

The purpose of this thesis (Radio in the Netherlands) was to compare the radio broadcasting systems in the Czech Republic and in the Netherlands, specifically in the relation to broadcasting for specific groups of population. Radio in the Netherlands is divided into four chapters. Chapter I presents the history of broadcasting in the Netherlands.

The Dutch and the Czech radio broadcasting have a different history and structure, which reflects in the public broadcasting for specific groups as well as for the majority. The Dutch public service radio started with broadcasting for several divided groups of the society due to the splitting of the Dutch society into separate groups in the 20th century. Publieke Omroep of the 21st century attempts to integrate the society better through integration of all groups of the Dutch society within its broadcasting (programs for Moslems as well as Hindus and Catholics, news in Arabic and Turkish) as well as through universal programs of the organization NOS. Publieke Omroep states as its main goal to represent all parts of the society. This issue is also thoroughly described in the media laws. Targeting specific groups of population - however with varying success with the listeners - is possible thanks to the system of funding of the Public Broadcaster, the strong position of the ministry of education, culture and science within the public broadcasting, the structure and tradition of the Dutch public service media. Compared to the plurality of Publieke Omroep, the Czech Radio seems rather as monolithic institution whose plurality is not stressed either in the broadcasting or in the laws. This might be a result of different structure of both societies - Czech Republic having only 2,7 high percentage of foreigners compared to over nine percent in the Netherlands and homogeneous religious character.