

PSYCHOLOGICAL FOCUS-SURVEY OF THE FARMERS WHOSE FARMING LANDS WERE REVOKED FOR INDUSTRIAL PARKS

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Summarized by
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After nearly 20 years of construction and development, the industrial parks have brought about the encouraging results, this is expressed that the revenue and export turnover has a strong growth, the contributions of the enterprises in the industrial parks to the State budget are also more and more increased, raise the industrial density in GDP. However, the development process of industrial parks is setting a lot of urgent issues, even causes some negative impacts, and adversely influencing on the long-term and sustainable development targets of the country.

For the reasoning, the contents of the book clarify the construction and development situation of the industrial parks in our country at present and some emerging issues under the impact of the formation of industrial parks. On such basis, from the psychological angle, the



authors conducted the practical survey to determine the changes and the emerging issues related to the psychology of the farmers after their farming lands were revoked for building the industrial parks in the localities, took the survey areas including 3 provinces of Hà Tây (former), Hải Dương and Hưng Yên (3 among the provinces with the most built industrial parks).

1. Issue of compensation and changes in the system of the needs of the farmers after their farming lands were revoked

For the issue of compensation, all

farmers whose farming lands were revoked are compensated in cash. However, the compensation has emerged a lot of issues, causing many discontents in the people. The result of practical survey showed that the least compensation amount of the households is 2,107 million VND, the most compensation amount of the households is 154 million VND, and the common level is 21-50 million VND. Many farmers are not still satisfied with the amount of money they received. Only 12.8% number of farmers who were asked think that such compensation rate is reasonable, and most remaining farmers deny this. With the further analysis, the authors realized that, in fact, the farmers are not really satisfied with the compensation, this is not due to the compensation price but mostly due to the inequality in the compensation work, the compensation rate for the revoked areas is not unified. Depending on the time and period of revocation, the compensation price in the same place is different, and it is not equivalent between the localities. But this issue has made a lot of farmers dissatisfied, discontented with the policy of site clearance compensation because they feel that they are not treated equitably.

In addition, some other causes also make the farmers dissatisfied with the policy of compensation. Typically, the land revocation takes place in many phases and many times and the money reception is also unfocused, this makes the farmers very difficult in the investment, stabilization and development of production. Besides, it is the worriment

for the life of themselves and their descendants in the future when they have no land any more. Although if all compensation amounts are deposited in the bank, the monthly interests are higher by far than their income rate when they grow rice.

However, we must judge that the compensation amount received by the farmers is not small compared to their previous income. Therefore, it changes more or less their demands.

For the changes in material demands, the result of survey showed that there is an emergence of several following typical features. The nutritional demand of the farmers before and after they are compensated is mostly unchanged. However, their demand for housing has been changed considerably. In fact, the their demand for housing has been more developed due to the impact of many factors, especially due to the speed and scale of infrastructure construction, including housing, on a national scale, in the region or locality. However, the income rate before their farming lands are revoked did not meet this demand. Thus, after having received their compensation, 35.5% families used for buying land, house or improving their houses. Together with this, it is the change in demand for household articles. 81.2% families used their compensation amount for buying motorbikes. Although the buying of motorbikes is not urgent demand for many farmers, they still buy according to the movement, "for traveling, working and social relations" (pg. 54). Besides, it is the changes in demand for means of

communication. Before their farming lands are revoked, among 436 households were asked, only 10 households have telephone, after having been compensated, this figure is increased by 102 households. Especially the appearance of appliances which were very rare formerly in the rural areas, such as fridge, washing-machine, electric water heater, costly wooden furniture, gas cooker, computer ...

For the changes in spending demands, the number of farmers who self-realize that the income of their family is reduced is larger than the number of farmers who think that their income is increased. This is synonymous with the matter that many farmers have been limited their spending demands after their farming lands were compensated, because the spending demand of each person depends mainly on their income level. After the farming lands were revoked for industrial parks, there is hardly any farming lands left for them, they are forced to change their job. However, the changed job also makes their income level changed. The result of survey showed that, only 21.1% number of households still have the same income as before, 47% is reduced income, meanwhile only 2.5% number of households have the more increased income and 29.4% number of households have a little increase in income.

Many causes make the income rate of the farmers changed, and therefore, their spending demands are also changed after their farming lands were revoked. In which, the main reason originates from the nature and regularity of the job

which the farmers have obtained after their farming lands were revoked. However, this is affected directly by the activeness and dynamism of the farmers in looking for new non-agricultural job.

For the changes in cultural, spiritual demands, the cultural – spiritual demands of the farmers are mainly expressed through the familiar activities such as watching TV, visiting their relatives, friends, neighbors. By comparing the implementation level of the above activities at the periods before and after being revoked the farming lands, we may find that there are the complicated shifts between one side which is the form of meeting the cultural-spiritual demand for the individual activity (such as watching TV) and the other side which is the form of community life activities (such as coming to the neighbors' place, or visiting, going out with their friends, relatives) (pg. 69) .

Before being revoked the framing lands, most (77.4%) people often watch TV in their spare time. After having received the compensation, the number of farming families having TV is larger and therefore, the number of people who meet their cultural-spiritual demand by watching TV is also larger (82.3%). Meanwhile, except for visiting their relatives, the “coming to the neighbors' place” and “visiting, going out with their friends” is somewhat reduced. However, the demand of farmers for the community cultural-spiritual activities such as the community performance, sports, festival, travel.... is somewhat increased. The satisfaction with this

demand of the farmers is different in each place, depending not only on their initiative but also mostly due to the consideration of the government at the grassroots level as well as the expenditure capacity for the community activities.

One of the expressions of the cultural-spiritual demands of the farmers is the interest in their descendants' study. According to the survey data, the number of families spends their compensation to invest in their descendants' study is 36.9%, and also about this number (36.8%) shall continue spend their compensation to invest in this content.

2. *Changes in human-human relationship of the farmers*

The changes in the socio-economic life of the farmers due to the land revocation, due to the construction of industrial parks and due to the change in the main productive labor activities shall naturally impact on the lifestyle of the farmers in general and on their human-human relationship in particular. This relationship may be considered in two aspects: the relationship between the farmers whose farming lands were revoked with each other and their relationship with the local authority.

For *the relationship between the farmers with each other*, the result of practical survey showed that that, after the farming lands have been revoked, in the daily life of the farmers emerges the differences, disagreements which were existed formerly or seldom occurred. Those are the differences between the generations in the family because there

are the differences in wishing to use the compensation, in division of assets; differences in the behavioral relation due to lack of jobs; the contradictions, envies in the neighborhood relationship due to the gap between the rich and the poor or due to the negative influence of the different business methods (for example, a family built the house for lease or business in restaurant, the business efficiency is reduced because the neighbors develop husbandry...) (pg.77).

Because of the changes in working environment, the contact frequency between the person to person is changed and sometimes this also makes them feel that the sentimental relationship of the people in the rural areas is somewhat reduced. But this is not the common phenomenon.

Basically, in the relationship between the farmers, the interdependent and helpful spirit is still maintained. Most of the surveyed farmers affirmed that the farmers in their countryside are still willing to share, help each other when they are meeting with difficulties, the relationship between them is heartfelt, open-hearted, seldom occurs disputes for the individual benefits. After the industrial parks have emerged, the picture of the relationship between the people with each is unchanged remarkably.

However, their lifestyle and way of acknowledgement of the lifestyle have been changed, due to the indirect cultural exchange strengthening through the mass media channels, and directly through the contact with the

entrepreneurs or workers who come from the other places. They are more and more easy to accept the different ways of life of every people. The parent-children relationship also becomes more generous, they do not conform strictly to the rites, rules and regulations as before any longer. The awareness of law is more and more expressed clearly that the farmers more and more pay attention to the “reason” in resolving the problems occurred in the life (pg. 81).

And the relationship between the farmers and the local authority has had changes in a positive direction after their farming lands were revoked. In fact, this is because of the ineffective way of behavior of the local authority in dealing with the issues related to the consequence of land revocation. Moreover, some farmer families belonging to the object of policy, after their farming lands were revoked, they have met with a lot of difficulties but the local authority or the local organizations, departments do not take the timely measures to help. They have not taken interest in the post-revocation of land, the local authority or the relevant departments have not suggested the farmers the method of rapid change of jobs, sustainable life stabilization. These matters make the farmers feel that the local authority “has not taken interest in the people”.

3. The adaptability of the farmers whose farming lands were revoked and changes in job due to the construction of industrial parks in the locality

In fact, on the survey areas, most of farmers have been provided with the

most preliminary information related to the land revocation issue by the local authority or the investors in the industrial parks. They were notified that the purpose of site clearance is to build the industrial parks, knew in advance the period of land revocation. But in general, the farmers are quite passive in the searching for information related to these issues, they mainly expect on what notified at the hamlet, village meetings. They seldom take initiative in searching for information related to the other issues emerging from the revocation of farming lands, including the change in jobs, finding for new suitable jobs.

Before the farming lands are revoked, the farming attracted most labor forces in the rural areas. After the farming lands have been revoked for building the industrial parks, the farmers shortly become unemployed, jobless. At that time, most of them find the way to obtain the other jobs to replace the farming

When they are forced to shift the jobs for earning their living, the job demands that each farmer must be adaptable to the new circumstances. Playing the large role in shifting the jobs is the assistance of the local authority. However, this adaptability depends mainly on subjectiveness, i.e. *awareness* and *activeness* of the farmers before the changes of circumstances, ability to evaluate their personal capacity plus will of determination.

Before the farming lands are revoked, the farmers were not really aware of the influence level of the farming land revocation on the labor activities and

occupation of themselves and their families. After the farming lands have been revoked, especially after the compensations are mostly used completely, most farmers have understood its influence on their jobs and life. Because they have not been equipped and prepared for the job shifting, they are not aware of future difficulties when they have no main means of production left any longer. Most of farmers have used the compensations for building houses, buying the household living utilities. After they have had no farming lands left, the number of redundant labors in the localities is suddenly increased and lead to the scarceness of jobs, the ability to obtain a stable job for the farmers becomes extremely difficult. Up to then, they really feel worried when they and their children have no job in their hand.

The result of survey showed that nearly half of farmers whose farming lands were revoked have changed their job. Among the farmers with changed job, 90.4% shift to the other job, 12.2% change the cultivated crops, and 18.1% have more new jobs (this means that they do farming but have more other jobs). The selected jobs for shifting include: husbandry, trading, business, hired labor, worker, building worker, carpenter, iron worker, scrap-iron dealer, doing service (garment, repairer, leasing boarding-house...)... In which, 31.3% have shifted to hired labor (make up a highest percentage) and only 0.6% has shifted to studying a new occupation (make up a lowest percentage).

It may be realized that, when preparing for the job shifting, the farmers *do not often attach special importance to the improvement of their professional skills or training in order to meet the requirements, demands of new job*, they often “only think about the immediate things but not to the future things” (pg. 97).

The educational level is the factor which has the strongest impact on the job shifting as well as the ability to find new jobs of the farmers. Besides, the age is also one of the factors affecting the adaptability of the farmers with the changes in job. According to the survey data, among the farmers who have not job after their farming lands were revoked, the farmers at the age from 35 and over make up 76.5%. The farmers at this age often have an “inert” psychology, inferiority complex and accept the circumstances.

We must acknowledge a fact that, *during the job shifting, the farmers meet with a lot of difficulties* in capital (because the compensations have been used up – as mentioned above), for the trained qualifications (they have not any training in the working job, there are not the vocational training courses, not information of the occupation needed for the enterprises when coming into operation...). However, their ability of self-overcoming difficulties has certain limits

Their general wishes are so that the local authorities should have encouragement policies to additionally open vocational training establishments; organize job service centers for local people; to have

measures in combination between vocational training establishments with operations of enterprises; simplify administrative procedures in relation to self-creating jobs of the people; to have policies to create good conditions so that normal laborers easily have operation areas; to have preferred tax policies for farmers whose farming lands are revoked to develop or expand earning activities; the authority and the investor of industrial parks construction should facilitate so that they could be worked in the Industrial Parks ...

These wishes originate from *their own orientations of job value*, namely their psychologies, subjective attitudes, hobbies in choosing jobs after loss of farming lands.

Firstly, most of them wish to have jobs to bring stable incomes to them, although incomes are low. In the circumstance of redundant laborers, it is very difficult to seek a job, many male and female youths want to work in industrial parks, though they know that these jobs are hard and have low incomes. Such psychological features come from hardly actual life of farmers, basing on farming production activities with many risks, suffering heavy impacts from abnormal weather conditions.

Secondly, psychology don't want to work at far distance, inspire of high income capacities. Leisured jobs, with little busy, without pressure are norms which are appreciated by 63.1% of surveyed participants, especially female farmers.

Noteworthy, many people don't want to do the farming, especially the youth and female farmers. People who still wish to do the farming mainly are married people, middle aged or higher, because in the fact, there is still a part of farming lands at survey areas, despite littleness, incoherence and dispersion at many places. Another object group who also want to keep the farming lands are brave people to change crops on remaining farming lands.

For vocational training, development supporting forms, almost wish to participate in short-term training courses (1 – 6 months) to improve knowledge so that they could create jobs by themselves or develop trades. People who remain their farming lands and want to do the farming wish social organizations as well as local authorities to provide, disseminate agricultural advanced techniques to them; to regularly hold meetings of experience exchange on agricultural production. Others wish to be trained new trades and to be regularly provided information on job opportunities relating to industrial parks, to trade product consuming market of local people.

4. State and attitude of the farmers whose farming lands are revoked for industrial parks construction at the locality

According to assessment of the local people, the support to change trade for farmers whose farming lands are revoked implemented by the local authorities and the investor is not good. In the fact, people employed by enterprises to work are very few. Among

them, many people have lost their jobs or even must apply for leaving job because of various reasons. This causes the puzzled and anxious psychology to many farmers (pg. 150-151). The inadequacies in resolving jobs for the farmers, compensation policy has not really made a lot of people feel satisfied, the people have not highly evaluated the support, consideration, facilitation of the local authorities and the employers.

For the job issue, the number of farmers who have not found the positive impact of the construction of industrial parks in the localities on their job is large. Many farmers always feel that they are not really secure with their unstable job. This is the most common state of psychology of the farmers in the survey areas. This has impacted strongly on their spiritual life. Nearly 2/3 farmers who were asked expressed that because they do not often have job, sometimes the troubles, unimportant issues in the life also make them fretty and angry (pg. 159-160).

But in general, the farmers still judge that although they have the certain limits, since the industrial parks were built, there are many more changes than before in the localities. Most of them acknowledge that these are the positive changes, contribute to speeding up the economic, cultural and social development of the localities, keeping pace with the growth rate of the other localities. These positive changes are expressed in the extension and

development of road systems, services, communications in the localities. These are the factors which make the farmers have a more optimistic view about the future of the localities as well as their life. 50.7% farmers who were asked think that the construction of the industrial parks has had positive impacts on their family economy, create the conditions for increasing income and improving the life of the farmers (pg. 170). And for the cultural values, a high percentage of farmers affirms that they do not see the impacts from the formation of industrial parks on the traditional culture of the villages and communes. This is also easy to understand because the culture includes the old-age traditional values, it is not easy to destroy, change. The rapid changes can only be called phenomena (pg. 183). Nevertheless, the farmers must also admit a fact that these negative phenomena more and more become popular in a part of inhabitants of these countryside.

In short, in addition to the outstanding achievements, the construction of industrial parks has shown a lot of shortcomings, set many questions which need to be studied and resolved in the coming time, especially the assurance of income, job and spiritual life for the farmers whose farming lands were revoked – who are suffering from impacts due to the formation and development of industrial parks.