

Abstract:

In the period between the years 2006 and 2008, a significant increase in the migration of Mongolians to the Czech Republic could be seen. The Mongolians came to the Czech Republic mainly through formal and informal intermediary agencies and most of them worked as unskilled labor. With a few exceptions, they originally arrived to the CR with work and residence permits, yet a large part of them lost their permits during their first two years of stay. Even those who managed to live and work in the CR legally faced frequent violations of their rights. The research on Mongolian migration presented in this doctoral thesis was carried out as a case study. By looking at this specific problem area, fundamental problems posed for Mongolian migrants by the set-up of the Czech migration and integration policies could be analyzed. This work does not address these policies only and the ways they are set up, but also the manner of implementation and the specific impact of these policies on the life of the monitored migrants. It shows that major problems in the way migration policy is set up and regulated are encountered already by the visa applicants still in Mongolia. The results of the research also show that Czech migration policies put a large part of the Mongolian respondents into positions of dependency on their employers, clients or job agents or intermediaries. This fact made it virtually impossible for them to make any decisions regarding their lives on their own. Towards its end, the thesis features a discussion on what led to the documented and highly unsatisfactory situation of the Mongolian migrants. The conclusions focus on the vital influence of economic interests over migration, the absence of measures that would ensure the access of migrants to their rights, and the problematic issues related to the implementation of the migration and integration policies.