

Migration: Access from theory and practice issues of Viet Nam

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Abstract

Migration is the movement of population from one territorial unit to another, in order to establish a new place of residence within a certain period of time. The development history of Vietnam shows that the migration process of people takes place in different stages, in different regions and localities. This article focuses on analyzing the theoretical issues of migration and the reality migration of Vietnam in history; migration in the period of industrialization and innovation. The research methods used include: method of document analysis; professional method; synthetic method. Research results show that, in the process of development, people migrate due to different reasons. In the current period, in rural areas and ethnic minority areas, the number of people moving is more. The problem is to create suitable jobs for workers and ensure sustainable livelihoods for people, while stabilizing and improving the quality of the population.

Keywords: Migrate, Migration, Immigration, Industrialization, Vietnam.

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I. Introduction

The development history of the country shows that the migration process of people takes place in many different stages, in different regions and localities, including spontaneous migration and migrate according to the guidelines and policies of the Party and State.

In the period of industrialization, the trend of migration and labor mobility is increasing. It can be seen that migrant workers have contributed to creating livelihoods, increasing incomes and reducing multidimensional poverty. Migration trends have causes at the departure and attractions from the destination.

The problem is that it is necessary to have solutions, orientations and policies suitable to regional conditions and each ethnic group to solve the problem of effective migration in the process of industrialization and modernization of the country.

II. Methods

To obtain the research results in this article, the author has used specific, appropriate and meaningful scientific research methods:

*** Methods of collecting and processing data**

The group of authors has selectively collected many documents, data, research topics and projects at all levels related to the field of migration. The database for research is systematized, sorted and updated according to the research contents of the topic and fully and accurately identified cited sources.

*** Professional method**

During the research, the authors exchanged information and consulted with scientists in the fields of geography and sociology such as: emigration, immigration, and emigration nationwide as well as by region, locality and different subjects.

*** Analytical and synthesis method**

On the basis of the collected data, the authors conducted a synthesis and analysis of the current situation of migration in Vietnam in the history and in the current period, especially the period of industrialization - modernization of the country.

III. Results

1. Theory of migration

*** Concept**

+ *In the broad meaning:* Migration is any movement of people in a space at a certain time [6].

+ *In the narrow meaning*: Migration is the movement of population from one territorial unit to another, in order to establish a new place of residence in a certain period of time [6].

According to definition of the United Nations, migration is the movement of people from one territorial unit to another, in order to create a new place of residence within a certain period of time [2].

There are two components of a migration process, they are: emigration and immigration.

* *The immigration rate* is the ratio of the number of people immigrating to a territory during the year compared to the average population at the same time, in percent (%)

$$IR = \frac{I}{P} \times 100$$

In which, IR: immigration rate; I: number of immigrants to the region during the year; P: average population of the region during the year.

* *The emigration rate* is the relationship between the number of people who emigrated from a territory during the year compared with the average population at the same time, in percent (%) [2].

$$OR = \frac{O}{P} \times 100$$

In which, OR: emigration rate; O: number of people emigrating from the region during the year; P: average population of the region in the year

* *Real migration rate*: is determined by the difference between the immigration rate and the emigration rate.

$$NMR = IR - OR$$

In which, NMR: real migration rate; IR: immigration rate; OR: emigration rate

Correlation between the number of emigrants and immigrants in a year compared to the average population at the same time, unit in percent (%) according to the following formula [2]:

$$NMR = \frac{I - O}{P} \times 100$$

In which, NMR: mechanical increase rate; I: number of immigrants to the region during the year; O: number of emigrating from the region during the year; P: average population per year.

The main causes of population movements are the "gravitational and propulsive force" in the emigration and immigration regions, among other reasons. The reasons for being attracted to the immigrant areas are fertile land, rich resources, mild climate, favorable living environment; easy to find jobs, high income, good living conditions, prospects for improvement of life; better social environment. The other reasons that push people out of their residential areas are too difficult living conditions, low income, and difficulty finding a job; arable land is too little, infertile, there is no capital and technology to change occupations and improve living standards.

Migration is the movement of individuals and groups (family, clan, village), within the province, within the region or across the region; move from rural to urban, rural - rural, urban - rural, rural to industrial zones; cross-border migration...Can be spontaneous (free) or organized (planned). Migration trends of ethnic groups in Vietnam are placed in the context of innovation and industrialization, modernization and international integration, are governed by the general and specific laws of ethnic minority areas. In particular, the law of "gravitational and propulsive force" is a common factor explaining the cause of this phenomenon.

2. Migration flows of Vietnam in history

Throughout history, our country has often had migrations. The first migrations came from the birthplace of the Vietnamese people in the northern midlands, spread to the east and then to the south according to historical periods.

The first migration from the Ly - Tran dynasties had organized migrations to the midlands and mountains to build villages and plantations. In the Le dynasty, especially under Le Thanh Tong, the reclaiming and setting up of plantations continued to be promoted, mainly in the North.

During the Trinh - Nguyen wars, there were important migration flows from Dang Ngoai to Thuan Quang area to establish villages in the land that was still deserted at that time. At the end of the 16th century, the beginning of the 17th century, the first Vietnamese came to reclaim the Dong Nai - Gia Dinh area in the Southeast today.

The work of immigration and reclamation was carried out especially strongly under the Nguyen Dynasty, especially during the reign of King Tu Duc. The most typical example is the career of immigration and reclamation led by Nguyen Cong Tru. History books have recorded two migrations organized by him. The first time, he let his soldiers reclaim the land for farming, after it became a real field, he called for the people to disperse to settle down, establishing the Quang Yen area of Quang Ninh today. In the second migration, Nguyen Cong Tru recruited exiles to reclaim two districts of Tien Hai in Thai Binh and Kim Son and some communes in two districts of Hai Hau and Giao Thuy in Nam Dinh province today.

The land reclamation and establishment of hamlets in the Mekong Delta were carried out very early, around the 16th century, associated with the expansion of territorial sovereignty to the south of the country. An Giang, Ha Tien, and Ca Mau peninsulas were valued in the reclamation work, some canals dug during this time were Sap Thoai Ha canal, Vinh Te canal in Chau Doc area. The names of Nguyen Tri Phuong, Phan Thanh Gian and some others have been named for the canals to remember the merits in paving the way to reclaim the Mekong Delta today [1].

The second migration took place during the French colonial period. These are the migrations associated with the French colonialists exploiting colonial resources, establishing plantations, mining, building industrial facilities and developing urban networks.

Immediately after invading our country, the French colonialists focused on exploiting "Colonial Nam Ky" with the original purpose that "Nam Ky can and must become an agricultural colony". Within 50 years (1888 - 1930) here, 1800 km of important canals were dug, including canals to reclaim Dong Thap Muoi and the southwestern region of Hau river.

The large agricultural migration flows during this period were associated with the grazing work on plantations. Farmers in the Southeast region migrated to the lands of Hau Giang and the Southwest. Bac Ky farmers, mainly from the provinces of the Red River Delta to the plantations of the Southeast. And farmers in the Central Central and South Central provinces go to the plantations of the Western Highlands. Due to the high intensity of migration, in a period of 80 years, the population of the South increased by 2.8 times, while the population of the North increased by 2 times and the Central region increased by 1.5 times.

The second migration flow is associated with the mining, opening of roads, and construction of ports. The opening of the trans-Vietnam railway took place at the end of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century, contributing to promoting the movement of population from the North to the South, bringing people to mines and plantations in new lands. The formation of mining settlements is the basis for the initial formation of industrial and service urban areas.

Since the 30s of the twentieth century, Vietnam has also formed large urban areas such as Ha Noi, Hai Phong, Nam Dinh, Da Nang, Sai Gon... Thus, the second migration flow is associated with development industry and urban network formation.

In the second half of the twentieth century, Vietnam had migrations due to war and political changes. During the resistance war against the French colonialists, there were migrations and "evacuees" from the temporarily occupied areas to the free zones, forming a number of towns, temporary settlements and contributing to economic development, serving the career of resistance.

Peace was restored in 1954, in the spirit of the Geneva Agreement, the country was temporarily divided into two regions and started a new migration from North to South and from South to North.

During the destructive war of the US Air Force raiding the North, the evacuation of a large number of factories and schools to the countryside contributed to changing the socio-economic face in many rural areas.

During the period when the country was divided into two regions, in the South due to the impact of the war, there was prominent migration from the countryside to the cities, especially big cities like Sai Gon and Da Nang. After the country's reunification in 1975, there were also major migrations. It was a wave of "evacuees" to the US and some other countries of people closely related to the old regime.

The wave of migration in the late 1970s and early 1980s was related to the massive departure of tens of thousands of Chinese by land and sea. After the normalization of Vietnam-China relations, there was a wave of repatriation of "boat people", that is Vietnamese who crossed the sea to leave the country, and are now repatriated.

In conditions of peaceful to construct country, domestic migration flows are associated with the distribution of production forces throughout the country, and economic restructuring of territories. In 14 years (from 1960 to 1974) in the North, 384 thousand people went on business trips or were sent to the mountains to live and work. Among them, about 164 thousand people went to mountainous areas to reclaim and build new economic zones.

During 13 years (1976 - 1988), 3.6 million people were mobilized to build new economic zones. The large-scale migration areas are the Red River Delta, North Central Coast, South Central Coast. The regions that receive the most population are the Central Highlands, the Southeast, the Mekong River Delta, the mountainous areas and the Northern Midlands [1].

3. Migration in Vietnam in the period of industrialization

Industrialization in Vietnam is the process of transforming Vietnam's economy from relying on agriculture and crafts to mainly industrial machinery. In the past decades, industrialization - modernization has been a common development trend of many countries around the world. For Vietnam, along with the Doi Moi process, the implementation of guidelines on industrialization and modernization has made an important

contribution to the development process, bringing the country out of poverty and backwardness, improving people's living standards.

The 1999 and 2009 Census of population shows that due to the change in economic structure, migration flows also have certain changes. In the northern mountainous and midland regions, where immigration was more common, there is now an emigration phenomenon. The Red River Delta is the largest emigrant region in our country. Migration flows from the Red River Delta towards the Central Highlands, the Mekong River Delta and the Southeast. The North Central Coast is the second largest migration area, mainly towards the Central Highlands and the Southeast, the Central Highlands is the largest immigration area. Migration flows here are mainly to develop industrial crop production areas, especially coffee trees. The Southeast has also been a major area of immigration for many centuries. It is worth noting that up to 70% of the immigrants who came here poured into the cities, resulting in a rapid increase in the urban population.

After 10 years (1999 - 2009), the Central Highlands and the Southeast continue to be the places to attract a large population. Southeast, especially the Ho Chi Minh City has a large number of people coming to study and improve their skills. After completing their studies, they stay and work according to the recruitment needs of local agencies, organizations, companies and enterprises. The reason people come to the Central Highlands is different. The population density of the Central Highlands is still low, arable land is still abundant, which is a place to attract rural residents of the northern provinces to find arable land and agricultural production. The immigration rate of the Central Highlands decreased from 93 to 36 immigrants/1000 people (3.6%), that number of the Southeast and the Red River Delta increased, from 63 to 127 immigrants/1000 people (12.7%) and from 11 to 16 immigrants/1000 people (1.6%).

Regarding emigration, in the period 1999 - 2009, the two regions of the Red River Delta and the Southeast, there was a slight decrease in the emigration rate, from 21 to 18 emigrants/1000 people (1.8%) and from 14 down to 10 emigrants/1000 people (1%). The remaining four regions have their emigration rates increased from 1.5 to more than 3 times. The number that increased the most was in the Mekong River Delta (from 14 to 46 emigrants/1000 people). The lowest increase in the emigration rate, approximately 1.5 times, belongs to the Northern Midlands and Mountains and the Central Highlands.

In recent years, regions and localities with developed industries continue to have the highest migration rates:

Table 1. Net migration rate by region from 2015 to 2020

Unit: %

Numerical order	Vùng	2015	2020
1	Red River Delta	0	3,0
2	Northern Midlands and Mountains	- 1,9	- 6,3
3	North Central and Central Coast	- 1,8	- 6,2
4	Central Highlands	- 1,1	- 6,3
5	South East	9,7	18,7
6	Mekong River Delta	- 5,4	- 10,5

Source: [3]

In the period 2015-2020, the two regions with positive migration rates (+) are the Red River Delta and the Southeast, the remaining regions all have negative migration rates (-). According to data in 2020 [3], the provinces with high emigration rate are: Hau Giang (25.1%), Soc Trang (20.3%), Tra Vinh (22.3%), Lang Son (13.1%), Tuyen Quang (12%)....; The provinces with high immigration rates are: Binh Duong (62.7%), Bac Ninh (40.9%), Ho Chi Minh City (21.9%), Da Nang (13.7%), Dong Deer (12.2%), Can Tho (14.4%)...

The socio-economic impacts of migration are multifaceted, diverse and long-lasting, causing considerable population disturbance in all regions. The sustainable solution to the phenomenon of free migration from rural to urban areas as well as to the Central Highlands and Southeast regions is to eliminate poverty in rural areas, reduce the rural-urban distance, industrialization and modernization of agriculture and rural areas.

As of December 2019, industrial parks and economic zones have attracted about 820 foreign investment projects and 650 domestic investment projects, with the total investment attraction capital and adjusted capital increase reaching about 14.7 billion USD and 92 trillion VND. Industrial parks and economic zones are considered as an important "traction force" of the economy, an "attraction force" of migration. In 2019, enterprises in industrial parks and economic zones continued to grow and develop, with very positive results, a number of important targets were achieved: Total revenue reached about 235 billion USD. (increasing more than 8% compared to 2018); export turnover reached about 142 billion USD, contributing nearly 59% of the total export turnover of the country (up about 11% compared to 2018); paid nearly 130 trillion VND to the state budget (an increase of 8% compared to the same period in 2018); create jobs for nearly 3.85 million direct workers.

Industrial zones are considered "promising lands" for people in poor rural areas who want to "escape" to start a business and change their lives. However, this migration flow is increasingly making cities

overcrowded and under pressure. A typical example can be taken that is Ho Chi Minh City - the largest industrial center in Vietnam. On average, Ho Chi Minh City has increased by about 200,000 officially registered inhabitants each year (since 2012- 2016 increased by 850,000 people), of which 2/3 are immigrants from other places. It is forecasted that by 2025, the population will increase to more than 10 million people (excluding visitors) and 20 years later, it can reach 15 million people.

In 2019, CARE (an international organization working in the field of humanitarian relief and development) in Vietnam launched a research project on migrant workers in ethnic minority communities. The study was conducted in 5 provinces, including: Dien Bien, Bac Kan, Quang Tri, Kon Tum and Tra Vinh. The results of CARE's research show that ethnic minorities tend to leave the village to work is increasing. Specifically, compared with 2018, in the Tay and Nung ethnic communities in Bac Kan, the number of workers going to work far in 2019 increased by 148%; in the Khmer community in Tra Vinh increased by 178%; Among Thai and Muong ethnic communities in Dien Bien, an increase of 198%. According to CARE's analysis in Vietnam, ethnic minority workers who have migrated so far are mostly men. However, ethnic minority female workers are also tending to participate in the labor market (mainly informal) more and more. The fact that ethnic minority workers tend to migrate to find work is inevitable when in the locality, laborers struggle to make a living. Lack of investment capital, lack of production land... makes the income of ethnic minority workers often unstable. Meanwhile, currently, in ethnic minority and mountainous areas, there are still not many enterprises and factories to use local labor.

The most difficult thing for migrants is the working environment and housing. In the area where they live, they do not have enough land for production, leading to economic difficulties, temporary houses, small families, children not having enough conditions to study...

IV. Discussion

Some discussions in solving with immigration in the industrialization period

*** *About choosing suitable jobs in Industrial Parks:***

In fact, labor in rural areas and ethnic minority areas is currently mainly concentrated in agriculture. The two regions with the highest number and percentage of ethnic minorities in the country are the Northern Midlands and Mountains and the Central Highlands, where the proportion of agricultural laborers accounts for over 70%. Ethnic minority workers are mainly engaged in agriculture and simple occupations. In the Northern mountainous region, up to 78.44% of the population aged 15 years and over are engaged in agriculture and simple occupations, while only 6.26% are engaged in professional and technical occupations, high and medium; In addition to the above problem, the situation of labor surplus and underemployment is also taking place quite sharply in rural areas and ethnic minority areas. This is a problem that needs to be solved.

To solve the above problem, workers in rural areas and ethnic minority areas need to move jobs to work in industrial zones. Currently, many occupations in enterprises in industrial zones such as textile-garment, food-food processing, assembly of electronic components... tend to use simple, low-skilled, unskilled labor, through training. This is an opportunity for workers, especially female workers who migrate from rural areas and ethnic minority areas to look for work.

*** *About the training of professional and technical qualifications***

According to statistics (2019), the quality of labor in rural and mountainous areas is low. About 75% of the population in mountainous areas (equivalent to 50 million people of which 44 million are unskilled) are of working age and if Vietnam does not prepare a proper policy to create jobs for rural and mountainous areas, especially for ethnic minorities, there is a possibility that ethnic minorities will be excluded from the overall economic development of the country. In the process of globalization, the workforce must increasingly meet the requirements of being skilled, flexible, dynamic and always adapting to the labor needs of the labor market.

In fact, when vocational training for workers is associated with the professions that workers are interested in, the labor market is in demand, it is highly effective. However, in many places, vocational training is not associated with local development characteristics and practices, and cannot take advantage of regional strengths. Therefore, it is necessary to soon summarize and evaluate the results of the implementation of vocational training, improve the quality of the labor force, and point out the difficulties, obstacles and inadequacies in order to issue policies suitable to the conditions of rural areas and mountainous ethnic minority areas. Vocational education institutions need to choose training occupations suitable to the economic development programs of the provinces and localities. Actively apply modern scientific and technological achievements to the vocational training process for ethnic minority youth workers to meet the recruitment needs of enterprises in industrial parks in the provinces/cities. .

Improving the quality of human resources for ethnic minorities is necessary and important for economic growth and improving the lives of ethnic groups; carry out industrialization and modernization, promoting the role of driving force for the economic development of the country, regions and localities. In

general, improving the quality of human resources for ethnic minorities must develop comprehensively from the physical, raise the people's intellectual level, create human resources, foster talents, and cultivate appropriate psychosocial qualities. with industrial society. Localities need to come up with a master plan for human resource development, including ethnic minority human resources. It is necessary to continue to research and propose additional solutions that are suitable for practice, feasible and effective in combination between those solutions during implementation.

*** About adapting to the working environment in industrial parks**

Majority of young workers in mountainous areas have low educational and professional qualifications; always afraid to be away from home, afraid of being cheated; because of language differences, some ethnic minorities are afraid to share and speak up about their difficulties; lack of information, lack of skills, not actively looking for work; not brave, confident to participate in interviews, approach directly with employers; like to live freely, not used to industrial working style. Therefore, on the part of the local government, businesses need to regularly organize propaganda and foster knowledge about labor laws (rights and responsibilities of employees, businesses, ..); foster working skills for employees before being introduced to work in industrial parks. Arrange staff of the Center to bring workers to the workplace, coordinate with businesses to arrange accommodation, arrange stable jobs, hand over labor to enterprises in industrial parks. At the same time, the authorities should open training courses to raise awareness about their rights and obligations when working in urban areas. Along with that, the State needs to have a department in charge of monitoring and helping this vulnerable group, creating equality and harmony in the urban rhythm of life.

V. Conclusion

The above are the main migration trends of Vietnamese people in the past few decades. In general, there are many push and pull forces, which are the integration of many economic and social factors, customs and habits, the impact of religious factors, cultural level, technical expertise. In which, the law of "attraction - repulsion" is the red thread throughout. Among the main migration trends that have been, are and will continue to take place in mountainous areas, the migration trend of residents with low educational attainment, unskilled labor, and seasonal migration is the main trend, attracting a large number of migrants. In recent years, ethnic minority laborers migrate to industrial parks to find work, which tends to increase. This shift creates livelihoods in the immediate future; But in order to create a stable income and contribute to reducing multi-dimensional poverty, radical solutions are needed.

Creating jobs for workers in rural, mountainous and ethnic areas not only has economic significance, but also has profound social and human meanings. For individual workers, having a job is to bring income and improve their lives, limiting dependence on resource exploitation to ensure livelihoods. For society, creating jobs will provide an important labor force, a factor promoting economic growth and local income, and at the same time reducing the negatives and social evils caused by low intelligence brings, narrowing the gap between the rich and the poor between the majority and ethnic minorities, towards the goal of sustainable development in all three aspects: Economy - Society - Natural resources, environment.

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