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Abstract of the Bachelor Thesis

***Motivation of Vietnamese Moving to
The Czech Republic***

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Summary

With the large number of Vietnamese recorded coming to the Czech Republic every year, the Vietnamese have established their own community in the Czech Republic during the last 65 years; therefore, this thesis has conducted research about the motivation of the Vietnamese moving to the heart of Europe. With the focus on which part of the brain plays an essential role in making decisions, operant conditioning as well as motivation theories including content and process theory, the research not only provides historical, economic, educational, political, and international relation information but also analyzes them basing on psychological aspect. After the end of World War II until the split of Czechoslovakia, most of the Vietnamese came to the Czech land due to the external factors which were international aid and bilateral exchange program between two Communist countries. After 1993, Vietnamese people decide to go to the Czech Republic with different motivations or drives to achieve their own goals which are influenced by internal and external factors. Six typical flows of Vietnamese moving to the Czech Republic can be observed. Each is based on their own needs, desires, goals in life, and their cognitive thoughts about how much they value their goals. In order to have a vision of the research all together, eight interviews with the Vietnamese who migrated were carried out. As the result, as the psychological theories were applied, it is found out that financial incentives, self-actualizing drives, cooperative needs, and bonding needs were the key to open the motivation door of the Vietnamese to come and establish a better future for their families and children.

Keywords: psychology, motivation, Vietnam, Vietnamese, Czech Republic, Czech, immigrants

Objectives of the Thesis

The objective of this thesis is to study the motivations and behavior of different flows of Vietnamese people coming to Czechoslovakia (1950-1993) and the Czech Republic from 1993 till now as well as the Vietnamese living in the Czech Republic. Its fundamental focus is on the mind of Vietnamese people to explain the motives behind why the Vietnamese are among the largest minorities in the Czech Republic. The thesis also aims to answer why some Vietnamese people turn to crime whereas others are considered to be hard working and earn a positive reputation among Czechs. To a greater extent, the objective is to study the integration of Vietnamese migrants into the Czech Republic as well as the relationships between them; thus, its greatest concern is to connect the minds of two races, two communities, two societies, and two nations.

Methodology

This thesis was the studying result of different books, scientific papers, newspapers, and online sources of Psychology, History, Economics, Politics, Education, and International Relation between the Czech Republic and Vietnam. It was generally based upon four methods which were analysis, deduction, induction, and synthesis. Also, both qualitative and quantitative methods were applied. Observation and Interview were conducted as eight participants of Vietnamese nationality were chosen basing on different ages, genders, and occupations. On the other hand, quantitative method with the application of Excel was also implemented in the analyzing process of Czech and Vietnamese economies according to statistical data on Czech Statistical Office, Vietnam General Statistic Office, World Bank, and World Macroeconomic Research.

Discussion

Vietnam- a Southeast Asian country which went through a period of devastating War- is trying harder to improve and develop the economy, education, and society than ever before; on the other hand, the Czech Republic is a Central European country with developed economy, high living standard, and prestigious traditional education. The Czech Republic has been observed to be a place serving as a solid base for a large flow of Vietnamese people. Throughout the thesis, there are several key points stated as follow:

The movements of Vietnamese people coming to the Czech Republic are categorized into two periods: from 1950-1993 and 1993 onward. During the Vietnam War period, it was mainly the bilateral agreement and international aid (non-subjective reasons) that brought Vietnamese people to Czechoslovakia. Vietnam at that time was in need of self-actualizers to contribute to the recovery and development of the country.

After the split of Czechoslovakia, it has been observed six typical flows of Vietnamese move to the Czech Republic: returning workers and students, small businessmen and traders, labor migrants, illegal labor, students, and diplomats. The drives behind the act are the unconscious and the cognitive (conscious) process. They contribute to the formation of the two main motivations: intrinsic and extrinsic motivation, which in turn create a motor for Vietnamese people to pursue the financial factor, education, collaboration, and international relation.

Deep down in the brain, it is the primary needs that automatically lead each individual to work on the secondary need, which is financial incentive- an external reward. That is, a large number of Vietnamese is involved in doing small businesses; on the other hand, some work in Czech factories, yet, some got trapped in crime. These illegal workers mostly come from the rural areas in Vietnam where education is a matter of access; hence, they are tricked by intermediaries. With the idea from the past that rules could be broken and violated, they tend to be unorganized and careless about their behaviors. Most of Vietnamese labors come to the Czech Republic partly due to the collective unconscious since their ancestors involved in agriculture and partly due to social

persuasion or social modelling. However, whatever the work is, they all expect their jobs to have the highest potential of financial satisfaction.

Vietnamese students who come to study in the Czech Republic are considered to be intrinsically motivated. They desire to self-actualize and satisfy self-esteem needs. Some of them receive scholarships- a positive reinforcement- an extrinsic motivation. The extrinsic motivation also drives a large number of them to obtain a degree in the Czech Republic in order to have a job with satisfying level of salary.

Moreover, another motivation is observed among Vietnamese diplomats who are regarded to have goal- internalization. They are here to cooperate, look beyond their own needs for a further strengthening relationship between the Czech Republic and Vietnam (transcendence needs).

The Vietnamese cultural perspective are mostly collectivism and family-oriented. They share, unite, and cooperate for a mutual benefit, above all, to fill in existence needs and relatedness needs. With their own expectancy in life, their self-concepts and skills available as well as subjective value of their goals, they strive for positive reinforcement which is mainly financial incentives. Vietnamese community in the Czech Republic is extremely diligent with the habit of working nonstop. The higher the expectation of receiving rewards, the harder they work for it. Whether the idea is to legally or illegally make a living or to study, they expect, set goals, value their goals, and work hard to achieve them. In short, the ultimate goal of Vietnamese people moving to the Czech Republic is for their own growth needs, growth needs for their children, and a better life for their families.

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