

THE IMPACTS OF THE RECOVERY OF AGRICULTURAL LAND ON THE EMPLOYMENT STRUCTURE OF RESIDENTS AT NGHI SON ECONOMIC ZONE, THANH HOA

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Nghi Son economic zone is one of the key industrial economic zones of Thanh Hoa in particular and the country in general. The development of the economic zone has changed many aspects of the lives of local people. It is the transformation of economic models towards modern urbanism and rural scale and lifestyle are shrinking. However, the current development of industrial zones has created a shift in the labor structure, especially farmers who suffered from the recovery of agricultural land. Based on a survey from 1,120 households who suffered from the recovery of agricultural land, the research results of the article are the scientific basis for the authorities to issue right and reasonable decisions in solving the issues of labor structure. The article also contributes to building a system of solutions and models to solve livelihood problems for farmers who suffered from the recovery of agricultural land.

Key words: Labor structure; the recovery of agricultural land; Nghi Son economic zone (Thanh Hoa).

1. Introduction

The process of industrialization and modernization of agriculture and rural areas has contributed to the formation of new urban areas, industrial parks and export processing zones in many localities. Nghi Son economic zone is a place strongly affected by the process of industrialization and modernization of Thanh Hoa province in particular and the whole country in general, which inevitably leads to a partial or complete narrowing of agricultural land. which is the main means of production of the people here. The acquisition of agricultural land has changed the scale of agricultural production activities, putting great pressure on jobs for the majority of people who depend on agriculture, requiring adaptation to living conditions. new. Therefore, research on the effects of agricultural land acquisition on the employment structure of people living in Nghi Son economic zone, Thanh Hoa province becomes even more necessary and urgent. The assessment results of the article are based on actual research which is the scientific basis for the authorities to issue the right and reasonable decisions in solving the employment problem. At the same time, contribute to building a

system of solutions and models to solve the problem of jobs for people whose land has been acquired in Nghi Son economic zone, Thanh Hoa province.

2. A research overview

Research on the impact of land acquisition on socio-economic development has attracted many researchers at home and abroad. The similarity in these studies is that the land acquisition process has strongly affected many areas of socio-economic life of localities and countries. The land acquisition has significantly affected the livelihoods of many households, arising and existing problems need policies and orientations to well solve social security in the following periods.

Sazzad Parwez and Vinod Sen [7] studied the impact of land acquisition and industrial development in rural India. Research results have shown that agricultural land acquisition in many rural areas has had a significant impact on India's agricultural production. people lose agricultural land for farming, changing the lives of workers, leading to local unemployment for a long time. Similarly, research by Maitreesh Ghatak, Dilip Mookherjee [6] on land acquisition for industrialization and compensation for displaced farmers, also shows that inadequate compensation for farmers leads to The practical effect of the project did not meet expectations, people lost their arable land, fell into difficult situations, and job creation was a big obstacle for local authorities in the overall economic development. economic.

Desalegn Keba Dheressa [5] pointed out that large-scale land acquisition for industrial and commercial development is a rapid development strategy to accelerate urbanization. However, such investments will have a significant negative impact on local communities, especially jobs changed when people have their land acquired. This study assesses the impact of large-scale land acquisition on local livelihoods in Bako Tibe woreda, Oromia, Ethiopia.

Nguyen Thi Ha Thanh [9] has studied agricultural land conversion and its impact on farmers in the suburbs of Hanoi during urbanization, a case study of Me Tri commune. Research has focused on the rapid urbanization process and agricultural land acquisition policies, especially compensation for agricultural land damage in Hanoi. Analyze the process of agricultural land conversion, agricultural land acquisition and agricultural land compensation in Me Tri commune from 2000 to 2007. The problems that arise for farmers in Me Tri commune during that period are The results of agricultural land conversion include: labor conversion, decline in traditional food production, use of compensation and future risks. Research has clearly demonstrated that the challenges posed by agricultural land conversion in this commune have greatly affected people's lives in all aspects.

In her research, Doan Thu Linh [3] stated that the scientific and legal basis for land acquisition, compensation, support and resettlement has been provided. Investigate, collect documents and data on the implementation of land acquisition, compensation, support and resettlement of the project on dredging and embankment on the east bank of Van river in Nam Binh ward, Ninh Phong ward - Ninh Binh city. Research has shown that in recent years, the urbanization rate in Ninh Binh is taking place quite quickly, the economy is growing. The use of land for the implementation of projects to develop industrial parks, tourist areas or to expand bridges and roads in the city on the one hand brings obvious benefits in terms of economy, urban infrastructure, improved quality of life of the people, however, it also causes many

difficulties for a large part of the people due to the loss of means of production, especially land and a stable source of income for the family.

Dinh Trong Huy [2, pp.1 - 3); [4] There are also studies on land acquisition for socio-economic development for the national benefit according to the land law. The authors all pointed out that land acquisition for economic development for national and public benefits is one of the major solutions to create motivation for socio-economic development through construction projects. construction of economic zones, industrial zones, construction projects of new urban areas, rural residential areas, industrial clusters... Cases of land recovery for economic development purposes are prescribed from the Vietnam Land Law 2003 and completed under the 2013 Land Law. These provisions are an important legal basis for the process of perfecting the law in accordance with the market economy management mechanism, the organization of land acquisition, compensation, support and resettlement by the State in order to create a "clean land" fund for investment projects, as well as encourage investors to create a land fund through self-negotiation with people whose land is recovered. has better and better ensured the legitimate interests of the people whose land has been recovered. However, land acquisition will result in termination of some organizations, households and individuals that are exploiting and using land. Accordingly, the rights and benefits that they are enjoying on that land will also end, their lives, jobs, livelihoods, even business careers and getting rich on land for them no longer have a chance. association again.

Thus, there were some authors conducted research on the impact of land acquisition on socio-economic development. These studies were carried out in different study areas. In which, most of the research works have focused on research in a relatively small area such as a few communes/wards, some research works have a larger scope at the level of a district or a city. . Besides, there are also a number of research works carried out on the spatial scale of a province or centrally run city. However, these studies all show that under the impact of urbanization, agricultural land is being acquired and converted to non-agricultural purposes more and more and this phenomenon is common in many rural areas. areas with rapid urbanization. However, when studying the impact of this land acquisition, most of the studies that have been done only focus on analyzing a certain issue such as creating jobs for workers, shifting structure of land use... but have not studied the combined impacts created by land acquisition.

3. Methodology

3.1. Sampling

The study implemented the non-probability sampling method according to the cluster divided into several stages. The sample size for evaluation and analysis in Nghi Son economic zone is 1,120 votes filtered from questionnaire data of 2,000 households whose land has been acquired in Nghi Son economic zone and 8 industrial zones. Nghi Son Industrial Park is located in 12 communes including: Xuan Lam, Tinh Hai, Hai Yen, Mai Lam, Hai Thuong, Hai Ha, Nghi Son, Truc Lam, Truong Lam, Tung Lam, Tan Truong, and Hai Binh. The number of survey samples is randomly selected based on the list of households and ensures that all households belong to 3 groups: the poor, the average and the well-off.

3.2. Data collection

(i) For qualitative information, use public and non-public observations, structured observations, and destructured observations to describe the subject, to test hypotheses and test information. information from other methods, in order to clarify and supplement the information that the author has collected during his research.

(ii) For quantitative information, survey data of 1,120 households whose land has been acquired, a pre-designed questionnaire consisting of 44 questions, with 6 main contents. The research household must be located in Nghi Son EZ, the number of survey samples is purposefully selected based on the list, taking into account the gender structure, age, and standard of living to ensure enough households in 3 groups of households: poor, middle average and decent. It is estimated that the sample size is based on the distance of 5 households choosing one household, taking one time is enough sample size to be interviewed.

Table 1: Selected sample size of households whose land has been acquired in Nghi Son economic zone

Communes	Number of households whose land has been acquired
1. Truc Lam Ward, Nghi Son Town	60
2. Hai Yen Commune, Nghi Son Town	560
3. Hai Binh Ward, Nghi Son Town	60
4. Mai Lam ward, Nghi Son town	80
5. Tinh Hai Ward, Nghi Son Town	40
6. Xuan Lam ward, Nghi Son town	80
7. Hai Thuong Ward, Nghi Son Town	60
8. Tung Lam Commune, Nghi Son Town	40
9. Tan Truong Commune, Nghi Son Town	40
10. Phu Lam commune, Nghi Son town	20
11. Hai Ha Commune, Nghi Son Town	20
12. Truong Lam Commune, Nghi Son Town	60
Total	1.120

3.3. Information processing

After surveying and collecting 1,120 sample units. All information obtained from the questionnaire will be synthesized, coded, entered, cleaned and will be processed through SPSS 22.0 software according to basic variables.

4. Content

4.1. Socio-economic context and current status of land acquisition for the development of Nghi Son economic zone

Nghi Son economic zone is located in the south of Thanh Hoa province, 200 km from Hanoi, has a national road and railway running through, has a deep-water seaport for ships with a tonnage of up to 30,000 tons to dock... Economic zone Nghi Son is considered as the southern key development center of the Northern key economic region, and at the same time a bridge between the Northern region and the Central region, with the southern Laos and northeast Thailand markets. Although it is a general economic zone, the priority economic sectors are heavy industry and petrochemical industry. This economic zone includes a non-tariff area (free trade zone) and a tariff zone. The functional areas in the tariff zone include the seaport area, the residential urban area, the entertainment area, the financial center, the service center, the operating center,... The entire Nghi Son economic zone covers an area of 186,118 km², covering 12 communes of Tinh Gia district [1].

The acquisition of land for construction and development of economic zones was signed by the Prime Minister Decision No. 102/QĐ - TTg dated May 15, 2006 with an area of 18,611.8 ha. By document No. 2269/TTg - KTN dated November 13, 2014 of the Prime Minister on adjusting the planning for development of industrial zones in Thanh Hoa province until 2020, Nghi Son EZ has had 6 planning adjustments. The initial plan to use land is from 18,611.8 hectares to 106,000 hectares, including 66,497.57 hectares of mainland and islands, and 39,502.43 hectares of water surface to meet the construction and development needs of the EZ [8].

In 2015, the economic zone has synchronously built technical and social infrastructure for 7 resettlement areas with a total area of 118 ha; the total number of residential land lots for resettlement is 3,246 lots; has allocated resettlement land to 2,280 households, 1,010 households have built houses and stabilized their lives in resettlement areas. The board allocates land to 800 households in resettlement areas [1].

4.2. Labor and employment structure of households after land acquisition

4.2.1. Occupation change

When rural households have a sum of money from compensation for land loss, it will contribute to economic growth and shift the labor structure towards industrialization, a part of farmers can work in economic zones with high income. stable income. The proportion of workers in the non-agricultural sector increased rapidly, in the agricultural sector decreased, accordingly, the labor structure and occupations also changed significantly.

Table 2: Changing occupations of people before and after land acquisition

Occupation	Before land acquisition		After land acquisition	
	N	(%)	N	(%)
Famer	732	65.4	157	14.0
Worker	121	10.8	635	56.7
Handicraft	54	4.8	96	8.6
Business	173	15.4	209	18.7
Unemployment	27	2.4	5	0.5

Public servants	13	1.2	17	1.5
Total	1.120	100	1.120	100

Source: The survey 2021

Table 2 shows the clear transition between before and after land acquisition in terms of two main occupation groups, agricultural and non-agricultural. Before land acquisition, rural workers here are mainly engaged in agriculture, accounting for 65.4%, and after land acquisition this rate is only 14.0%. This shows that the training of new jobs and completely new job transformation of laborers after transferring agricultural land in the locality is quite large and is a difficult problem for the authorities at all levels as well as construction projects. construction and industrial development in the locality.

On the other hand, there is a clear increase trend of three types of occupations: workers from 10.8% to 56.7% this is the group of occupations that increase the most due to the policy of on-the-job training for workers in order to create jobs. for the citizen. The type of handicrafts from 4.8% to 8.6% and small trade from 15.4% to 18.7%, this is a group of jobs that do not require education or expertise, capital requirements are not much, and are also suitable options for laborers who lost their land in Nghi Son economic zone. The strong increase-decrease shift of these three occupational groups is consistent with the inevitable trend of the general economic restructuring.

The remaining occupation groups accounted for a small proportion and there was no noticeable difference compared to before land acquisition. However, it is interesting that the rate of unemployed before and after land acquisition has decreased significantly from 2.4% to 0.5%. The reason is that the policy of creating jobs for local workers, especially Nghi Son economic zone, is interested and supported by local authorities at all levels. Some households use land compensation money to open restaurants, grocery stores, and service businesses, thus limiting unemployment and underemployment in the locality.

The survey shows a shift in the employment structure of rural families after the current agricultural land acquisition, which is a sharp decrease in the number of purely agricultural households and an increase in multi-occupational households. But there is also a difference between rural workers who lost their land in Nghi Son economic zone compared to other rural areas. In other areas, agricultural land is often only partially or partially acquired, or only a part of affected households, so they still have the opportunity to continue farming on a smaller area. In peri-urban areas, which are adjacent to cities and towns, people have many opportunities and easily find an alternative job. But in Nghi Son, the land was completely acquired, and farming with households was lost forever. The purely agricultural households in Nghi Son economic zone have little contact with the outside world, so finding a job and changing careers is a very difficult problem.

4.2.2. Time for life stability after land recovery

Analyzing the time factor for people whose land has been acquired to live in Nghi Son economic zone can stabilize their lives, pointing out the advantages and disadvantages as well as the people's dynamism in finding new jobs. The time to settle down in people's lives shows a clear difference between different types of occupations. 10.8% of employees have changed jobs in less than a month; 18.8% of respondents took 1-3 months and 32.9% took 3-6 months

to change careers. This is a group that converges many favorable factors in the career transition process such as age, education, gender, health..

Table 3: Time for life stability after land recovery

	Time	Answer frequency	
		N	(%)
1	Less than 1 month	121	10.8
2	From 1 to 3 months	211	18.8
3	From 3 - 6 months	369	32.9
4	From 6 months - 1 year	317	28.3
5	Over 1 year	93	8.3
6	Don't remember	9	0.8
	Total	1.120	100

Source: The survey 2021

The survey results also showed that 28.3% of respondents took 6 months to 1 year to change careers and 8.3% took more than 1 year to switch. The percentage of workers who can't remember to change jobs until the time of the survey is 0.8%. With the number of people it took 1 year or more to change jobs, this is a relatively long time. Part of the reason is that they are only used to farming, and it is difficult to adapt and convert to off-farm work. On the other hand, after land acquisition, people have a relatively large compensation (especially for households with a lot of residential and agricultural land), enough for living expenses, so they don't see the need to have a new job right away.

4.2.3. Household income and living standard

The restructuring of labor will lead to changes in income levels, sources and main income structure of households. On the other hand, through income can see the success of the career transition and living standards of local workers.

Table 4: Structure of main income sources before and after agricultural land recovery

Income sources	Before land recovery		After land recovery	
	N	(%)	N	(%)
1. Agricultural production	769	68.7	307	27.4
2. Business	101	9.0	513	45.8
3. Salary/allowance	54	4.8	55	4.9
4. Freelance labor	171	15.3	59	5.3
5. Bank deposit interest	25	2.2	186	16.6
Total	1.120	100	1.120	100

Source: The survey 2021

Before land acquisition, the main income of households was mainly based on agriculture (68.7%), after land acquisition, the employment structure of labor became more diversified, no longer purely agricultural but develop many non-agricultural industries. Income from agriculture dropped sharply to only 27.4%.

The main source of income from trading activities increased from 9.0% to 45.8%. Income from off-farm activities increased and played an important role in the income structure of households. In addition, there are other sources of income that account for a small proportion and have no difference such as salary/allowance income which increased from 4.8% to 4.9%, because of the number of households receiving salary/allowance at the time. before and after the acquisition is stable and less affected by the land acquisition process.

Income from self-employed workers tends to decrease because a part of people switch to trading and small business activities, some participate in training and vocational training to change careers. Interest income from bank deposits increased significantly from 2.2% to 16.6%. This is because people are compensated by the state, and when they have not used it for business purposes or household chores, they switch to long-term savings in banks to earn interest.

Table 5: Changes in household living standards compared to before land acquisition

Rating scale	Reviews	
	N	(%)
Better than before	643	57.4
Normal	213	19.0
Same as before	204	18.2
Worse than before	60	5.4
Total	1.120	100

Source: The survey 2021

Table 5 shows that 57.4% of respondents think that their living standard is better than before land acquisition, 37.2% think that their living standard is the same and there is no change before and after land acquisition. Meanwhile, only 5.4% of respondents believe that living standards are worse than before land acquisition. This shows that people's living standard after land acquisition has really improved markedly and there is no division.

The analysis results once again confirmed that the process of people's employment structure after land acquisition in Nghi Son economic zone had many changes. The strong development of non-agricultural occupations to replace agriculture has created a change in income sources from non-agricultural occupations, increasing significantly in the income structure of households. Income from current work provides a higher and more stable income than income from agriculture, and people's living standards are also higher than before land acquisition. This shows how sustainable farmers can adapt to changing living conditions.

4.2.4. Some other social impacts from agricultural land recovery

During the process of restructuring labor in Nghi Son economic zone, people also faced certain difficulties in changing careers after land acquisition. The most difficult thing in the implementation of vocational training is the vocational training of the people (accounting for 83.7%), followed by lack of experience (accounting for 65.5%), limited by low education level (56.8%). Some faced difficulties due to insufficient health, mainly concentrated in elderly household heads, accounting for a small proportion of 10.8%. Similarly, the lack of capital only accounts for 10.4%, the reason is because most of the heads of households are compensated for

the recovery costs, a few are because the acquired land area is small, the compensation is not large, or they want to open the business. Large business expansion should lead to lack of capital for investment. However, this number accounts for a small proportion of the sample.

Table 6: Difficulty in occupation change after land recovery

	Time	Answer frequency	
		N	(%)
1	Difficulty in apprenticeship	937	83.7
2	Bad heathy	121	10.8
3	Money lack	117	10.4
4	Experience lack	734	65.5
5	Low education level	636	56.8

Source: The survey 2021

The evaluation and analysis results in Table 6 have shown that the biggest difficulty of the people is vocational training, the choice of vocational training depends on many factors such as health, professional qualifications, age, occupational group... so when assessing and surveying people's needs after land acquisition, authorities at all levels should pay attention to building livelihood models, training, training vocational training, collecting opinions of people about the need for vocational training, in order to best create jobs for households whose land has been acquired.

Table 7: Family and village relationships

Family and village relationships	Before land recovery		After land recovery	
	N	(%)	N	(%)
Better than before	411	36.7	536	47.9
Normal	531	47.4	413	36.9
Same as before	97	8.7	81	7.2
No idea	81	7.2	90	8.0
Total	1.120	100	1.120	100

Source: The survey 2021

In the family relationship, the survey results in Nghi Son economic zone show that the majority of relationships in families and villages are perceived to be better than before land acquisition. are 36.7% and 47.9% respectively. The rate of poor judgment is also proportional to the improvement of better relationship, with the correlation assessment decreasing from 8.7% and 7.2% (before and after land acquisition). The stabilization of people's lives after land acquisition for households with a recovery rate of 75% or more of agricultural land has been paid special attention and attention by local authorities at all levels, centers, Cultural houses, amusement and entertainment areas for the resettlement area are guaranteed, this quickly creates stability and activities of the community, people are satisfied with the new resettlement environment after land acquisition.

5. Discussion

The recovery of agricultural land for the development of Nghi Son economic zone has impacted and shifted the labor structure in a positive direction, increasing the proportion of industry and services, and reducing the proportion of agriculture. Besides, land acquisition also directly affects the employment structure of rural households. Land acquisition has caused many farmers to lose agricultural land, leading to job loss, but at the same time, this process gives rural workers the opportunity to change their labor structure and increase their income.

In order to ensure sustainable livelihood development for people whose land has been acquired in Nghi Son economic zone in the coming time, it is necessary to have a close cooperation between all levels of government and people to overcome weaknesses, improve people's livelihood. Local governments need to continue to innovate policies to support capital sources; associating production of high-quality agricultural goods with export on the basis of application of scientific and technical advances; improving the quality of human resources; invest in upgrading infrastructure and material and technical facilities; diversifying industries and sources of income.

6. Conclusion

From the above results, a few policy suggestions can be drawn as follows: (i) Land should be acquired on a small scale, or with the smallest possible scale in order to limit the disturbance to living life. residential plan; and save budget; (ii) The percentage of rural households that have no or little agricultural land is quite high, and their livelihoods are based on agricultural hired labor, and their livelihoods are precarious. Therefore, it is advisable to focus on expanding investment opportunities, especially in agricultural product processing and trade and services to create more rural jobs and stabilize their lives when land is acquired; (iii) It is necessary to develop and implement seriously and fully a policy on vocational training and job creation for people, especially people after resettlement. This is an urgent solution that needs to be uniformly deployed from the central to local levels, in order to avoid the situation that people after receiving compensation for a period of time fall into unemployment and have no income. caused many social evils. And the vocational training needs to be carried out according to the guideline that training is not rampant, but must be suitable to the needs of local workers, connected to the National Employment Program so that after the training is completed, there must be a professional head. out to employees; (iv) Propaganda and ideological work for people before land acquisition so that people can prepare their minds, knowledge and skills for the transition from farming to non-agricultural jobs; (v) Connect with recruitment agencies to find output, introduce jobs directly to people after vocational training, need to see the work of education, mobilizing people after resettlement to actively create themselves employment is an effective and sustainable employment solution.

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