

HO CHI MINH NATIONAL ACADEMY OF POLITICS

BUI THI NHUNG

**ENSURING SOCIAL SECURITY FOR WORKERS
IN TRADITIONAL CRAFT VILLAGES IN BAC NINH
PROVINCE**

ABSTRACT OF DOCTORAL THESIS

MAJOR: POLITICAL ECONOMY

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**The thesis will be defended before the Academy-level Thesis
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INTRODUCTION

1. The urgency of the topic

In the context of globalization and transformation of the development model, social security is a core policy system to protect people from income, employment, and health risks, and is an important pillar of sustainable development and modern national governance. In Vietnam, ensuring social security is identified by the Party and the State as a central task of social policy to achieve progress and social justice. This view is consistently expressed in the 2013 Constitution, the Documents of the XIII and XIV Congresses of the Party, Resolution No. 42 (2023) and the Law on Social Insurance in 2024.

Bac Ninh province is a strategic area in the Northern key economic region, with many officially recognized traditional craft villages (such as Dai Bai bronze casting, Dong Ho paintings, Phu Lang pottery, etc.), creating livelihoods for tens of thousands of rural workers. However, most of the workers here work on a household scale, small and with informal characteristics with precarious income and unstable time. The current policy system is mainly designed for the formal sector, so it reveals many inadequacies: the participation rate of voluntary social insurance is very low, there is a lack of a specific support mechanism, and manual production conditions have a high risk of occupational accidents and occupational diseases. In the face of fierce competition for human resources from FDI industrial parks, the

lack of a safety net makes artisans and skilled workers uneasy to keep their jobs, leading to the risk of "bleeding" high-quality labor and destroying the long-standing cultural and economic values of craft villages in the process of urbanization.

Although there have been many scientific works on social security, informal labor and the development of traditional craft villages, previous studies have mainly approached individually in terms of economic growth, cultural preservation or general welfare policies. Until now, there is still a complete lack of in-depth works that directly approach the issue of ensuring social security for workers in traditional craft villages from a political and economic perspective, especially at the level of a fast-growing locality such as Bac Ninh. Previous studies have not clarified the reciprocal relationship between craft village development and welfare assurance, and have not fully analyzed institutional gaps and contradictions arising in practice.

Therefore, the author chose the issue ***"Ensuring social security for workers in traditional craft villages in Bac Ninh province"*** as the topic of his doctoral thesis in economics as necessary, with profound theoretical and practical significance.

2. Research objectives and tasks

2.1. Purpose of the study

The research purpose of the thesis is to clarify the theoretical basis and evaluate the current situation of ensuring social security for workers in traditional craft villages in Bac Ninh province, thereby proposing directions and solutions to improve the

effectiveness of social security for workers in traditional craft villages in the province in the coming time.

2.2. Research tasks

In order to achieve the above-mentioned research objectives, the thesis needs to focus on solving the following tasks:

Firstly, an overview of research works related to the thesis topic to find theoretical and practical gaps that need to be further researched.

Secondly, analyzing and explaining theoretical issues on social security, ensuring social security for workers in traditional craft villages in aspects such as: concepts, characteristics, contents, and factors affecting ensuring social security for workers in traditional craft villages; researching domestic and foreign experiences and drawing lessons for Bac Ninh province.

Thirdly, analyzing the current situation of ensuring social security for workers in traditional craft villages in Bac Ninh province in the period of 2020-2025, assess the achieved results, limitations and causes of the current situation.

Fourthly, proposing directions and solutions to strengthen social security for workers in traditional craft villages in Bac Ninh province by 2030, with a vision to 2045.

3. Object and scope of research

3.1. Research objects

The research object of the thesis is the assurance of social security for workers in traditional craft villages in Bac Ninh province as a system of socio-economic relations between the

State, employers, workers and related entities in the implementation of policies on social insurance, health insurance, employment, social assistance, occupational safety and hygiene and access to basic social services in order to prevent, reduce and overcome risks in the lives of workers.

3.2. Scope of the study

Scope of content: The thesis focuses on researching the system of socio-economic relations to ensure social security for traditional craft villages workers in the provincial occupations, including: social insurance, health insurance, job creation, income generation, subsidies and social assistance.

Space scope: The thesis studies the current situation of ensuring social security for workers in 05 traditional craft villages in Bac Ninh province (old) - before 01/7/2025.

Time scope: data, survey documents, assessment of the current situation will be carried out in the period of 2020-2025, improving the efficiency of ensuring social security for workers in traditional craft villages in Bac Ninh province until 2030, with a vision to 2045.

4. Methodological basis and research methods

4.1. Methodological basis

The thesis is based on the views of Marxism-Leninism, political economy scientific theory to approach social security as an organic part of the social reproduction process, closely associated with production relations, income distribution mechanisms, labor market organization and the regulatory role of the State in the socialist-oriented market economy.

4.2. Research methods

The thesis uses the following research methods: Historical - logical method, abstract method; analysis - synthesis method, statistical - comparison method, diagramming method and sociological investigation method.

5. New contributions of the thesis

The thesis contributes to supplementing and clarifying the concept, characteristics, roles and contents of ensuring social security for traditional craft village workers in the provincial.

Through researching experiences in a number of traditional craft villages in neighboring provinces, a number of lessons have been drawn for Bac Ninh province in ensuring social security for workers in traditional craft village in the study area

In practical terms: The thesis has comprehensively assessed the current situation of ensuring social security for workers in traditional craft villages in Bac Ninh province in the period of 2020 - 2025; clearly pointing out the achieved results, and at the same time deeply identifying limitations and inadequacies and explaining the core root causes of those limitations from the perspective of economic relations, conflicts of interest and enforcement institutions; thereby proposing a system of synchronous and feasible solutions to strengthen social security assurance by 2030, with a vision to 2045.

6. Thesis structure

Chapter 1: Overview of the research situation related to the thesis topic

Chapter 2: Theoretical and practical basis for ensuring social security for workers in traditional craft villages

Chapter 3: The current situation of ensuring social security for workers in traditional craft villages in Bac Ninh province in the period of 2020-2025

Chapter 4: Directions and solutions to strengthen social security for workers in traditional craft villages in Bac Ninh province

Chapter 1

OVERVIEW OF RELEVANT RESEARCH TO THESIS TOPIC

1.1. OVERSEAS RESEARCH WORKS RELATED TO THE THESIS TOPIC

1.1.1. Group of works related to characteristics, models of social security and the informal sector

Nguyen, V. C., Nguyen, T., & van den Berg, M. (2014), *Informal employment and household welfare: Evidence from Vietnam*; Benjamin, D., Brandt, L., & McCaig, B. (2017), *Growth with equity: Income inequality in Vietnam, 2002 - 2014*; Asian Development Bank (2022), *The Social Security Indicator for Asia and the Pacific: Assessing Progress over the Last Decade*; ...

1.1.2. Group of works related to labor, traditional craft villages, social security issues for workers

Daniell et al. (2015), *Childhood Lead Exposure from Battery*

Recycling in Vietnam; Cling, J.-P., Razafindrakoto, M., & Roubaud, F. (2015), *The informal sector in Vietnam: A focus on Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City*; ILO (2018) *Women and men in the informal economy: A statistical picture*; ...

1.1.3. Research group on the role and factors affecting social security assurance in traditional craft villages

International Labour Organization (2020), *Extending Social Security to Workers in the Informal Economy in Vietnam: A review of recent initiatives and future directions*; Nguyen Thu Ha et al. (2020), *Social Security for Informal Workers in Vietnam*; Sheeja S.R, Rahi.T. B, Athira Ajay (2023), *State led social security and inclusion of marine fisherfolk: Analyzing the case of Kerala, India*; ...

1.2. DOMESTIC RESEARCH WORKS RELATED TO THE THESIS TOPIC

1.2.1. Research group on the social security policy system in Vietnam

Nguyen Viet Cuong (2013), *Social Security for Informal Workers in Vietnam*; Le Quoc Ly (2014), *Social Security Policy - Current Situation and Solutions*; Nguyen Huu Dung (2018), *Social Policies in Vietnam in the Context of Market Economy Development and International Integration*; Tran Quoc Nghiep and Nguyen Van Tuan (2021), *Characteristics of livelihoods and labor structure in traditional craft villages in the Red River Delta*;

1.2.2. Group of research works on workers and social security issues in craft villages

Institute of Labor and Social Sciences (2016), *Informal Labor in Vietnam: Current Situation and Policy Solutions*;

Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences (2022), *Sustainable development of Vietnamese craft villages in the context of integration*; Nguyen Van Phuc (2019), *Development of traditional craft villages associated with rural economic restructuring in Vietnam*; Le Thi Thu Ha (2020), *Occupational health risks and related factors of workers in some Vietnamese craft villages*; ...

1.2.3. Research group on the role of the State and localities in ensuring social security in traditional craft villages

Dong Thi Hong (2015), *Ensuring social security in Hanoi city*; Nguyen Huu Dung, Dao Quang Vinh (2018), *Renewing Vietnam's social security system in the new context*; Nguyen Thi Hai Yen (2021), *Working conditions and occupational health in traditional craft villages in the North of Vietnam*; Nguyen Tuan Dung (2024), *Ensuring social security for workers in small and medium-sized enterprises in Hanoi City*; People's Committee of Bac Ninh province, *Project "Conservation and development of traditional craft villages and crafts in Bac Ninh province in the period of 2021 - 2030"*; Department of Labor, War Invalids and Social Affairs of Bac Ninh province (2025), *report on the National Target Program for sustainable poverty reduction and social security policies in the period of 2021-2025*; ...

1.3. EVALUATION OF THE SCIENTIFIC WORKS THAT HAVE BEEN REVIEWED RELATED TO THE THESIS TOPIC, RESEARCH GAPS AND RESEARCH DIRECTIONS OF THE THESIS

1.3.1. Achieved results

- Theoretically:

(1) Scientific works have developed a theoretical framework on social security in the direction of a modern approach, considering social

security as a multi-tiered system including social insurance, social support and labor market policies;

(2) Having mentioned and analyzed quite deeply the concept and characteristics of the informal economic sector, about workers and foreign workers in Vietnam;

(3) The works reviewed all agreed on the importance of the role of the State in regulating and ensuring social justice, in coordinating social security policies.

- Regarding practice:

(1) The works reviewed have a relatively comprehensive overview of the current situation of social insurance and workers in the informal sector, indicating that the level of social insurance coverage is still limited;

(2) Empirical studies in Vietnam have clarified the characteristics of informal labour, the role of this sector in job creation and rural economic development;

(3) Studies analyzing and evaluating income, factors affecting social security for workers in the workforce, and at the same time, showing limitations such as unsafe working conditions, environmental pollution and lack of employee security mechanisms.

1.3.2. Research gap

Firstly, although there are many studies on social security and sustainable economic development, the majority of these studies focus on the formal labor sector, state-owned enterprises, industrial parks or urban labor groups.

Secondly, from the overview works, it is shown that there is no social security model that has been built in accordance with the characteristics of the production and living life of the traditional craft villages, such as: Unstable income according to the season or

by order; the nature of family labor, vocational transfer; ...

Thirdly, the scientific works reviewed do not show specific statistics and quantitative data on the participation in social security of the group of craft village workers in Bac Ninh.

Fourth, the lack of integration between social security policies and programs to preserve craft villages, develop production, improve skills, support product consumption, etc. is making efforts to ensure social security ineffective.

1.3.3. Research direction of the thesis

Firstly, approaching social security in the context of social restructuring and rural modernization.

Second, to deeply analyze the specificity of the labor group in the traditional craft villages as an informal workforce, with distinct socio-cultural factors.

Third, build a specialized database and propose specific policy models for the group of craft village workers.

Chapter 2

THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL BASIS FOR ENSURING SOCIAL SECURITY FOR WORKERS IN TRADITIONAL CRAFT VILLAGES

2.1. CONCEPTS, CHARACTERISTICS AND ROLES OF ENSURING SOCIAL SECURITY FOR WORKERS IN TRADITIONAL CRAFT VILLAGES

2.1.1. Concept

2.1.1.1. Concept of social security

Social security for workers is a specific system of socio-economic relations, reflecting the redistribution of part of social income, in which the State plays a leading role, intervening through multi-layered institutions, institutions, laws and policies in close coordination with market forces and the social community; in order to proactively prevent, reduce and overcome socio-economic risks, ensure minimum livelihood security and access to basic welfare of workers, contributing to the realization of the goal of comprehensive labor force reproduction and sustainable human development.

2.1.1.2. Concept of laborers in traditional craft villages

Workers in traditional craft villages are individuals of legal working age, who are engaged in production, manufacturing and business activities within the framework of craft villages, have or without formal labor contracts, mainly work in the environment of households, trade groups, cooperatives or micro-enterprises, use traditional vocational skills, and are influenced by specific socio-cultural factors of the craft village community.

2.1.1.3. The concept of ensuring social security for workers in traditional craft villages

Ensuring social security for workers in traditional craft villages is the overall activities of subjects, especially the State, with certain mechanisms, policies, organizational institutions and resources to protect, support and improve the welfare of workers working in the informal sector, specifically smallholder production

households and handicraft village establishments, helping them to respond to socio-economic risks, stabilize incomes, access basic social services and ensure minimum living conditions.

2.1.2. Characteristics of ensuring social security for workers in traditional craft villages

Firstly, the characteristics of beneficiaries.

Secondly, the difficulty of stability in terms of working time.

Thirdly, the characteristics of support resources from the State and the community.

Fourth, the characteristics of subjects participating in and ensuring social security.

Fifth, pressure from economic restructuring and production modernization.

2.1.3. The role of ensuring social security for workers in traditional craft villages

Firstly, ensuring that social security is a decisive factor in stabilizing, consolidating and improving the quality of on-site human resources, ensuring the prerequisites for the continuous process of labor reproduction.

Secondly, ensuring that social insurance plays a role in controlling microfinance liquidity risks, minimizing hidden economic losses and protecting the capital accumulation capacity of craft village production households.

Thirdly, ensuring that social insurance is a tool to institutionalize the Party's lines and policies, so that the State can redistribute national income, regulate it in order to narrow the gap

in class differentiation and overcome the defects of the free market mechanism.

Fourthly, ensuring that social security plays a role in maintaining the social structure of the community, activating endogenous social capital and establishing a shield for the preservation of village culture against the pressure of commercialization of the pure market economy.

2.2. CONTENTS, EVALUATION CRITERIA AND FACTORS AFFECTING THE ASSURANCE OF SOCIAL SECURITY FOR WORKERS IN TRADITIONAL CRAFT VILLAGES

2.2.1. Contents of social security assurance for laborers in traditional craft villages

Firstly, ensuring social security for workers through job creation and stable income generation.

Secondly, ensuring social insurance for workers in the traditional craft villages through the pillars of social insurance and health insurance.

Thirdly, ensuring social security for workers through subsidies and social assistance.

Fourthly, ensuring social security for workers through support for access to basic social services.

2.2.2. Criteria for assessment of social security assurance for workers in traditional craft villages

2.2.2.1. Group of criteria for quantitative assessment of social security assurance for workers in traditional craft villages

2.2.2.2. Group of qualitative criteria for assessment of social security assurance for workers in traditional craft villages

2.2.3. Factors affecting the assurance of social security for workers in traditional craft villages

2.2.3.1. Group of economic factors

2.2.3.2. Group of institutional and policy factors

2.2.3.3. Groups of social factors

2.2.3.4. Group of factors belonging to the production establishments of craft villages

2.3. INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC EXPERIENCES IN ENSURING SOCIAL SECURITY FOR WORKERS IN TRADITIONAL CRAFT VILLAGES AND LESSONS LEARNED FOR BAC NINH PROVINCE

2.3.1. Experience of Japan and Thailand

2.3.1.1. Japanese experience

2.3.1.2. Thailand's experience

2.3.2. Experience of Hanoi and Phu Tho

2.3.2.1. Hanoi's experience

2.3.2.2. Phu Tho's experience

2.3.3. Some lessons learned on ensuring social security for workers in traditional craft villages in Bac Ninh province

Firstly, integrating social security policies with the strategy of economic development of craft villages.

Secondly, promoting the intermediary role of grassroots associations and mass organizations.

Thirdly, applying the credit mechanism associated with the social security policy.

Fourthly, diversifying the form and level of social security contributions and benefits.

Fifthly, strengthening the regularization and build an organized vocational community.

Sixthly, promoting vocational training policies associated with insurance.

Chapter 3

THE CURRENT SITUATION OF ENSURING SOCIAL SECURITY FOR WORKERS IN TRADITIONAL CRAFT VILLAGES IN BAC NINH PROVINCE IN THE PERIOD OF 2020-2025

3.1. OVERVIEW OF NATURAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF BAC NINH PROVINCE

3.1.1. Natural conditions

Bac Ninh province is located at the northern gateway of Hanoi Capital, holding a particularly important strategic position in the economic space connecting the Northern key growth triangle including Hanoi - Hai Phong - Quang Ninh and is located directly on the transnational economic corridor. The factors of natural, topography, climate and hydrology of Bac Ninh province fully converge on the fundamental laws, creating an "ideal geographical buffer zone" for the generation, development and accumulation of surpluses of the traditional craft village economy.

3.1.2. Socio-economic conditions

Bac Ninh province is located in the Northern key economic region, possessing the normative characteristics of economic

restructuring and differentiation of the labor force from traditional agriculture to modern industry. This economic mobilization has a direct impact on institutions, needs and access to the social security system of all population sizes in the area. The GRDP per capita scale of the province is high, approaching about 150.5 million VND/year (equivalent to about 6,010 USD/person/year). The living standard of households reflects the actual average income from salaries and wages of the people reaching about 73.2 million VND/person/year (equivalent to nearly 3,000 USD/person/year).

3.2. THE CURRENT SITUATION OF ENSURING SOCIAL SECURITY FOR WORKERS IN TRADITIONAL CRAFT VILLAGES IN BAC NINH PROVINCE IN THE PERIOD OF 2020 - 2025

3.2.1. The current situation of job creation to ensure income for workers in traditional craft villages in Bac Ninh province

3.2.2. The current situation of workers in traditional craft villages in Bac Ninh province participating in social insurance, health insurance and unemployment insurance

3.2.3. The current situation of social assistance for workers in traditional craft villages in Bac Ninh province

3.2.4. The current situation of ensuring minimum social services for workers in traditional craft villages in Bac Ninh province

3.3. GENERAL ASSESSMENT OF THE CURRENT SITUATION OF ENSURING SOCIAL SECURITY FOR WORKERS IN TRADITIONAL CRAFT VILLAGES IN BAC NINH PROVINCE

3.3.1. Results achieved

Firstly, maintaining on-the-spot jobs and stabilize basic livelihoods.

Secondly, about expanding the coverage of social insurance, health insurance and unemployment insurance.

Thirdly, the welfare foundation has been relatively well formed.

Fourthly, the "last safety net" of the social support can be considered as a functional achievement in the social security structure in the craft village area.

3.3.2. Limitations and causes

3.3.2.1. *Limitations*

Firstly, the quality of job stability is not synchronized with the level of legal assurance of labor relations.

Secondly, there is a structural imbalance in insurance coverage.

Thirdly, income is unstable, limiting the ability to contribute to social insurance and health insurance.

Fourthly, communication is used but lacks micro-infrastructure and tools to stratify by profession, so it is difficult to transform into substantive participation, increasing the disparity between craft villages.

3.3.2.2. *Causes of limitations*

The first group: from the market side and the livelihood model of craft villages.

The second group: from institutions and policies.

The third group: from the side of enforcement capacity and coordination at the grassroots level.

Chapter 4

ENHANCEMENT DIRECTIONS AND SOLUTIONS ENSURING SOCIAL SECURITY FOR WORKERS IN TRADITIONAL CRAFT VILLAGES IN BAC NINH PROVINCE

4.1. NEW CONTEXT, VIEWPOINTS AND DIRECTIONS TO ENSURE SOCIAL SECURITY FOR WORKERS IN TRADITIONAL CRAFT VILLAGES IN BAC NINH PROVINCE BY 2030 WITH A VISION TO 2045

4.1.1. International and regional and domestic situation

4.1.2. Viewpoints and orientations to ensure social security for workers in traditional craft villages in Bac Ninh province

4.1.2.1. Viewpoints

Firstly, ensuring social security for workers in traditional craft villages must be linked dialectically with the process of transforming the economic growth model, establishing a welfare system as an institutional support to protect and develop the central production force.

Secondly, to consistently implement the principles of inclusivity, universality and multi-layered in order to thoroughly solve the shortage of institutional security in the rural informal employment sector.

Thirdly, closely combine the State's legal intervention tools with the promotion of the role of endogenous self-management institutions and specific social capital of village communities.

Fourthly, restructure the multi-subject responsibility mechanism, resolutely regulate and share the burden of welfare costs based on the fair redistribution of economic surpluses.

4.1.2.2. Directions

Firstly, developing the economy of craft villages in a sustainable direction associated with improving the quality of life and ensuring social security for workers.

Secondly, expanding the coverage of social insurance for workers in traditional craft villages in a comprehensive and inclusive direction.

Thirdly, improving the quality of employment and improve working conditions for workers in traditional craft villages.

Fourthly, strengthening the State's management role and promote the participation of social entities in ensuring social security for workers in traditional craft villages.

Fifthly, associating ensuring social security for workers with the construction of a new countryside to improve and develop people in Bac Ninh.

4.2. SOLUTIONS TO IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY OF ENSURING SOCIAL SECURITY FOR WORKERS IN TRADITIONAL CRAFT VILLAGES IN BAC NINH PROVINCE

4.2.1. Completing mechanisms and policies to ensure social security for laborers in traditional craft villages in Bac Ninh province

Firstly, to complete the system of social security policies in accordance with the characteristics of labor in craft villages.

Secondly, developing specific policies of Bac Ninh province for craft village workers.

Thirdly, integrating the goal of social security with the program of developing craft villages and new countryside.

Fourthly, to build a digital database on craft village labor.

4.2.2. To renew policies on social insurance, health insurance and unemployment insurance in the direction of flexibility and suitability to the characteristics of traditional craft village labor

Firstly, improving the method of participating in social insurance in the direction of flexibility and accessibility.

Secondly, expanding comprehensive health insurance coverage for workers in craft villages.

Thirdly, studying the unemployment insurance mechanism suitable for informal workers.

Fourthly, promoting digital transformation in the management and implementation of insurance policies.

4.2.3. Strengthening the role of cooperatives, trade groups and community organizations in the implementation of social security policies for workers in traditional craft villages

Firstly, promoting the role of cooperatives and professional groups in propaganda and mobilization to participate in social security

Secondly, to build a model of welfare cooperatives.

Thirdly, to build a labor database by occupational community.

Fourthly, promoting the role of community supervision for the implementation of social security policies.

4.2.4. Improve the minimum quality of social services and protect occupational risks towards the goal of comprehensive security of workers

Firstly, to develop and implement a specialized "Community Occupational Health Package" for each group of occupational clusters.

Secondly, redesign the method of providing services to minimize opportunity costs for workers.

Thirdly, implement a basic social service assistance program targeting the underprivileged 29% of the population.

Fourthly, restructure the social assistance mechanism and add a "buffer layer to respond to the emergency income shock" at the grassroots.

4.2.5. Promoting the role of community institutions and mutual support networks for craft villages in association with the official social security system

Firstly, to build a mechanism for coordination and promote the role of institutional bridges of self-governing organizations, clans and professional associations in expanding the official safety net.

Secondly, standardize, upgrade and digitize welfare fund models in traditional craft villages associated with conditional

support from the State.

Thirdly, establish a legal framework to monitor transparency, resolutely prevent the phenomenon of taking advantage of community security to evade the legal obligations of employers.

CONCLUSION

"Ensuring social security for workers in traditional craft villages in Bac Ninh province" has approached the problem from both the perspective of socio-economic and policy management, clarifying the characteristics of craft village workers in the context of rapid industrialization and expansion of the informal sector. On the basis of the theoretical framework of multi-tiered social security and livelihood risk management, the thesis has systematized the pillars of social security (health insurance, social insurance, unemployment insurance, social support and minimum social services) and pointed out their operating mechanism in the "de-standardized" employment environment of craft villages, where labor relations are mainly based on contracting, oral agreements and order cycles.

In terms of practical contribution, the study provided a quantitative picture based on a survey of 400 workers in 05 craft villages, combined with qualitative data (in-depth interviews) to explain welfare participation behaviors and barriers "from within" the vocational community. On the other hand, the study also shows stratification according to the level of production organization: places

with clearer workshop organization and employment relations tend to have higher access to welfare, thereby suggesting the logic of "production organization - formalization - welfare coverage" as an important chain of impacts in trade village governance.

On the basis of the current situation and lessons learned from international and domestic experiences, the project has proposed 04 groups of systematic and feasible solutions. These solutions are designed according to the logic of overcoming "structural bottlenecks", and at the same time allow stratification of implementation according to risk groups and levels of production organization, avoiding fragmentation by place name but still maintaining specificity when applied to each occupational community.

However, the study also suggests further directions that need to be explored. Firstly, studies are needed to assess the impact of flexible contribution-benefit mechanisms and the "co-contribution" model at the local level to determine the optimal level of support, avoid dependency risks and ensure financial sustainability. Secondly, it is necessary to develop a set of indicators to measure income risk and "job interruption on order" as a basis for designing income security tools suitable for informal workers, including the possibility of forming an alternative/proximity to unemployment insurance in the context of craft villages. Thirdly, further research is needed on the management of labor data on craft villages and the role of intermediary organizations (cooperatives/trade associations) as an institution to reduce transaction costs, as this is a decisive

condition for transforming awareness into substantive participation. Fourthly, it is necessary to expand the analysis of occupational risks by occupational group and the model of community occupational health intervention, associated with cost-benefit assessment to increase persuasiveness in resource allocation.

In conclusion, the thesis has contributed to clarifying the picture of social security of workers in 05 traditional craft villages in Bac Ninh on the basis of quantitative and qualitative evidence, correctly identifying the achievements that have been achieved, and pointing out the limitations and causes according to the economic-institutional-enforcement logic. More importantly, the study has proposed a comprehensive framework of solutions, emphasizing the integration between livelihood development and welfare, between policy design and implementation organization, towards the goal of building an inclusive and sustainable social security ecosystem for craft village workers in the context of current socio-economic transformation./.

LIST OF PUBLISHED SCIENTIFIC WORKS OF AUTHORS RELATED TO THE THESIS TOPIC

1. Bui Thi Nhung (2025), "The current situation of ensuring social security for workers in traditional craft villages in Bac Ninh province". Link: <https://kinhtevadubao.vn/thuc-trang-dam-bao-an-sinh-xa-hoi-cho-nguoi-lao-dong-trong-cac-lang-nghe-truyen-thong-tren-dia-ban-tinh-bac-ninh-32500.html>
2. Bui Thi Nhung (2025), "International experience on ensuring social security for workers in traditional craft villages and lessons for Vietnam". Link: <https://nghienccu.tapchikinhtetaichinh.vn/kinh-nghiem-quoc-te-ve-dam-bao-an-sinh-xa-hoi-cho-nguoi-lao-dong-trong-cac-lang-nghe-truyen-thong-va-bai-hoc-cho-viet-nam-102657.html>
3. Bui Thi Nhung (2026), "Some recommendations to help craft village workers access the social security system in Vietnam today". Link: <https://nghienccu.tapchikinhtetaichinh.vn/mot-so-kien-nghi-giup-lao-dong-lang-nghe-tiep-can-he-thong-an-sinh-xa-hoi-o-viet-nam-hien-nay-145213.html>