

SOME IMPACTS AFFECT THE PROFESSIONAL SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF FARMERS IN MODERN RURAL CONSTRUCTION

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Abstract

Agriculture, farmers, and rural areas play an important and strategic role in the process of sustainable socio-economic development in Vietnam. There are many factors affecting the change in the social and professional structure of farmers in modern rural construction such as: The development of the market economy, the trend of increasingly deep economic integration, The process of industrialization, modernization of the country, urbanization and migration... That brings many opportunities but also many challenges for the development of modern rural areas. In the article, the author focuses on analyzing two main factors: the impact of the socialist-oriented market economy and the process of international economic integration. Requires the peasantry - the subject in agricultural production - to adapt quickly, innovate creative thinking, promote the development of large commodity production, be sensitive to grasping market needs, and actively research , promoting the application of high science and technology in production... contributing to successfully building the strategic goal "Ecological agriculture, modern countryside and civilized farmers"

Keywords: *Socialist-oriented market economy, international economic integration, social and professional structure, modern rural areas*

1.Introduction

When talking about the position and role of the peasantry, President Ho Chi Minh affirmed: *"The peasant is a very great force of the nation, a very loyal ally of the working class. In order for the national resistance to succeed, true independence and unity must rely on the forces of peasants. The peasants had great force, patriotic passion, and resolute spirit to struggle and sacrifice"*^{III}. During the journey to find a way to save the country and experience revolutionary practice, Ho Chi Minh helped understand and affirm that the problem of national liberation in Vietnam was essentially a peasant problem. The peasants were both a driving force and a massive, pivotal force, and also the object of movement of the revolution. In the Documents of the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, it was also affirmed: *"Continue to effectively implement the policy of restructuring agriculture, developing agriculture, and the agricultural economy associated with building new rural areas in the direction of ecological agriculture, modern agriculture and civilized farmers. Focus on developing agricultural production of large goods, applying high technology; Promote the potential and advantages of each region and locality..."*^{II}.

Professional social structure is a type of social structure. The process of changing the social and occupational structure of the peasantry is essentially the redistribution and development of forms of work and occupation in the fields of agriculture and rural areas, in order to promote production and business. trade in goods under the influence of market mechanisms. This process is intended to facilitate a change in the quantity and quality of the peasantry, and to give impetus to the development of the agricultural and rural economy.

Modern countryside is a concept that represents the development of rural areas, expressed through the process of modernization, helping to improve the quality of life and development level of the farming community. Modern countryside is not only in sync with urban areas but also inherits and honors traditional values. At the same time, it must adjust to suit the modern market economy, participate in the process of international integration and comply with the principle of the socialist rule of law state "of the people, by the people, for people". The goal of modern countryside is to create a sustainable living environment, while enhancing competitiveness and innovation in agriculture. Building modern Rural Areas also requires adaptation to the scientific and technological revolution and climate change. This requires innovation in production methods, resource management, and the use of technology to optimize productivity and environmental sustainability. Overall, modern countryside is the integration of tradition and modernity, creating a prosperous living environment and multi-dimensional response to contemporary challenges.

2. Research results

2.1. The impact of the socialist-oriented market economy on the transformation of the socio-professional structure

* Positive effects:

Developing a socialist-oriented market economy is the result of innovating theoretical thinking of the Communist Party of Vietnam. Perfecting the socialist-oriented market economy institution will be a factor that continues to increase of socialist-oriented market economic development for agriculture, farmers and rural areas in Vietnam.

In the content of the article, the author focuses on discussing the impact of socialist-oriented market economic development on the change in the social and professional structure of Vietnamese farmers in modern rural construction:

Since the 6th Congress (1986) of the Communist Party of Vietnam, it has changed from a centrally planned and subsidized economy to a multi-sector commodity economy, developing a socialist-oriented market economy. , promote industrialization, modernization, and proactive international integration. This process has led to macro changes in the professional social structure. Vietnamese farmers are the ones most affected. Shown on the following contents:

- First, the labor structure in the agricultural, forestry and fishery sector tends to decrease

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Second, the impact of the socialist-oriented market economy, the formation of multi-ownership so that farmers are present in many different economic sectors.

Third, the socialist-oriented market economy promotes the trend of diversification of industries in agricultural production

There has been a shift of labor from the agriculture, forestry and fishery sectors to the industry and construction and service sectors in the economy. The decrease in the number of jobs in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector is partly due to the increased attraction from industry - construction and services as well as the push from Agriculture, forestry and fishery itself due to the application of scientific advances. technique; Climate change is also another cause, more or less promoting socio-professional restructuring. The proportion of employees in the Agro-forestry-fishery sector decreased by an average of 1.70%/year, while the proportion of laborers. The Industry -

Construction and Trade - Services sectors continued to increase by 4.26%/year and 3.54%/year, respectively. With the structure of laborers aged 15 and over working annually by economic sector, the proportion of laborers working in the Agro-forestry-fishery sector has decreased continuously over the years, in the period 2015 - 2020 at the rate of 43.6% decreased to 33.1%. Shows a relatively large change in labor in the field of agriculture, forestry and fishery v.

- *Second, the impact of the socialist-oriented market economy, the formation of multi-ownership so that farmers are present in many different economic sectors.*

State-owned economy with agricultural and forestry farms; collective economy with cooperatives, production groups; The private economy has farms and the household economy... This branching trend will inevitably lead to differences in occupational structure, labor methods, roles in the production process, level of enjoyment and opportunities for all-round development of farmers.

- *Third, the socialist-oriented market economy promotes the trend of diversification of industries in agricultural production*

With the trend of diversifying occupations in agricultural production, traditional occupations such as farming and animal husbandry continue to be developed but there have been major changes along with the transformation of crop structure. livestock, the development of productivity, quality, quantity, and product types due to the application of scientific and technical advances and meeting modern market needs. A part of farmers continues to expand production of handicrafts and traditional craft villages. If in 1994, the number of households specializing in cottage industries and handicrafts accounted for 11.2% of the number of farming households, then today that proportion is 26%. Another division switched to service activities, serving agricultural production and sticking to rural areas such as: Trading in gasoline, oil, fertilizer, pesticides, animal feed, and machine making. small milling, running construction groups, carpentry groups... in high mountains, remote areas, there is still a part of farmers who live on a self-sufficient and self-sufficient basis.

* *Negative effects:*

The downside of the market mechanism has been and continues to have a great impact on the transformation of the occupational structure to each farming household. A large part of farmers have not adapted well to market mechanisms such as:

First, farmers' ability to grasp science and technology is still limited.

Second, the risk of unemployment among farmers due to overage or low qualifications.

Third, the divide in the income of the peasantry was sharp.

- *Firstly, farmers' ability to grasp science and technology is still limited.* Farmers mainly rely on experience, many farmers do not want to do agriculture, leading to the phenomenon of farmers abandoning their land in many provinces and cities or still having a passive expectation of relying on policies. With support from the State, in compensation money, afraid of changing occupations, not really considering trained occupations as the main occupation to replace agriculture, so they do not boldly invest in expanding production.

- *Second, the risk of unemployment among farmers due to overage or low qualifications.* Rapid development of industrial parks in rural areas with diverse new industries. Industrial parks and businesses tend to

choose young workers. Therefore, most untrained agricultural workers over 35 years old find it difficult to find non-agricultural jobs. This group of farmers faces a huge risk of prolonged unemployment.

- *Third, the divide in the income of the peasantry was sharp.* Besides a part of farmers who are getting rich by seizing opportunities in the market economy, there is still a part of farmer households that do not have savings, and the gap between rich and poor is increasing. Accumulation is low, so farmers want to give up activities in the field of agriculture, forestry and fishery to invest in other fields with the desire to earn more income from other professions.

2.2. The impact of international economic integration on the transformation of the socio-professional structure

International economic integration is an indispensable factor in the process of economic development, accelerating industrialization and modernization, especially in agriculture and rural areas. This is also an important factor promoting the rapid transformation of the socio-professional structure of farmers from agriculture to industry and services. Vietnam's agriculture has participated in the process of globalization and world integration with generations of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs). Vietnam has successfully signed and participated in 16 free trade agreements, including bilateral and multilateral. Vietnam also actively participates in new generation FTAs, notably the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) and the FTA between Vietnam and the European Union (EVFTA). Along with that, joining the WTO has brought many favorable opportunities for Vietnam, especially for the career change of Vietnamese farmers.

* Positive impact:

First, create more job opportunities and improve the quality of human resources for agricultural, forestry and fishery labor, especially highly qualified technical workers.

Second, international economic integration facilitates and promotes the establishment of a market-oriented labor structure in the agricultural, forestry and fishery sector.

Third, international economic opening and integration have created opportunities for international labor mobility, attracting capital and improving the quality of the peasantry

- *First, create more job opportunities and improve the quality of human resources for agricultural, forestry and fishery labor, especially highly qualified technical workers.*

Vietnam's accession to the WTO, FTAs, the United Nations' Sustainable Development Agenda in the next 15 years (2016-2030), the Paris Agreement on climate change in December 2015...will accelerate the process of rural industrialization and modernization, there will be a large number of agricultural workers, idle rural youth, underemployment participating in economic activities in enterprises, households, and business units. individuals... This means many opportunities to change jobs and increase incomes for a large part of today's farmers.

- *Second, international economic integration facilitates and promotes the establishment of a market-oriented labor structure in the agricultural, forestry and fishery sector.*

Under the impact of international economic integration, it is required to create a labor force of farmers with high professional and technical qualifications, capable of grasping and mastering science and technology. Therefore, workers without technical expertise will be eliminated and cut back. Create conditions for agricultural laborers to

participate more deeply in international labor division and cooperation. Lay the foundation for creating jobs for farmers in a stable and sustainable way.

- *Third, international economic opening and integration have created opportunities for international labor mobility, attracting capital and improving the quality of the peasantry*

Opening up and international economic integration has created opportunities for international labor movement, including Vietnamese workers to work abroad and foreign workers to work in Vietnam. Many markets recruit laborers working in the field of agriculture, forestry and fishery in large numbers such as Korea, Japan, etc. Through investment cooperation projects of large corporations in the world in the field of agriculture, forestry and fishery. industry in Vietnam, will create more abundant financial resources for technology and equipment innovation. Along with that, the quality of the peasantry will increase, becoming professional farmers with high skills and specialized production. Farmers' organizations such as associations, cooperatives, and rural communities will be the place to actively operate vocational training activities, change jobs, equip rural workers with skills, and participate in the labor market. export activity.

* *Negative effects:*

The deeper the process of international economic integration, the more it shows that the negative impacts on Vietnamese agriculture and farmers are not small:

- *First, international economic integration creates many difficulties in creating jobs and vocational training for farmers. The process of international integration creates more fierce competition and potentially reduces job opportunities in the agriculture, forestry and fishery sector.*

- *Second, international economic integration entails the transfer of advanced technology from developed countries to other countries, thereby reducing the need to use unskilled labor in agriculture, placing requirements on farmers. Farmers need to have professional qualifications and skills to use technology.*

Third, the process of international integration has created a development gap and a gap in employment opportunities between rural areas, urban areas, and between regions. The process of international integration has attracted investment and strongly developed economic, trade and service centers concentrated in cities, towns and areas with favorable conditions. Meanwhile, rural areas, where the majority of residents are farmers, still have many difficulties in natural and social conditions, an underdeveloped economy, and low educational levels, making it difficult to access opportunities. Farmers' jobs are difficult.

3. Conclusion

In the context of rapid domestic and international transformation and deep integration, the socialist-oriented market economy with its positive and negative impacts has had a strong impact on the transformation of the economy. and the process of building modern rural areas, while changing the social and professional structure of Vietnamese farmers. Grasping and predicting the trend of changing the social and professional structure of farmers will contribute to providing important solutions to build a civilized farming class, modern rural areas and agricultural economic development lasting.

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