

論文内容の要旨

Migration is a global trending. The number of migrants moving either inside or outside a country to settle a new life is increasing every year for different reasons such as climate change or personal purposes. Normally, the migration cycle includes three static phase which are the time before migration (phase 1), during migration time (phase 2) and after the return (phase 3). Some migrants stop at phase 2 that mean they decide to stay in the destination while others complete all three phases. In some cases, some migrants experience only one cycle while others experience more than one.

Like many developing countries, Vietnam is witnessing a growth in the number of migrants. Because of limited conditions, such as age limit and cost requirement, the number of internal migrants is much higher than the one of international migrants. Whether moving inside or outside a country, out-migration leads to various negatively impacts such as losing population in many areas, particular in fragile areas like rural areas. In rural areas, the reasons for migrating could be listed such as enhancing human capital (i.e., attending university, attending training school), earning money or desiring new life experience. When viewing the negative impacts of out-migration flow, we should consider the benefit of return migration flow. The increase in the number of out migrants may lead to an increase in the number of return migrants. These returnees will bring back the knowledge, the skills and other valued experiences and thus contribute on the development of the rural areas. The important role of return migrants motivate us to do the research to explore more about their contribution on rural areas. The thesis is divided into six chapters as follows.

Chapter 1 introduces general information about migration in the world and in Vietnam. Additionally, it shows the effects of out-migrants as well as the contribution of return migrants on developing the home communities, particular in rural areas. In Chapter 2, we use the quantitative data in a village in Vietnam to identify the causality between migration experience and prosocial behaviors' returnees. Rural immigrants, including return migrants, introduce new beliefs, ideas,

cultures, and behavioral styles, which can serve as new blood to rural areas. The aim of this chapter is to attach an additional meaning to this metaphoric expression, demonstrating that return migrants are more prosocial than others in rural regions, thereby enhancing rural social capital in the short and long run. Consistent with the literature, the possession of migration experiences was significantly associated with both of these two scale scores. The chapter contributes to the deepening debate about whether sending people to more developed regions is beneficial for less developed regions. It has concluded that the sending side can benefit from return migrants' prosocial behavior and thus the strengthening of social capital in rural areas. The practical implications are also discussed.

Following the study in Chapter 2, a qualitative study, which is shown in Chapter 3, has been done to clarify the direction of the causality. This study focuses on finding the answers related to the motivation for return migrants' decision to migrate. The results show that migration experience makes returnees more prosocial, rather than prosocial villagers selectively out-migrating. Another qualitative study has been done and shown in Chapter 4. The contributions of migrants, either during the migration period or after returning, to the development of the rural areas are significant. Earlier studies have investigated the contributions from various perspectives such as economics, politics, and social capital. Following previous studies, this qualitative study focuses on the perspective of social capital and aims to confirm and gain a deep understanding of the hypothetical causality between the possession of out-migration experiences and their prosociality as returning migrants. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 18 returnees in a rural village in Vietnam. It was found that 11 out of the 18 participants ascribed their prosocial behaviors to their own out-migration experiences, suggesting the validity of the hypothesis on causality. Furthermore, these statements were found to confirm the validity of the theoretical speculation in the literature on the mediating effect of the adaptation motive and the sense of responsibility possessed by returning migrants. On the basis of these findings, a hypothetical conceptual framework of returning migrants behaving prosocially is proposed. Practical implications are also discussed.

In Chapter 5, one quantitative study is added. This study aims to obtain quantitative evidence supporting the theoretical argument that (i) rural-to-urban migrants get willing to

contribute to the sustainability of the sending communities and, (ii) once they return, they are likely to behave prosocially as return migrants, as a consequence that they acquire knowledge and skills during migration and they feel the responsibility to apply them for the sake of others in the sending communities. A cross-sectional survey was conducted in Hanoi, Vietnam, a typical destination city of domestic rural-to-urban migrants. A number of 300 rural-to-urban migrants joined this survey. Using multivariate regression analysis, we conclude that rural-to-urban migrants are expected to contribute more to the social and economic sustainability of the rural home communities under the condition that they spend more time in the migration destinations in such a way that they accumulate skills & knowledge, because this experience serves as the opportunity to foster their sense of responsibility toward the home communities. This is the first time that the relationship between rural-to-urban migrants' characteristics representing the accumulation of skills & knowledge in the destination cities and the migrants' supportive attitude toward the home communities was quantitatively investigated. This investigation seemed important because it was expected to clarify the conditions under which rural-to-urban migration stimulates the migrants' sense of responsibility and thus contribute to the sending communities' social and economic sustainability.

In conclusion, the dissertation focuses on the contribution of return migrants on the development of rural areas through enhancing social capital. I investigate the difference of prosocial behaviors between return migrants and locals and determine influencing factors. Furthermore, I also investigate the context of destination which could influence the prosocial behavior of (rural-to-urban) migrants. While the quantitative researches use the concept of adaptation and responsibility to interpret the prosocial behavior of migrants as well as find conditions which impact positive attitudes toward home community of rural-to-urban migrants, the qualitative data has responsible for the validity of applied concepts. By doing researches, we conclude that the correlation return migrants observed between the experience during migration period and prosociality in their hometown represents a causal relationship from former to the latter. Additionally, they interact with other prosocially to determine which role is consistent with their new self-concept they are creating as return migrants, and that adopting prosocial behavior is a promising adaptation strategy for return migrants facing obstacles to reintegration in their home communities.