

THEORY ON PRODUCTION RELATION AND CHANGE OF PRODUCTION RELATION IN THE CURRENT SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT

Forces of production and relation of production are two constitutive aspects of the mode of production. The variation of production relation of each country is determined by the nature and level of production forces of that country. Today, under the strong impact of the scientific and technological revolution in the world, especially the development trend of the fourth industrial revolution, the globalization process is taking place more and more deeply with fast speed, strong intensity and increasing scale. It has a strong impact on production relations in Vietnam in all three aspects. Within the framework of the article, the author focuses on theoretical analysis of production relations and changes of production relations in the current social context. Thereby, the awareness of the changes of production relation contributes to supplementing and deepening the theory of Marxism-Leninism as well as having great practical value.

Keywords: *Production force; Relations of production; Technological revolution...*

1. Statement of the problem

From the point of view of Marxism-Leninism, the relations of production are the relations between people in the production process, including: ownership relations with the means of production, relations in organization and management and relations in the distribution of factors of the production process. These three aspects are unified together, forming a relatively stable system compared to the constant movement and development of the productive forces. All production relations form the infrastructure, play a decisive role in the superstructure and affect all aspects of life. Today, in modern society, with the stormy development of science and technology, it has created a remarkable development of the productive forces, making the relationship between people in the process of production and reproduction has many rapid changes with many new manifestations compared to the interpretations of the founders of Marxism-Leninism. That requires people not only to be steadfast and stand firm on the stance of Marxism-Leninism, but also to apply it correctly and flexibly to apply, interpret and solve problems.

2. Content

2.2. The concept of relations of production

2.2.1. Production relations in the view of Marx, Engels and Lenin

a. Terms expressing the concept of relations of production

There are many different terms used by Marx and Engels to refer to the same concept of production relations.

In the work *The Holy Family*, when analyzing the relationship between labor products and people, Marx used the term “social relations” to describe the concept of production relations. He wrote: “The object, as existence for man, as the material existence of man, is at the same time the existence of man for the sake of others, is important his human relation to another is his social relation to man”.

In his work *The German Ideology*, Marx writes: “...the production of life - the production of one's own life by labor, as well as the life of others by the procreation of children - manifests itself as a dual relationship: on the one hand a natural relationship, on the other hand a social relationship, a social relationship in the sense that it is the cooperation of many individuals, regardless of what conditions, in a way and for what purpose...”. Therefore, in this work, Marx still uses the term “social relations” to refer to the concept of production relations. But also in this work, Marx also used the term “communication form” to describe the concept of production relations: “Communication form - which in all historical periods up to now has determined by the productive forces, which in turn determine the productive forces, - civil society” [German Ideology, p.47]

In the work *The Poverty of Philosophy*, Marx and Engels officially used the term “production relation” to name the concept of production relations. The modes of production and the relations in which the productive forces develop are not eternal laws, but they are adapted to a certain stage of human and human development, they write. human forces of production, and any change in human forces of production must inevitably lead to a change in human relations of production.

Thus, the term “production relation” was not originally used to refer to the concept of the same name. Through different terms, the new concept of production relations is named by the term “production relation”.

b. Definition and structure of production relation

To define relations of production, it is necessary to point out common signs and essential and distinct signs. A common sign of the concept of production relations is the relationship between people. Relationships between people include: relations in material production and relations in mental production; relations in the production of man himself. Among those relationships, only human-to-human relations in material production and product exchange belong to the concept of production relations. This is the basic and general attribute of the relations of production that makes up the essential and distinctive sign of the concept of production relations. From these signs, it is possible to define the production relations according to the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin as follows: *The relation of production is a concept that refers to the relationship between people in material production and product exchange of a mode of production in a given society.*

The basic and general properties of the production relation are expressed in the following aspects:

- *The relationship of ownership in the means of production* is the relationship between groups of people in the possession and use of the means of social production.

The ownership relation on production material is the basic characteristic of each socio-economic form, from the ownership relation on the means of production will form other relations in the system of relations of the economic relations. The productive force at a definite level will form a corresponding ownership relationship with it. When the forces of production change, the relationship of ownership also changes. The level of development of the productive forces is most evident in the level of development of the social division of labor. Marx writes: “The different stages of development of the division of labor are at the same time different forms of property, that is, each stage of the division of labor also determines the relations between individuals with each other according to their relation to the means of labor, the instruments of labor and the products of labor”.

Ownership of means of production determines the socio-economic status of groups of people in production. In turn, the position of each group in the production system determines the relationship of management and distribution. The relationship of ownership of the means of production is the starting, basic and central relationship of production, and always plays a decisive role in other relations. Because, the social force that holds the main material means of the production process will decide the management of the production process and product distribution.

- *The relationship on production management* is the relationship between groups of people in the organization of production and division of labor. This relationship represents an individual, organization, community or class with power or without power to control the production process. Each society has its own mode of organization and production management. Production organization and management, in essence, is the actual control and organization of movement of the factors of a certain production. The person who has the right to organize and manage production will be the one to decide on issues: how to produce, what products to produce, how much to produce, how to choose a production model, which type of enterprise and which production management mechanism to choose, etc. This relationship has a direct decisive role in the scale, speed and efficiency of production; capable of accelerating or inhibiting the development of social production. Today, modern production management organization science is of particular importance in improving the efficiency of the production process.

- *The relationship on the distribution of labor products* is the relationship between groups of people in the distribution of social labor products, which shows how and the extent of material wealth that groups of people enjoy. The distribution of the product to each individual is determined on the basis of the individual’s rate of participation in the produced product, which, of course, is determined by the nature of each society. When describing the relationship between people in the distribution of products, Marx asserted: “distribution determines the proportion in which each individual participates in the produced product”.

The distribution relationship is regulated by the ownership and is governed by the organization and production management relationship. However, this relationship is especially important because of its ability to directly stimulate the interests of workers and distribution relations have the ability to have a strong impact on production. If the interests of the participants in the production process are guaranteed, they will have a positive attitude in the production process, so the distribution relationship is an economic “catalyst” which promotes production speed and rhythm and dynamizes the whole socio-economic life. If the distribution relationship is not

suitable and does not guarantee benefits for the people involved in the production process, then they will participate in the production process with a negative attitude, delaying and inhibiting the process.

2.2.2. Changes of production relation in today's society

Under the development of productive forces, the impact of scientific and technological revolutions, the adjustment of capitalism, the relations of production in today's society have undergone many changes.

Regarding ownership of material production:

First, the owning object is extended.

If in the past, the classics of Marxism-Leninism mainly talked about the object of ownership being mainly material factors such as capital, finance, resources, machinery, etc. In the dynamics of the scientific and technological revolution, information and knowledge are increasingly becoming the main resources besides traditional resources, the object of ownership is not only existing objects but also information and knowledge. As the productive forces develop and the knowledge economy becomes more widespread, the more knowledge and information are needed in the creation of wealth, the more important the possession of information and knowledge becomes. Currently, many countries attach great importance to the protection of intellectual property rights, helping the protected person to have favorable conditions to make profits.

Second, there are forms of transitional ownership: mixed ownership, share ownership. Ownership relations are increasingly democratic.

Mixed ownership and share ownership are formed from the association of individual owners of private capital, from the process of "ownership of workers" and employees are allowed to buy shares of the company. Mixed ownership and share ownership help capitalist enterprises on the one hand mobilize more capital to innovate technology, expand production scale and improve competitiveness, on the other hand, give productive forces more conditions for further development and to alleviate the conflict between the working class and middle class in some way.

Associated with the development of mixed ownership, share ownership is the process of democratizing ownership relations. Two Russian researchers ANIcaenki and Ja. Keremecskij assess that from the second half of the twentieth century, the world's prominent tendency to democratize property manifests in the transformation of a large number of employees into employers who have the right to dispose of the capital that belongs to them by participating in the management of enterprises. Currently, in many countries around the world, the trend of democratizing ownership is becoming more and more obvious, especially when the Employee Equity Ownership Development Program (ESOP) was born in the United States in the early 1990s. 70 of the last century with the formation of a specific mechanism for employees to grasp stock capital. With ESOP, employees can have the rights to hold the package of shares of the employer company, the right to receive dividends according to the corresponding proportion of the capital. The advantages that this mechanism brings have made it quickly spread from the US to Europe and other countries around the world. The emergence of share ownership was a step forward in the development of ownership, and it also partly brought very specific benefits to employees, from economic benefits to social status. The development of share ownership - the transitional economic form, made the proletariat in the true sense of Marx's time greatly reduced, giving rise to the transitional proletariat with a remarkable and rapid increase.

Third, the international nature of the relationship of ownership is increasingly developing.

To take advantage of opportunities and overcome challenges brought by globalization, governments and businesses need to actively participate in international economic linkages in various forms. Since then, international ownership in each country's economy has grown and played an important role in each country's economy. With great potential in finance and science and technology, transnational/multinational economic groups have an increasingly large influence on the development of the international economy and of each country.

- Regarding organizational relations and production management:

The collapse of the socialist system in the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries posed a requirement to re-understand the organizational and management mechanisms of production in the former socialist countries. The collapse had many causes, including the organizational mechanism and production management. That collapse shows that the centralized planning mechanism and the absolute role of the state in the organization and management of production are not suitable for today's conditions.

Currently, in the organization and management of production, it is not advisable to highlight or deny the role of one of two factors: the market and the state. The theory of two hands - the invisible hand (the market) and the visible hand (the state) - are really meeting the requirements of modern production. Some researchers now argue that the state and the market should be seen as complementary, accepting both the state and the market.

This is a valuable new perception of the production management and organization mechanism, which has been proven by the miraculous development of East Asian countries.

- *Regarding product distribution relationship:*

The collapse of the socialist system in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe also placed new demands on the perception of product distribution. The practice of building socialism in other countries shows that “using cooperatives, as the sole apparatus of mass character, for planned distribution” in Lenin's view does not develop. It even hinders the development of production. Therefore, in order to match the current situation of production forces, many countries have been diversifying distribution methods, combining many distribution principles, forming and applying new distribution principles in the market, including combining distribution according to labor results and economic efficiency with distribution according to the contribution of capital and other resources.

With the strong development of the production force, the impact of the scientific and technological revolution, high labor productivity has been enhanced, and the wealth that workers enjoy after the production process has also increased significantly despite the level of exploitation of surplus value. The huge inequality between workers and capitalists has not diminished. Due to the ownership of shares, in the distribution relationship, a part of the workers not only receive wages but also receive a share of the income corresponding to the share of capital they contribute.

Currently, the issue of welfare distribution is particularly concerned, even developing into forms like “welfare states” in many countries around the world. Through this form, the benefits of the unemployed, disadvantaged, working-age population, children, people who are unable to work, etc. are more concerned.

In countries that have transitioned to socialism with the development of a market economy such as Vietnam, China, etc., the subject of distributing resources and social wealth is increasingly rich in this economy. There exist many independent and autonomous economic entities that compete with each other. Subjects are independent in all stages of the reproduction process, inevitably they are independent in distribution and autonomous in enjoying their results. Besides state actors, there are many private and non-state actors that play an active role in the distribution of resources and social wealth in the domestic and international economy. In the market economy in these countries, the method of product distribution has also become richer because the market mechanism allows each subject to promote its creative capacity, seek profit-making opportunities in different ways. Laws such as the law of value, the law of supply and demand, the law of surplus value, etc. Resources that have the ability to generate profits in the form of existence or potential, tangible and intangible, potential opportunities are objects need to be divided among the competitors in the market.

3. Conclusion

Thus, along with the development of the productive forces in the new context, the relations of production appear new, diverse and vivid features. The production relations of Vietnam today have many adjustments in all three aspects of ownership of means of production, organization of production management and distribution of products, for the purpose of economic development. It also aims to ensure the goal of social justice in the context of economic integration when the gap between the rich and the poor is increasing with the speed of globalization. The awareness of these changes of production relations not only contributes to supplementing and deepening the theory of Marxism-Leninism, but also has a very important meaning when applying this theory to the reality of our country.

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