



The impact of urbanization and migration on the change of social professional structure of Vietnamese farmers in modern rural construction

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Abstract

Urbanization and the migration process will transform all aspects of modern rural areas, including economics, culture, society, and lifestyle. To a certain extent, these can have positive impacts that help farmers' career transition take place quickly, contribute to improving people's material and spiritual lives, and narrow the gap between farmers and farmers. villages, urban areas... However, the development of urbanization and the migration process also brings unwanted impacts such as: Changing the occupational structure and lifestyle of farmers, disrupting the structure of farmers. rural structure, many employment problems, social evils arise.

Keywords: Urbanization, migration, professional social structure, farmer, modern countryside

Introduction

Urbanization is a process of transformation, distribution and concentration of the population according to mainly non-agricultural occupations. During the process of urbanization, the urban lifestyle of the population is formed along with the physical development of the population. scientific and technical infrastructure and technology to industrialize production and create urban population size. The Communist Party of Vietnam had very early policies on the process of urbanization and migration as stated in the document of the 8th National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam: "The proposed tasks for the first stage of the transition period is to prepare the premises for industrialization to be basically completed, allowing the transition to a period of accelerated industrialization and modernization of the country. Based on the analysis of the characteristics Highlighting the world situation, major trends in international relations, highlighting great opportunities and challenges, the Congress set goals to strive for the cause of innovation and industry by 2000 and 2020. Modernizing and modernizing the country is: Continuing to master the two strategic tasks of building socialism and protecting the Fatherland, promoting industrialization and modernization and building our country into a strong industrial country. modern technical facilities, reasonable economic structure, production relations appropriate to the level of development of the productive forces, high material and spiritual life, solid defense and security, and civil Rich, strong country, fair and civilized society. From now until 2020, strive to make our country basically an industrial country."

Urbanization entails migration and career changes of rural residents. According to the International Migration Law, migration is the movement of a person or group of people, including across an international border or within a country. A population movement, including any type of human movement, regardless of length, composition or cause; it includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, economic migrants and those moving for other purposes, including family reunification. The Party and State have introduced a number of immigration policies such as Decision 95/CP

dated March 27, 1970 of the Government Council on the policy of building new economic regions; Decision 254 - CP dated June 16, 1981 of the Government Council on policies to encourage reclamation and restoration; Program 135... Along with that are many policies to support production land, residential land, and housing; credit policy for the poor; Vocational training policies for rural workers...

Professional social structure is a type of social structure. The process of transforming the social and occupational structure of the peasantry is essentially the redistribution and development of forms of work and occupations in the agricultural and rural sectors, in order to promote production and economic growth. trade in goods under the influence of market mechanisms. This process aims to create conditions for changes in the quantity and quality of the peasantry, while creating impetus for the development of the agricultural and rural economy.

Developing "ecological agriculture, modern countryside, civilized farmers" are completely new contents, forms and methods of development. Inheriting President Ho Chi Minh's views on building new rural areas, the Communist Party of Vietnam affirms that building modern rural areas is an important and necessary process, and this is the Party's great determination to reform the countryside. Improve the quality of life of farming communities living in rural areas, contributing to improving agricultural productivity and ensuring sustainable development. The Political Report submitted to the 13th Party Congress clearly stated the development orientation of "three rural" in the new period as: "*Continue to effectively implement the policy of restructuring agriculture, developing agriculture and economic development*". Rural economy is associated with building new rural areas in the direction of ecological agriculture, modern countryside and civilized farmers.

Modern countryside is a concept that represents the development of the countryside, 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.

Modern rural areas also require 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.

Overview of research

Some recent research projects related to the topic of the article

- Nguyen Duc Chien (2022): The role of the State, market and society in transforming the occupational structure towards modern industry, Political Theory - 2022 - no.12 - pp.8 - 17. From secondary sources, statistics and results to the national budget "Research on the relationship between the state, market and society in social development management in Vietnam", quantitative survey with 1,500 samples, 80 in-depth interviews with groups of officials working in departments, branches, businesses and a number of social organizations, household representatives in 6 provinces and cities in 2020, the article analyzes a Several aspects reflect the limited success of the State, market and society in transforming the occupational structure, suggesting policy implications to promote rapid and sustainable transformation of our country's occupational structure in the period 2021-2030 towards a modern industrial society as stated in the Documents of the 13th Party Congress.
- Trinh Vuong Cuong (2021), Changing the social-professional structure and its impact on current rural culture, Art Education - 2021 - no.39 - pp.27-30. The process of national innovation, promoting industrialization and modernization has led to strong changes in the socio-economic life of rural communities, from production methods to occupational structures, to social organization, population distribution... Along with that are changes in the cultural life of the people here, especially in places with a significant conversion of land area. agriculture to serve non-agricultural purposes, from lifestyle (eating, clothing, housing) to cultural activities, festivals, customs and practices, belief and religion practices. The above transition process is an inevitable trend in the movement and development of culture, so in general it has a positive impact on the development of rural people's lives in general as well as the Rural cultural competition in particular, however, also shows negative effects and raises many issues that need attention.
- Nguyen The Trung (2023), Ho Chi Minh's ideology on building the peasantry - Applying it to the work of building modern rural areas and civilized farmers in Vietnam today, Communist Magazine, number 1. 019 (August 2023). The article analyzed the basic content of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on building the peasantry and practicing democracy in rural areas since the

implementation of Directive No. 30-CT/TW of the Politburo (term VIII).) on building and implementing the Regulation on Democracy at the Grassroots. Analyze the application of Ho Chi Minh's ideology in building modern rural areas and civilized farmers on: Building modern rural areas; build civilized farmers. Central Theoretical Council (2022), Building ecological agriculture, modern rural areas, civilized farmers, National Political Publishing House Truth. Contains many articles clarifying a number of theoretical and practical issues over nearly 15 years of implementing Resolution 7 of the 7th Central Committee on agriculture, farmers and rural areas; Some theoretical and practical issues on the development of agriculture, farmers, and rural areas in our country to 2030, with a vision to 2045; Current status, perspectives, and solutions to build ecological agriculture, modern rural areas, and civilized farmers in the period to 2030, with a vision to 2045.

Research overview

The article uses a system of methods: Theoretical research, interdisciplinary research, history - logic; abstract – concrete

Research results

1. The impact of urbanization on the change in the social and professional structure of Vietnamese farmers in modern rural construction

Positive impact

First, the urbanization process makes an important contribution to increasing national income and promoting economic growth.

Second, the urbanization process promotes occupational diversification and labor transition from agriculture to industry and services.

First, the urbanization process makes an important contribution to increasing national income and promoting economic growth. This is closely connected to the strong development of industrial and service sectors, and at the same time promotes the phenomenon of migration into urban areas, big cities and urban centers. Therefore, the Government needs to apply specific policies and measures to ensure balanced development between urban and rural areas. To promote increased national income, urbanization brings more diverse employment opportunities through the development of industries and services. The concentration of resources in urban areas promotes economic growth, contributing to national budget revenue.

With the rise of industrial and service sectors, the development of urban areas into economic centers provides employment opportunities for farmers. This stimulates creativity, improves production efficiency and promotes the creation of added value.

Second, the urbanization process promotes occupational diversification and labor transition from agriculture to industry and services.

The urbanization process is playing an important role in promoting the development of small and medium-sized urban areas. This comes from creating a suitable environment to encourage goods consumption and trade activities, as well as creating favorable conditions for the

Trade exchange process to take place more effectively. Along with creating a vibrant business environment, urbanization is also positively impacting career transitions. As small and medium-sized urban areas develop, demand for diverse services and products is increasing. This promotes diversification in business and professional sectors, opening up new opportunities for employment and people's personal development.

Another important aspect of the urbanization process is Migration from rural to urban areas. This transition not only Changes the population structure but also creates a major economic and social transformation. People from rural areas migrating to urban areas often seek work opportunities in industry and services, because urban areas often have a diversification of occupations and career opportunities.

Firstly, urbanization development leads to a lack of young human resources in rural areas
Second, the reduction and waste of agricultural land due to lack of planning.
Third, the urbanization process leads to increased unemployment in rural areas due to the inability to adapt to new jobs.
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Negative effects

Firstly, urbanization development leads to the lack of young human resources in rural areas. The scarcity of young human resources in rural areas is increasingly becoming a worrying problem. The main cause of this situation is related to the disparity in urban and rural development, along with the phenomenon of migration from rural to urban areas in search of business and employment opportunities. The urbanization process is taking place strongly in many countries, contributing to creating a significant gap between rural and urban areas. The concentration of resources, employment opportunities, and public services in urban areas has created a strong attraction for young people in rural areas. They often have to leave their homeland to seek a better future, leading to a significant decrease in young human resources in rural areas. This situation poses many challenges to the sustainable development of agriculture and the rural economy. The lack of young human resources, especially those with high education and technical expertise, affects the ability to apply new technology in agriculture, hindering innovation and improving productivity. This can increase food security risks and dependence on external agricultural supplies.

Second, the reduction and waste of agricultural land due to lack of planning.

The reduction and waste of agricultural land is a worrying consequence of lack of planning and improper adjustment in the development process. The construction of industrial parks has not only simply reclaimed field areas, but has also promoted negative impacts on the remaining agricultural lands. The sewer system was filled to make roads for the industrial park, hindering irrigation and creating conditions for diseases and pests to develop, causing serious damage to the land and water environment. This situation leads to many farming households no longer being able to cultivate their lands. They face the risk of unemployment or are forced to switch to other occupations to ensure income and a stable life for their families.

Third, the urbanization process leads to increased unemployment in rural areas due to the inability to adapt to new jobs.

The urbanization process comes with the expansion of urban areas and urban infrastructure, leading to the shrinking of arable land. In this context, rural workers are mainly farmers, lacking qualifications and expertise, along with a large number of elderly workers. Therefore, surplus labor from rural areas has difficulty adapting to jobs that require specific skills and expertise.

Even young workers in rural areas are only suitable for simple, low-paid and unstable jobs in urban areas or industrial zones. The consequences of this situation are unavoidably negative for a part of rural workers. Because the urbanization process is increasingly growing with the increase in science, engineering and technology, workers also need to improve their skills and qualifications to meet this change. This makes it difficult for a large part of rural surplus workers to adapt to new jobs and working environments. According to Karl Marx's analysis, it is industrialization and urbanization that make the organic structure of capital increase, causing the relative demand for labor to decrease. Furthermore, due to the increasing skill and qualification requirements for workers, it is difficult for surplus workers in rural areas to find suitable jobs during the urbanization process.

Fourth, urbanization creates a bias in employment opportunities between developed and underdeveloped regions

The disparity in employment opportunities between developed and underdeveloped regions is demonstrated by the excessive focus on urbanization and industrialization in regions with more favorable conditions. This leads to the creation of many job opportunities in large urban areas, key economic zones and concentrated industrial parks. This disparity not only exists between different geographical regions but also appears within the same country, province, and city. The consequence of this is that workers in rural areas have to move far from their hometowns to find jobs. They have to adapt to a new working environment and face

many risks. With low and unstable income, moving becomes a challenge in terms of both money and time, while also damaging family relationships. In many cases, migrants have to compete with local workers, often at a disadvantage, with lower incomes and unsafe working conditions. In addition, this migration is often young, male and in good health, causing the development gap between regions to widen. The phenomenon of feminization of agriculture and population aging in rural areas is a common consequence, as young people and men often choose to leave their homeland to seek employment opportunities elsewhere.

2. Impact of immigration on the change in the social and professional structure of Vietnamese farmers in modern rural construction

Positive impact

Firstly, migration from rural to urban areas has created a driving force for economic development for rural households.
Second, immigration creates conditions to help farmers start businesses and develop agricultural cooperatives
Third, immigration helps farmers access the urbanization process, opening up opportunities to learn new knowledge and experiences for themselves in career development

Firstly, migration from rural to urban areas has created a driving force for economic development for rural households.

Migration in general and migration from rural to urban areas in particular is a natural selection process. The majority of immigrants coming to urban areas and big cities are under 40 years old. Many immigrants are in their prime working age, between 25 and 40 years old. The attraction of work, urban life and the psychology of wanting to escape the dirty work of farming; Low income has caused most people of working age to find jobs in urban areas.

Immigrants may seek employment opportunities in urban industry and services, where they can earn better wages than in agriculture. This higher income helps them send money back to their families in rural areas, helping to raise their living standards and increase their ability to invest in agriculture or small businesses. Immigrants often have to learn new skills when working in urban areas. When they return to the countryside, they can apply this knowledge and skills to agriculture, product processing, or family business, helping to optimize production processes and improve product quality.

Second, immigration creates conditions to help farmers start businesses and develop agricultural cooperatives

Immigrants can help farmers have the opportunity to start a business in the agricultural sector in a new place. This includes providing land, resources, capital and technical support so they can start their agricultural businesses. Migration can also help them access new markets, diversify products and create innovative business models in the agricultural sector.

Besides, creating opportunities for farmers to form agricultural cooperatives. Cooperative is a model of cooperation between many people in sharing resources, knowledge and experience to develop business together. Migrants can help create environments favorable to the

formation and development of agricultural cooperatives by providing land, legal support, management and technical training, as well as connections to other institutions, agencies and support organizations.

Third, immigration helps farmers access the urbanization process, opening up opportunities to learn new knowledge and experiences for themselves in career development.

The process of migration from rural to urban areas has opened up opportunities for farmers to have regular contact with the urban environment, thereby gradually adapting to the lifestyle of urban residents. They also have the opportunity to learn the necessary knowledge to serve themselves and their families, and become familiar with new scientific and technical advances in the production process. This not only increases labor productivity but also improves the qualifications and skills of farmers, helping them reduce working time and have the opportunity to rest to recover their health.

The ability to be sensitive to receiving new information and the ability to learn new skills and occupations plays an important role, helping farmers become flexible and dynamic in organizing economic activities for their family and friends. Explore new careers in the countryside. Their gathering of knowledge and experience not only enhances personal understanding, but also shares it with other family members. Moving brings opportunities to interact with new environments and learn from many different sources of knowledge, helping to expand production and business scale, improving income and living conditions. This shows the dynamism and creativity of farmers, helping them overcome inertia and become more confident in changing and developing.

Negative effects

Firstly, the migration process will cause a loss of agricultural human resources and a labor shortage during the crop season
Second, the migration process hinders the change in occupational structure and reduces the quality of labor in agriculture
Third, the migration process will increase inequality and gap among the farming class

Firstly, the migration process will cause a loss of agricultural human resources and a labor shortage during the crop season

Migration from rural to urban areas can lead to a loss of agricultural labor, making agricultural production more difficult. This can lead to hindering the development of agriculture and hindering the change in occupational structure in this industry. The fact that many farmers choose to leave the countryside can cause a labor shortage during the crop season, affecting the planting and harvesting process. This could cause an imbalance in food supply and increase prices.

Second, the migration process hinders the change in occupational structure and reduces the quality of labor in agriculture

With many young people leaving the countryside to seek work opportunities in urban areas, those who remain are

often elderly and do not have enough working capacity. This can lead to a decrease in the quality of labor in agriculture and affect production performance. Young labor resources are no longer involved in agricultural careers, improving the occupational structure and enhancing labor efficiency in this industry will be difficult. This can lead to the maintenance of traditional production methods and limit the application of new technologies in agriculture.

Third, the migration process will increase inequality and gap among the farming class

This phenomenon comes from the fact that capable and qualified farmers can easily look for other opportunities outside the agricultural sector. These people often have the ability to learn quickly and adapt to new environments, so they can easily transition to other professions that require higher skills. On the contrary, farmers with limited abilities will have more difficulty finding new career change opportunities. They may have difficulty learning and adapting to new environments, and therefore, their ability to transition to other occupations may be limited. This may result in them remaining active in the agricultural sector, leading to a concentration of low-ability workers in specific sectors. This situation may contribute to increasing inequality within the farming community. Disparities in abilities and talents caused by immigration can lead to disparities in income, social position and development opportunities.

Conclusion

The process of urbanization and migration creates changes in demographics and land, leading to a sudden breakdown of the traditional rural structure and overloaded infrastructure, causing environmental problems: Housing, infrastructure, etc. Social and technical infrastructure have not been able to meet demand; Uncontrolled spread of construction land, loss of agricultural land, and instability in social order and security are ongoing consequences in suburban areas of large cities. This process brings many changes in the landscape, income or living standards of the people. Therefore, research and assessment of the current state of changes in the social and professional structure in the process of building modern rural areas is very urgent in order to provide a basis for research to recommend development management policies. more sustainable society.

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