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NOTIONS OF MIGRANT WORKERS TO INDUSTRIAL ZONES IN BACNINH PROVINCE OF VIETNAM

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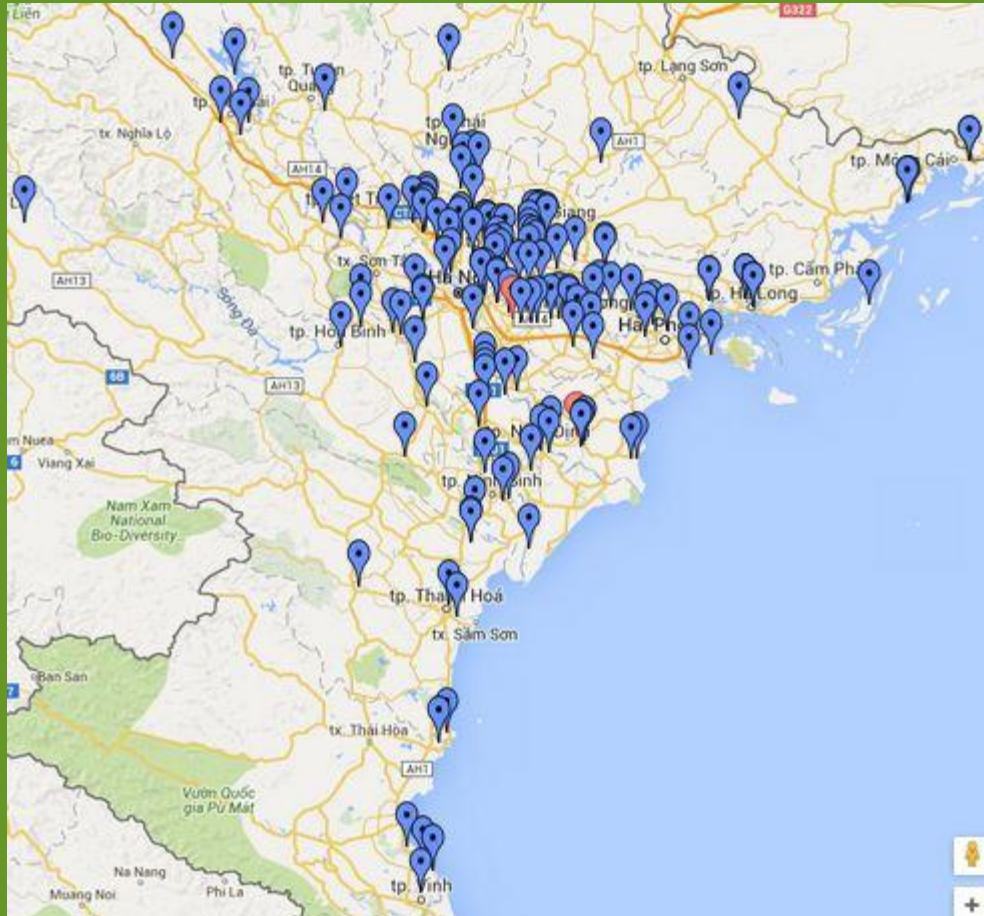
Introduction



- Debates on migration and development have never ended.
- Numerous industrial zones have been established in developing countries, but they were not considered as exploitative and degrading places
- It is still lack of literatures that deliver discussions on why the domestic migrants leave their home to industrial zones



Introduction (cont)



- Distribution of Industrial zones in the North of Vietnam



Introduction (cont)



Provinces	Number of IZs	Area (ha)	Labor	
			Total	Migration rate
Ha noi	14	3.499,9		
Bac Ninh	15	6.393,6	129.423	65%
Hai Duong	11	2.570,5	63.000	35%
Vinh Phuc	20	7.259,2	37.000	70%
Hai Phong	5	2.629,3		
Ha Nam	2	433,8		
Quang Ninh	4	960,9		
Hung Yen	5	930,8		
Bac Giang	5	1.766,0		



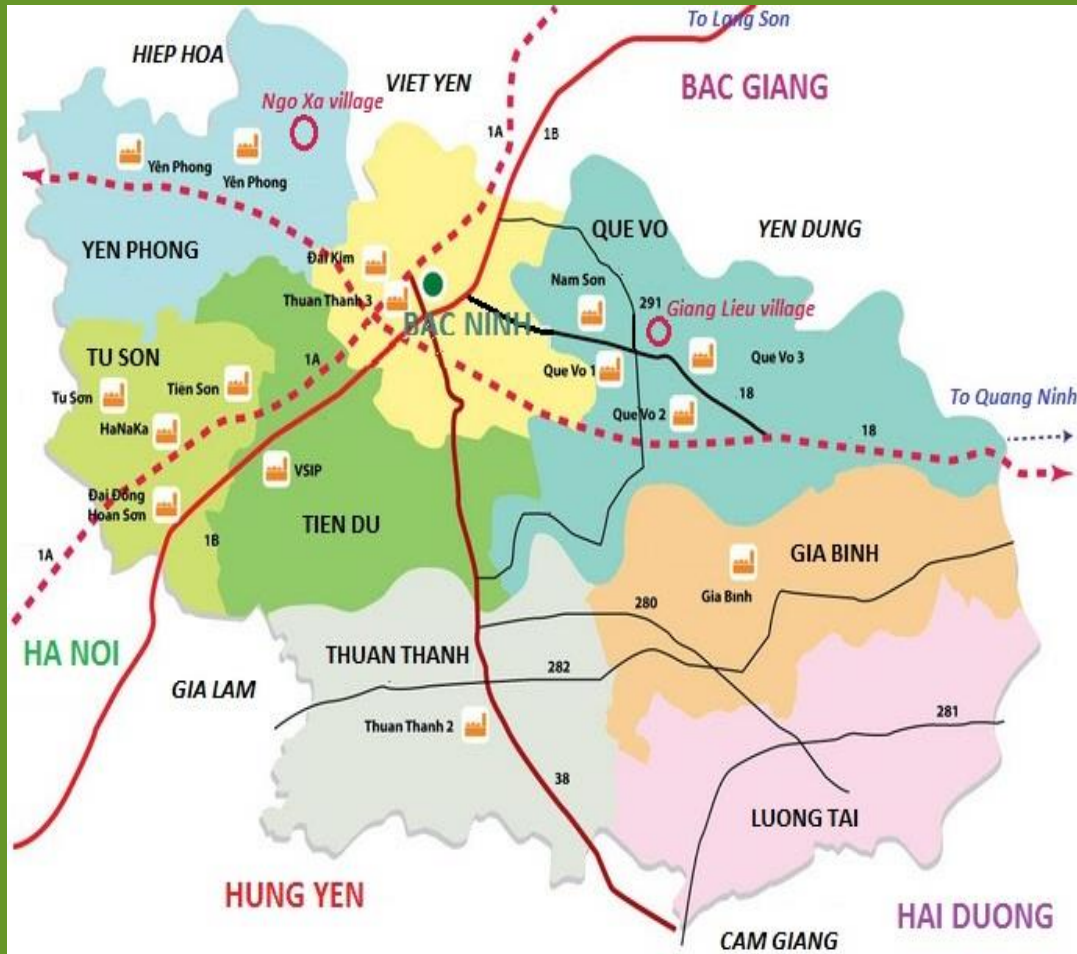
Research question



- Why do rural labors migrate to industrial zones?



Study site and Data collection



- Survey: 190 migrants
- Phuong Lieu village, Que Vo district: 92
- Ngo Xa village, Yen Phong district: 98
- In-depth interview: 20 migrants



Findings and discussions



- Migrant workers in industrial zones is a major reallocation of labor within provinces of Vietnam
- Industrial zones can be considered as the first entrance to labor market of rural labors

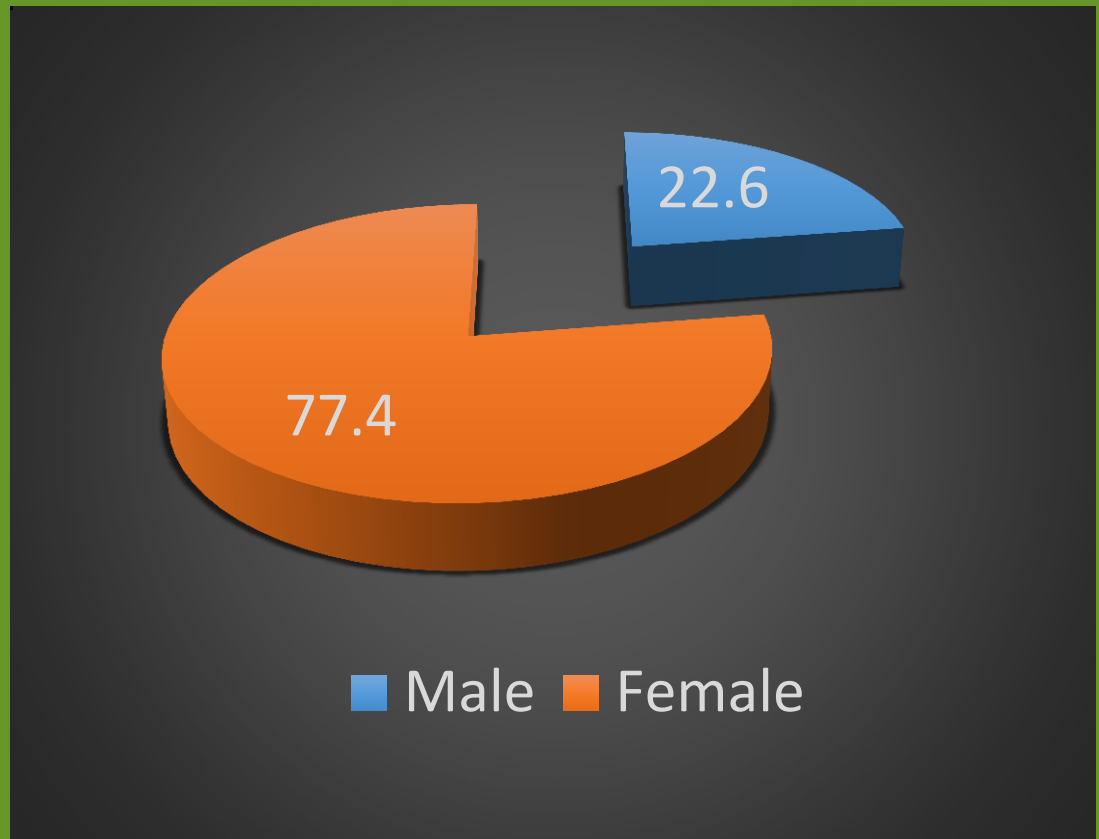
		Frequency	Percentage
Age	Median	23.0	
	N	190	
Original area	City	1	0.5
	District town	12	6.3
	Rural area	177	93.2
	N	190	100.0



Findings and discussions



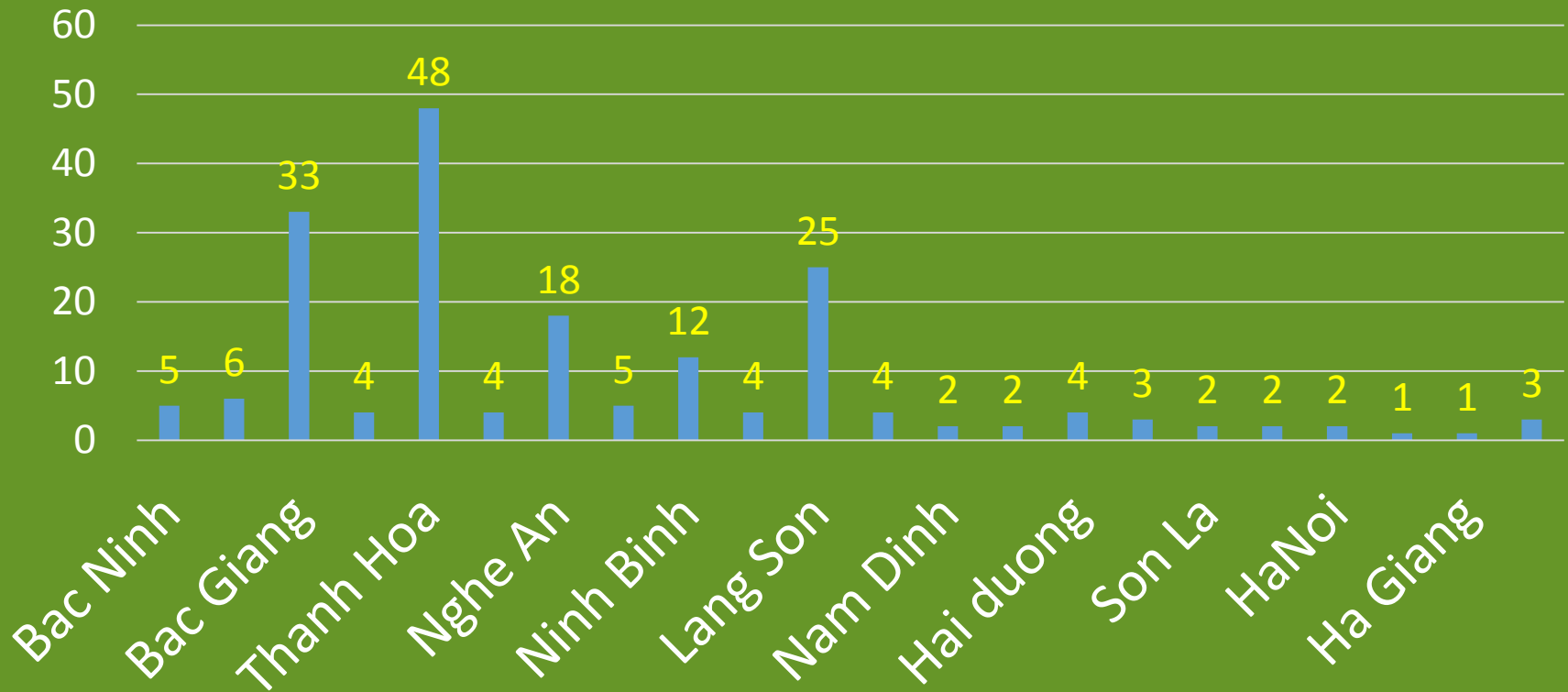
- It is the dominant of woman in light industries that mostly appeared in industrial zones



Findings and discussions



- Migrant workers are more inter province because of the development of infrastructure



Findings and discussions



- Migrant workers in industrial zones are driven by the lack of non-farm employment at the areas of origin. The expansion of market economy in Vietnam drives everyday expenditures of young people in rural areas to be highly fulfilled by cash that hard to archive by agriculture production, but by wage employments in industrial zones



Findings and discussions



	Frequency	Percent
Have no industrial zone/factory	102	53.7
Have industrial zone, but not looking for jobs in the zone	72	37.9
Have industrial zone, looking for jobs, but not work in the zone	16	8.4
Total	190	100.0
Looking for non-farm jobs (in and outside the zone)	35	18.4
Not looking for non- farm job (in and outside the zone)	155	81.6
Total	190	100.0



Findings and discussions



- The decision to migrate to industrial zones in Bac Ninh has not been impacted by the economic status of the household in the areas of origin



Findings and discussions



HH status before migration		Main Livelihood Activities			Total
		Cultivation	Husbandry	Nonfarm	
Well off	Count	5	0	7	12
	% within Livelihood	5.3	0	11.1	6.3
Average	Count	69	27	43	139
	% within Livelihood	73.4	81.8	68.3	73.2
Poor	Count	20	6	13	39
	% within Livelihood	21.3	18.2	20.6	20.5
Total	Count	94	33	63	190
	% within HHstatus	49.5	17.4	33.2	100
	% within Livelihood	100	100	100	100



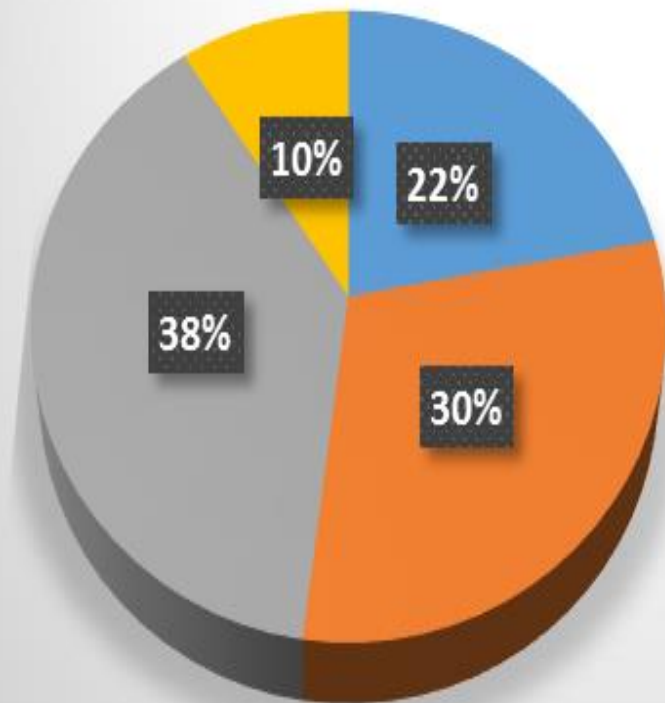
Findings and discussions



- Based on social network formed by friends or relatives before the migration, rural labors accessed to the industrial zones in Bac Ninh without cost which is impossible in the areas of origin



Findings and discussions



- Recruited by enterprise at areas of origin
- Introduced by relatives
- Introduced by friends
- Searched by migrants themselves



Conclusion



- The industrial zones in Bac Ninh seem to benefit for woman rather than man, but it might not to once who getting older. Migrating to the zones more or less contributes for labor reallocating from rural areas. But, it might challenge the return of migrants while employment creation of the industrial zones is just for a certain age of labor.
- The feminization dominant created by the zones has also put a pressure on improving non-work environment for women who are young and leaving parental home



Conclusion (cont)



- Economic status of the household before the migration is not considered clearly as push factor. Rural labors are more to be pushed by the demands on cash for everyday expenditures due to the lack of none farm employment in the areas of origin
- Social networks and recruitment requirements plays as factor that pull rural labor out of the home village



Thanks for your attention!

