses on the phenomenon of visual pollution and its presence in the Republic of India, in the National Capital Territory of Delhi, in New Delhi, the capital, and in the Czech Republic and its capital, especially in Historic Centre of Prague. First, the space where visual pollution takes place and which could be mostly described as public, is defined by four perspectives based on its different functions and structures. Thereafter, the phenomenon of visual pollution is described both through the broad spectrum of its causes and through the processes of perception and cognition and the aesthetic evaluation of the environment that arises from these psychological processes. The subsequent part is dedicated to the consequences of the presence of visual pollution in public space, especially to the psychological ones. The practical part of this thesis is dedicated to the analysis of legislation and real status quo of the presence of visual pollution and the variety of its sources in examined states and especially at the level of particular municipalities. First, the legislation is analysed concerning visual pollution itself and its manifestations at the level of state units. Thereafter, the specific legislative implementations of visual pollution and its primary sources are identified and described at the national but also at local levels in case of Prague Historic Centre and Capital Territory Delhi, especially New Delhi. In addition to the legislative approach, the thesis also focuses on the actual state of contamination of examined locations and on the extent to which this condition correlates with the aforementioned legislative regulations. In its final part, the thesis contains a comparison of two legislative approaches of cities with immensely different cultural background, and the comparison of the real presence of visual pollution in particular cities which is based on the method of visual sociology.