

Abstract

The thesis deals with the problem of the influence that parents have on the integration of Vietnamese children into the Czech society. Immigration strategy for majority of Vietnamese residing in Czech Republic is not any more based on sacrificing their lives for material profit and the vision of the return to homeland. The author observes the tendency of Vietnamese immigrants to build appropriate conditions for permanent residence in Czech Republic and to raise their children there. Being the offspring of Vietnamese immigrants, that is actively integrating into Czech society and creating the bridge between relatively separated minority and majority. The whole work is based on case study of a group of Vietnamese immigrants, more precisely of the immigrants of second generation, who find themselves between two separate cultural units – the Czech majority, and Vietnamese community, represented by their parents. The main topic examined in the thesis is the influence that education has on children's integration into Czech society and on the process of forming their cultural and social identity. Identity of young Vietnamese is being formed by ascription and eventually by playing social roles. The author bases the work on the theoretical concepts, as acculturation strategies, identity, identification and socialization, as well as on researches already made on topic of Vietnamese immigrants residing in the Czech Republic, particularly in Prague. The theoretic concepts were supported by the qualitative research carried out by semi-structured interviews. Another main topic, studied in detail is the education practice that plays essential role in the parents' influence on their children's integration. The parents raise their children by the patterns of Vietnamese ethic by trying to implant the moral basics of the traditional Vietnamese society. However, the children differentiate themselves from principles of Czech society by following the strict rules and the process of their integration is limited. The author arrive to conclusion, that despite the fact that the immigrants of second generation are facing different requirements – posed by their parents and the Czech society, Vietnamese youth achieve to maintain the contact with heritage Vietnamese culture and to engage with Czech society at the same time. This acculturation strategy is regarded as integration.