

学 位 論 文 要 旨

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題 目	Changes of Farmers' Livelihood after Land Acquisition in Northern Vietnam under the Industrialization (工業化期ベトナム北部における農地収用後の農民による生計支持策の変化に関する研究)

In Vietnam, since the 1990s, industrialization-related agricultural land acquisitions have affected farming communities' livelihood choices. Previous studies have investigated how livelihood choices at the household level were affected just after land acquisitions. However, there is little explanation for the transformation of livelihood choices of individuals, particularly individual farmers, after a certain period of land acquisitions. Therefore, this study attempts to investigate how individuals' livelihood choices changed five years after a land acquisition and to analyze the determinants of their current livelihood choices.

This study was conducted in three villages in the Di Su Commune where a land acquisition took place in 2012 to develop Thang Long Industrial Park II. Individuals of 474 in 200 sample households were analyzed. Besides, a subsample of 110 farmers, one randomly selected from each 110 household that lost their farmland was analyzed. For both analyses, a multinomial logistic regression model was run to determine statistically significant factors of the current livelihood choices.

After the land acquisition, 43 % of 474 individuals changed their livelihoods and majority of them selected formal wage work, followed by unemployed, non-farm self-employment, farm work, informal wage work, and diversifier. Compared to formal wage work, five other livelihood choices were significantly affected by ten determinants. Specifically, age, living in Thap village, dependency ratio, gender, and number of individuals in the household were positive determinants of unemployment, while education level was the only negative determinant of unemployment. Individuals who got married had a higher probability of choosing non-farm self-employment. Farm work was positively determined by age and farmland size per individual, whereas education level and distance to Thang Long Industrial Park II had negative influences. Moreover, farmland size per individual had a positive effect on choosing informal wage work. Finally, living in Thap village was the positive determinant of diversifiers, while dependency ratio, distance to Thang Long Industrial Park II, and land loss area were negative determinants.

For the subsample of 110 farmers, many of them became unemployed and had no income five years after the land acquisition. Farmers who selected non-farm work had a much higher income, and others who continued farm work had unchanged average income. Their livelihood choices were significantly affected by three determinants. Notably, if farmer's age was in working age and they were living in Thap village, it positively influenced on choosing non-farm work over continuing farm work. On the other hand, if farmer's age was at working age it would negatively impact on becoming unemployed while living in Thap village and farmland loss ratio had positive impacts.

This study concluded that the conditions occurred during five years after the land acquisition in 2012 created significant impacts on the changes of individuals' and farmers' livelihood choices. It tended to increase chances of getting stable jobs for individuals and it might create some consequences for rural communities as well. Therefore, individuals and farmers are suggested necessary to improve their competencies more to meet a new socio-economic circumstance after land acquisitions.