

## Abstract

The thesis deals with the media presentation of world slums in the Czech environment throughout 2010–2017. According to the latest estimates, more than one billion people live in slums today. It is safe to assume that the population in these slums will grow in the next decades. Most slums are located in the urban areas of developing states, which have higher urbanisation rates compared to the more developed countries. Slums are crowded places in cities where the residents live in substandard conditions that includes lack of drinking water, poor sanitation, lack of sewerage and health care and so on. The thesis focuses on the media coverage of five slums (Kibera, Dharavi, Khayelitsha, Ciudad Neza and Orangi Town), which rank among the biggest in the world.

The work briefly summarizes the social construction of reality theory according to T. Berger and P. L. Luckmann, the media construct of reality and news value. It explains the concepts of *slum*, *developing country*, *urbanisation*, and the *refugee crisis*. It examines the texts by combining quantitative and qualitative content analysis. Quantitative content analysis is based on three research questions and six hypotheses. Newton Media database used for the research provided relevant contributions from newspapers, magazines and their internet mutations, web portals of public media and commercial television. The output of the work is the presentation of the data obtained from the research.

The quantitative content analysis is followed by qualitative content analysis of a smaller number of samples using the entrenched theory. It is possible to create a thematic analysis and to develop concepts within the subject of the examined issue. The analysis is systematic, but at the same time flexible enough to be complemented during the research. Qualitative research answers the question how the Czech media present slums. It also notices whether certain characteristics are assigned to individual slums.

During the period under investigation, Europe faced increased migration, so the thesis also determines whether there has been a shift after 2015 in the Czech media slum coverage. At the same time, the paper examines what other factors affect the media presentation of slums.