

LAND LOSS FOR INDUSTRIAL ZONES AND RURAL EMPLOYMENT

Mất đất do xây dựng khu công nghiệp và việc làm nông thôn

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TÓM TẮT

Sau 15 năm phát triển, Việt Nam đã xây dựng được 49 khu công nghiệp tập trung tại 61 tỉnh, thành phố. Tuy nhiên, tỷ lệ lao động của các hộ mất đất để xây dựng khu công nghiệp có được việc làm từ các khu công nghiệp là thấp. Vậy tại sao lao động của các hộ này thất bại trong quá trình chuyển đổi nghề nghiệp, bao gồm thất bại trong quá trình tìm kiếm việc làm tại các khu công nghiệp và tạo việc làm từ các khoản được đền bù? Bài viết này dựa trên nghiên cứu sự ảnh hưởng của khu công nghiệp tới việc làm nông thôn để làm rõ vấn đề trên.

Từ khóa: Khu công nghiệp, mất đất, việc làm.

SUMMARY

During more than 15 years of development, IZs have appeared in 49 of 61 provinces and cities of Vietnam. However, the proportion of labor in land loss households accessed to employment opportunities in the industrial zone is low. So, why the labor of land loss household failed to get alternative employment, including the employment provided by the enterprise in the IZ and the employment generated by compensation? This article reports on a study of the impact of industrial zones on rural employment to contribute at understanding this.

Key words: Employment, industrial zone, land loss.

1. INTRODUCTION

To date, industrial zones (IZs) or export processing zones (EPZs) are common all over the world, and applied to attract investments to boost national economy. In fact, these zones provide a huge number of non farm employment (Huang, 2001; ILO, 2002; ILO, 2007; Rondinelli, 1987). The success of IZs in term of employment generation can be explained that their field of production is based on labor intensive industries which find in early stage of industry development in developing countries. The industries attracted to the zones are predominantly food processing, garment and textile, electrical appliance and components, metal product, optical instrument, and toys and crafts manufacturing and assembling activities that depend on cheap labor to perform routine and repetitive tasks (Rondinelli, 1987). Actually, the zones generated employment for women rather than man (Amirahmadi & Wu, 1995;

ILO, 2002; ILO, 2007; Kusago & Tzannatos, 1998; Ramanayak, 1982; Reigstad, 2007; Rondinelli, 1987). The employment created by the zones is considered as instability and low wages (ILO, 2002; Jauch, 2002; Kusago & Tzannatos, 1998; Rondinelli, 1987; Sricharatchany, 1983).

During more than 15 years of development, IZs have appeared in 49 of 61 provinces and cities of Vietnam (Huy, 2007). One of the aims of IZs is to create employment for people living around, but it seems to be a failure rather than a gain. Dung (2006) found that the IZs provided about 960 thousand employments, but they caused the loss of 680 employment of land loss households (Phong, 2006). Within the land loss households, on average, 1.5 labors per household have lost their work. 13 labors per ha have been lost their work in agriculture. During 2000-2004, 50 percent of labors that lost their agriculture work due to land conversion have been fallen into unemployment (Cuong, 2006). Moreover, the proportion of laborers employed from