



# **The Construction of Social Networks of Vietnamese-Thai in Nakhon Phanom Province, Thailand**

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This article is a part of the Thesis entitled, The Social Network Construction Through the Using Capital of Vietnamese-Thai in Nakhon Phanom Province, M.A. Program in Sociology, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Khon Kaen University, Thailand



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# Outline of Presentation



1. Introduction
2. Research Objective
3. Conceptual Framework
4. Research Methodology
5. Research Findings
6. Recommendations



# Introduction



**Mekong Sub-region >> Way of existence of local people.**

❖ Vietnamese immigration to Thailand is divided into 2 main period.

**Before 1945**

**Political and Religious refugees**

**After 1945**

**Post World War 2  
French has suppressed  
Vietnamese who lived in  
Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam**



**Sakon Nakhon Nakhon Phanom**



# Introduction



❖ The migration of new generation Vietnamese (Post 1945)

**Vietnam = Communism = Marginalization**

In 1949, Thai government enforced  
From 19 provinces > 5 provinces

**Nakhon Phanom, Nong Khai, Sakon Nakhon,  
Ubon Ratchathani and Prachinburi (Boonwanna, 2002)**



❖ Because of Vietnamese immigrant, So , They must living in order to survive through building a relationship with local people or through using capital, beginning with the Vietnamese Then make a relationship with the other races until the construction of social networks.



# Introduction



## ❖ Present

The current result is most of Vietnamese-Thai in Nakhon Panom are Business owners and Board of directors of groups/association/agencies, this shows the huge role in economics and social of the provinces **That is from the creation of a strong social networks in each period.**





# Research Objective



## Research questions

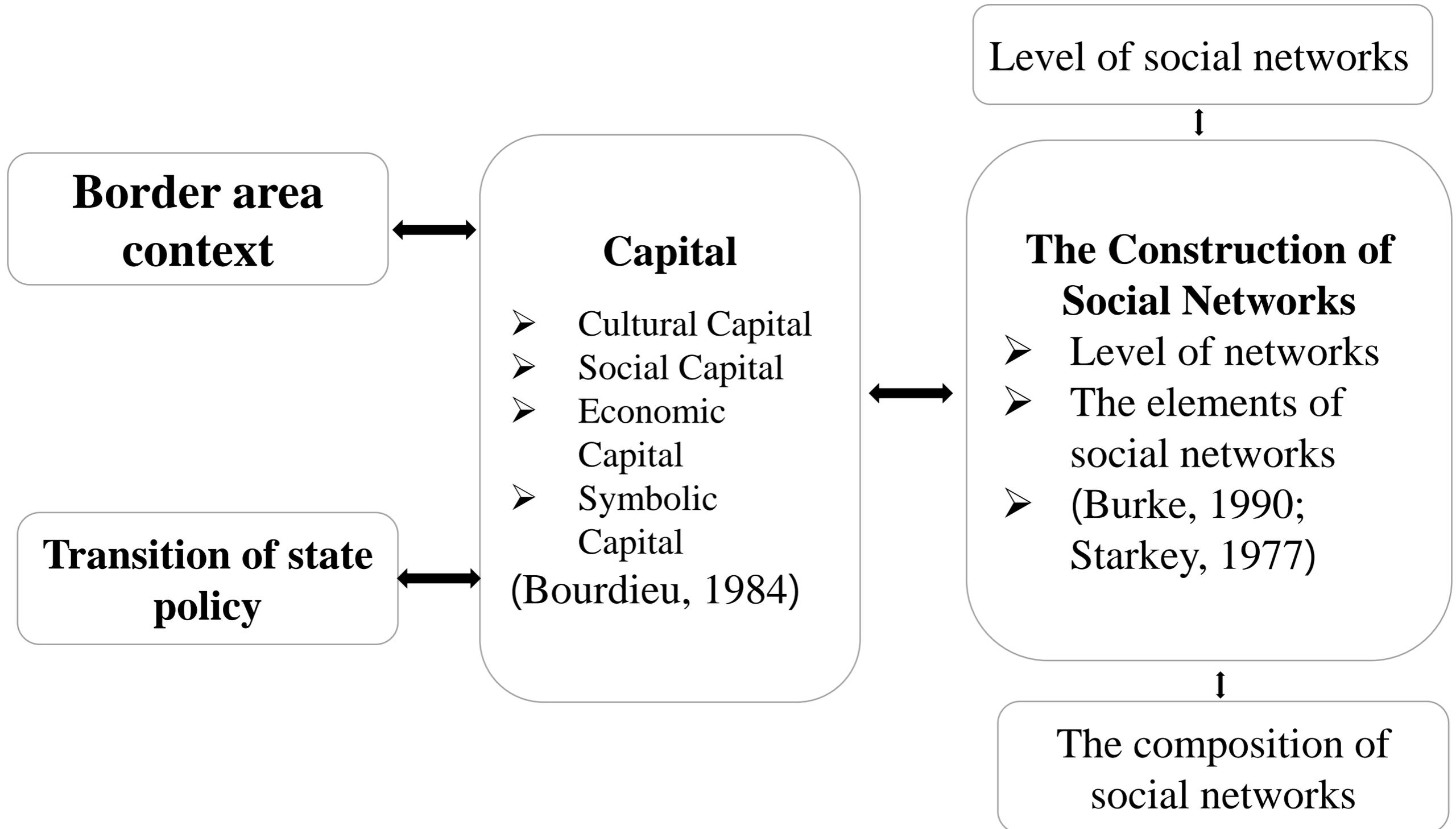
**How Vietnamese-Thai people construct social network through capital transmission in Thai-Laos border?**

## Research Objective

**To study the construction of social network of Vietnamese Thai people in Nakhon Phanom Province with the capital transmission in Thai-Laos border.**



# Conceptual Framework





# Research Methodology



## Qualitative Methodology

<b>Unit of Analysis</b>	<b>The group level and the community level.</b>
<b>key informants</b>	<p><b>1) Key Informant from 4 Vietnamese-Thai community in Nakhon Phanom .</b></p> <p><b>2) Thai-Vietnamese Association Executives of Nakhon Phanom</b></p> <p><b>3) Chamber of Commerce Executives of Nakhon Phanom</b></p> <p>4) People who involved with others Vietnamese-Thai social networks that is an informal network either Vietnamese-Thai, Thai and Chinese-Thai to get a variety of information. By using a Snowball Technique.</p>
<b>Venue of the Study</b>	Mueang Nakhon Panom considering to 4 Vietnamese-Thai community in basically.
<b>Data Collection</b>	By using group interviews and in-depth interviews.
<b>Inspection and analysis</b>	Inspection data by using a Triangulation and Content Analysis





# Research Findings



**Nong Saeng**  
(Vietnamese-Thai  
Graveyard)  
- **Cultural Capital** -

**Nakhon Phanom  
Municipality**  
(Trading Business)  
- **Economic Capital** –  
- **Social Capital** -

**Phon Bok**  
(Vietnamese Identity)  
- **Cultural Capital** –  
- **Symbolic Capital** -

**Na Jork**  
(Cultural Space)  
- **Cultural Capital** –  
- **Symbolic Capital** -



## Preliminary results



### Community Summary

- **All of 4 Vietnamese-Thai community has shown a role of Vietnamese-Thai**
- **Has struggled to build relationships with others until the Construction of Social Networks**
- **Born of Vietnamese-Thai community and symbolic that represent Vietnam.**
- **Collaboration in all four communities and the others.**
- **A more formal And founded the Vietnam-Thailand Association of Nakhon Phanom to manage various matters associated since 2008.**



# Social Network Construction



## ❖ Primary stage : 1862-1960

**Vietnamese migration and King Chulalongkorn has given their land to lives.  
(Old generation Vietnamese)**

**Vietnamese from CLV country have immigrated in large numbers.  
(New generation Vietnamese)**

**Thai government has a living space policy**  
- from 19 > 8 > 5 province  
- Reserved career for Thai people (Pakawapan, 2006)

1862

1945

1949

1960

year

**Political and Religious Asylum**

**War refugees of World war 2  
French suppression of the Vietnamese**

**Building relationships with old generation Vietnamese .**

**Comes with symbolic capital and cultural capital to accumulate social capital**

**Take advantage on the social capital that they're created.**



# Social Network Construction



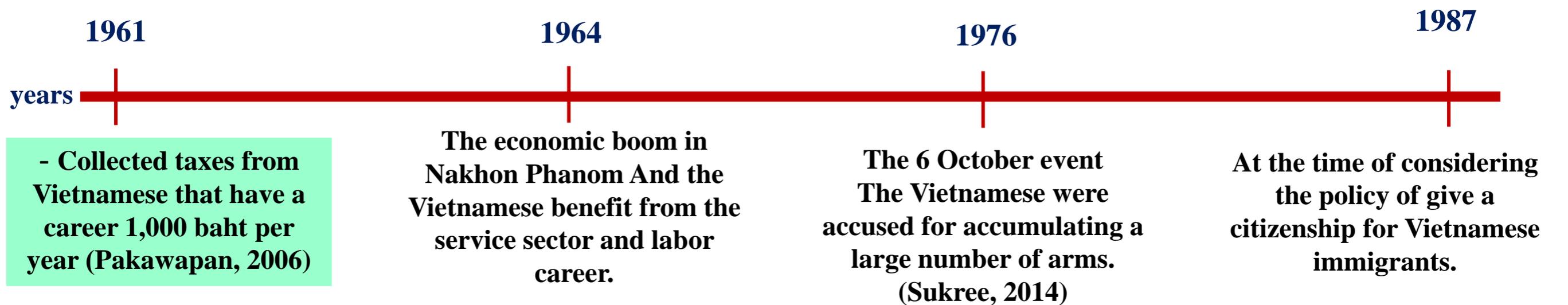
## ❖ Secondary stage: 1961-1987

**Thai government declared an economic development plan No.1 (1961-1966)**

**America's military base is established in the municipality of Nakhon Phanom.**

**Thai protest Vietnamese people in the area as communism. (Sukree, 2014)**

**Step into a major turning point in the life chances of Vietnamese immigrants.**



**- Collected taxes from Vietnamese that have a career 1,000 baht per year (Pakawapan, 2006)**

**The economic boom in Nakhon Phanom And the Vietnamese benefit from the service sector and labor career.**

**The 6 October event  
The Vietnamese were accused for accumulating a large number of arms. (Sukree, 2014)**

**At the time of considering the policy of give a citizenship for Vietnamese immigrants.**

**Use a Social Capital to Construct a Economic Capital**

**Use a Social and Cultural Capital for survive**



# Social Network Construction



## ❖ Third stage : 1988-2000

**Economy leading politics idea for stimulate the economy**

**Vietnamese children get Thai citizenship**

**Consider granting alien status to Vietnamese immigrants.**

**Nakhon Phanom people know Vietnamese people as “New Thai” Business investors has increased**

**1988-1991**

**1992**

**1997**

**2000**



**From battlefield to a market place policy. {Chatchai Choonhavan}**

**Anand Panyarachun’s President**

**The pressure and instability in life gradually decreases.**

**More of economic capital accumulation in the family and start to build more commercial relationships.**

**Use a Symbolic capital, Cultural capital\* and Social capital to accumulate economic capital and use Economic capital to build an additional trading network**



# Social Network Construction



## ❖ Forth stage: 2001-Present

**Start to be a capitalist that make a free trade Increase**

**2001**

**Has a multinational business network and contact with relatives in Vietnam .**

**2006**

**Vietnamese-Thai is a part of Nakhon Panom**

**2012-2017**

years.

**Government in those days give an opportunity to attend SML project training.**



**A clear multicultural policy."“Nakhon Panom the city of 7 tribes and 2 races**

**There are various networks under the social network**

**Use a Symbolic capital, Cultural capital, Social capital and Economic Capital\* to generate acceptable to people in the area / state. And use a Social capital (group/association) to build social networks with other groups.**



# Recommendations



<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <i>Policy</i></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <b>Should focus on the diversity of people in the area.</b></li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Academic</i></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Should describe the network under the context of dynamics system and describe a variety of capital to see the transition of capital at each moment</b></li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <i>The next research</i></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <b>Other social networks of other ethnic groups should be studied too. And also study the intensity of social networks</b></li></ul>



**Thank you!**



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