

## **Abstract- We and They in the perspective of society and law**

This work reflects the attitude and perception of a Czech majority towards two different minorities i.e. Vietnamese and Roma. The main goal of this thesis is to describe the cultural aspects and specific values of these two minorities, to present an overview of factors that influence the way the majority and minority interact and live together. These factors are based either on legislation or on social psychological or sociological phenomena of these interactions. This work also tries to offer an answer to the questions regarding the causes of differences between these two minorities in the living together with the majority and if it is similar to the situation somewhere else in the world. Attention is also given to the role of law in facing these issues and solving the problems that arise for these minorities and if it is desirable and realistic to regulate the attitudes of minorities and majority towards each other. The main conclusion is that Roma and Vietnamese differ from each other in many aspects and the factors influencing their relations with the majority are very complex. There exist huge differences in perception and attitudes towards these two minorities in Czech Republic. Roma and Vietnamese have a different history, differ by lifestyle and show cultural and personal values that are specific for their group. Some of the characteristics of the Vietnamese are more compatible with the values of the majority and therefore they are easier accepted. The key factors seem to be the participation of the minority on the labour market, education and active participation of representatives of this minority in public sphere and public policy and pushing through their interests. Considering this, Vietnamese are in much better position than Roma. Another factor that plays a role in the relationship with the majority are the value specifics of this group, but Roma unlike Vietnamese have to face social exclusion, structural discrimination and a latent racism from the majority. Law cannot regulate prejudices and attitudes of people. To achieve the integration of these groups it is necessary to change the thinking of both the majority and minorities and to achieve this, an inner motivation and personal incentive is needed. The law can implement such actions towards social inclusion, specifically the actions of positive discrimination. Such actions would have to be massive, long term and financially demanding. However, in the present days there is no sufficient support; neither between members of majority, nor between political representatives. The possible initiator could be the mobilisation of Roma, but that will be a security threat for the state.

**Keywords:** Roma, Vietnamese, discrimination, social exclusion, cultural conflict, inclusive society