



Transforming Living Models of the People in the Urban Process

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Received: 09 May 2022; Received in revised form: 01 Jun 2022; Accepted: 06 Jun 2022; Available online: 11 Jun 2022

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Abstract— *Urbanization, industrialization and transformation of livelihoods of peri-urban communities are issues of concern for many urban areas in the country. The process of adjusting administrative boundaries has turned the peri-urban rural areas into inner cities due to the requirements of the expansion of urban space. Villages change towards industrialization, urbanization, and modernization. Followed by cultural change, many new factors appear intermingled or superimposed on the traditional culture layer. In that drastic change trend, Dong Son villages are no exception to the rule. The process of transforming the livelihood model of people living in peri-urban areas in general and Thanh Hoa urban areas, in particular, is taking place strongly. How this transformation is associated with sustainable livelihoods has not only received special attention from experts and scientists but also received the attention of managers and policymakers.*

Keywords— *Urbanization, Livelihoods, Livelihood model, Thanh Hoa, Suburban.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Urbanization with a strong and comprehensive transformation in most economic, cultural and social fields of a region, a region, an administrative unit from rural to urban is a suitable trend. In line with the socio-economic context, industrialization and modernization of the country and the process of integration into the world economy.

In the past 10 years, the process of urbanization is no longer just a problem in big cities like Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City but has also become a matter of concern for many cities in the country. The process of adjusting administrative boundaries has turned the peri-urban rural areas into inner cities due to the requirements of the expansion of urban space. Villages change towards industrialization, urbanization and modernization. Followed by a change in culture, many new factors appear intermingled or superimposed on the traditional culture layer. In that drastic change trend, Dong Son villages are no exception to the rule. The transformation process includes changing occupations, population's employment structure, land use purposes, and infrastructure; transforming social life, spiritual culture, and lifestyle.

In, changing the livelihood model of the community under the impact of urbanization is an urgent issue taking place in many suburban areas. How this transformation is associated with sustainable livelihoods has not only received special attention from experts and scientists but also received the attention of managers and policymakers.

II. CONTENT

Livelihood is an issue that has always received the attention of many domestic and foreign scholars to provide the basis for solutions to hunger eradication and poverty reduction, create more jobs, and improve people's living standards. In countries like Vietnam, the issue of livelihood is considered the core issue of the community to improve people's living standards.

A livelihood is sustainable when "it copes with short-term impacts and adapts to long-term effects or can recover, maintain and enhance current and future capabilities and resources, without damage natural resources and livelihoods" (Carney; 5-p.37). According to

Chamber and Conway, a livelihood is considered sustainable when it fulfills the potential of people to develop their production and maintain their means of livelihood. It can cope and overcome pressure as well as create unexpected changes in the process of movement and development of human life. At the same time, sustainable livelihoods also limit negative impacts that are detrimental to the environment or other livelihoods in the present and the future to bring good things to future generations (3; p. 39-42)

In the analysis of the sustainable livelihood framework, researchers focus on studying several types of capital: physical capital, financial capital, social capital, human capital, and natural capital.

2.2. Transforming livelihood models

Under the impact of urbanization, the livelihood strategy of the communities living in the suburbs of Thanh Hoa has changed profoundly. That change is reflected in the career transition, livelihood model, and people's assessment of the quality of life and the change in the household's living standard.

2.2.1. Change of livelihood model under the impact of land structure change

The doi moi process initiated and led by the Party in the past years, together with Directive 100 of the Secretariat (term IV) and Resolution 10 of the Politburo

(term VI) was implemented, has brought about great achievements for agriculture and rural areas of the country. However, agriculture has not yet met the needs of improving people's living standards, raw materials for industry, goods for export, markets, and accumulation sources to promote industrialization. In addition, the pressure on population growth has led to a decrease in agricultural land per capita in most localities in the country. To overcome that situation and simultaneously develop the agricultural economy comprehensively, the 5th Conference of the Party Central Committee (Term VII) held a meeting to discuss the direction of agricultural and rural economic development until the end of the year. In 2000, the focus was on rural economic transformation. The important task is to renovate the agricultural and rural economic structure towards strong, steady, and effective development of industry - service in rural areas; rapidly increase the proportion of these industries in the structure of agriculture - industry - services.

Following the direction of the Party and State, most localities in the country have boldly transformed their economic and occupational structures based on exploiting their specific strengths. In Dong Son, the process of career restructuring has also taken place from the early 1990s to the present. However, each village, based on the reality and development needs, has its transformation and the level of change is also different.

Table 1. The occupational structure of households in Dong Son village from 1990 to present

Unit: household

Locality	Nhoi			The Sam			Van Do		
	Number of households			Number of households			Number of households		
	1990	2000	2019	1990	2000	2019	1990	2000	2019
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Households	393	320	113	276	238	207	327	322	294
Households - Industrial - Industrial - Construction	155	413	1122	5	9	17	3	5	13
Service House	11	51	325	25	57	91	2	7	46
Other	9	22	42	3	8	10	2	5	11
Total	568	806	1602	309	312	325	334	339	364

(Source: Synthesized data from the Statistical Office of the communes of Dong Son)

The data from Table 8 shows that, from 1990 to now, the structure of labor in economic sectors has changed markedly in the direction of gradually increasing the proportion of labor in the fields of industry - handicraft

- construction. construction and services, gradually reducing labor in the agricultural sector. Of the three surveyed villages, the transition was strongest in Noi, then Nhue Sam, and finally Van Do.

Table 2: Occupational structure ratio of households in Nhoi, Nhue Sam and Van Do in 2019

Unit: household

Percentage of households Locality	Nhoi		Nhue Sam		Can Do	
	Number of households	Ratio	Number of households	Ratio	Number of households	Ratio
Agricultural household	113	7,1	207	63,7	294	80,7
Households of Industry, Trade, Industry and Construction	1122	70	17	5,3	13	3,6
Service House	325	20,3	91	28	46	12,6
Other households (mixed households)	42	2,6	10	3	11	3,1
Total	1602	100	325	100	364	100

(Source: Synthesized data from the Statistical Office of An Hoach ward, Rung Thong town, and Dong Minh commune)

Until 2019, the number of agricultural production households in Nhoi has decreased significantly, from 393 households to 113 households (a decrease of 3.5 times). The cause of the decline in agricultural households is proven partly by the sharp decrease in agricultural land. Industry structure shifts towards non-agriculture.

The number of 113 agricultural households is the statistics of the People's Committee of An Hoach ward in 2019. However, in reality, there has been a shift within agricultural households. This is proven when we conduct surveys and distribute questionnaires. When conducting the survey, most of the land in the area around the foothills of Nhoi mountain and the northern area of Nhoi has been abandoned for 3-5 years due to poor irrigation work. The land became wild pastures for grazing cows of some neighboring villages.

The survey in Nhoi showed that households still working in agriculture have either switched to a combination of other occupations or completely switched from agriculture.

When asked if they still have land, they would like to work in the field again, Mrs. Le Thi Vinh, 52 years old, Bac Son neighborhood replied: that no one wants to work in the field anymore, they earn a lot from farming. One pole of rice in six months can be harvested for about 2 - 2.5 quintals. Calculating the whole crop is 1 and a half million but losing 500,000 money to hire laborers to harvest, 150,000 rent to rent harrows, fertilizers, pesticides, rent rice mills, weeding money... On average, there are several hundred remaining thousand. While a day making stones earn 200,000 nearly as much as quintals of rice. So why do we have to go to work in the

fields? In the whole village, 80% of them have abandoned their fields (Source: Mr. Le Thieu H, 58 years old, Bac Son street, An Hoach ward, Thanh Hoa city).

In particular, in the industry structure of Nhoi, the number of households engaged in services tends to increase sharply. Compared to 1990, the type of service household has increased by nearly 30 times in 2019. These types of service households are relatively rich and diverse, including electricity, gas and hot water distribution facilities, air conditioning; wholesale and retail stores of consumer goods; repair shops for cars, motorbikes and other engines; Lodging; Food Service. Which, the most are retail stores of goods and stores selling materials and equipment for stone processing and production.

In terms of change, Nhue Sam ranked second after Nhii village in terms of the career structure change. Before 1986, the economic structure in the village reached 60% of the labor force in agriculture, and 40% of the laborers worked in the trade and service industry (mainly doing small business at the market). Since 1986, especially after 2000 until now, Nhue Sam's economic structure has undergone a rapid shift with a decrease in labor in the agricultural sector and an increase in labor in the non-agricultural sectors.

Table 2 shows that, in the economic structure of Nhue Sam, the number of households specializing in agriculture and the number of households combining farming and trading is similar. The number of households specializing in trading and services reached 91 households, accounting for 28%. This shows that along with agriculture, Nhue Sam's trading and service activities play an important role in the economic structure. Besides, there

are several other occupations such as stone making, auxiliary and maid work, and bonsai growing. The appearance of several new occupations, typically bonsai and maid jobs, has shown a transformation in Nhue Sam's occupational structure.

Planting bonsai is a new profession of Nhue Sam, some families have completely switched from farming to this new profession. Growing bonsai brings not only a more stable income than farming but also a very high turnover. According to interviews with some households growing ornamental plants, their average monthly income is from 25 to 30 million VND. There are good years due to high market demand such as 2007 and 2008 the revenue still reaches 40 to 50 million VND a month (*Source: an interview with Ms. Le Thi V, 54 years old, Nhue Sam, Rung Thong town, a 10-year bonsai growing household in Nhue Sam, January 9, 2018*).

2.2.2. Changing the livelihood model under the impact of the market mechanism

Under the impact of the market mechanism, the occupational structure has had a fundamental change. To meet the needs of the market to create jobs and increase income, people in most villages in general quickly changed careers. To survive and adapt to the new conditions, farmers have tried to exploit the potential of the living area (geographical location, infrastructure system) and themselves (working capacity, education). skill level) to find suitable employment. Since then, traditional trades have been restored and developed; Many new professions appeared.

In the occupational structure of Dong Son, from the 1990s onwards, besides the household economy, there were other forms of the farm economy, private companies, and joint-stock companies that attracted a large number of people. movement in the participation area. This is the result of household economic development mainly in the non-agricultural sector. According to the General Statistics Office, by 2007, there were 232 operating enterprises in Dong Son, attracting nearly 10,000 employees (1). Besides the type of business, the individual economic establishments of non-agriculture, forestry, and fishery are also constantly increasing. In 2005 reached 3664 establishments and increased to 5115 establishments in 2010 with 9,357 employees (2). However, the number of farms tends to decrease year by year. If in 2005, the whole district had 71 farms, by 2008 is reduced to 52 farms.

Among the three villages selected for research, Nhoi is an area with a relatively diverse social structure. The process of changing the occupational structure of Nhoi village since 1986 has created a new social group and new social relations based on a traditional handicraft industry -

stone mining and production. . In the area of Nhoi village, many individual economic households are separated from cooperatives specializing in limestone production such as Tan Hung Cooperative, Dong Tan Limestone Cooperative. Economic households gradually develop into private companies and private enterprises. Some typical companies were formed such as Tan Thanh Company, Minh Tuan company, and Hoang Long company. As of 2018, Stuff has 60 production and business households and more than 50 businesses operating in non-agricultural fields. Enterprises have created a new social group and new social relations, typically the birth of businessmen - a new character in the social structure with a social appearance, position, and role great. Entrepreneurs in Nhoi village are formed as a class with economic potential, they are the most dynamic social group and a new source of socio-economic development in Nhoi village. The existence of businessmen in private enterprises in Nhoi village is a testament to the formation and development of a "new middle class". This group of people has an important position and role in the economic development of Nhoi village, making an important contribution to creating innovations and changes in economic and social development here. They are the part that has the agility to change careers and adapt to new conditions to survive and develop. According to the survey, the companies established in Noi are small and medium-sized with charter capital ranging from 20 to 30 billion dong, some large companies have capital from 70 to 90 billion dong. The labor force in the companies is from high school to university, the number is from 100 to 200 workers.

In addition, a part of the population in Nhoi village became workers, mountain workers, and stone masons working for a long time in companies and private enterprises; Other departments, besides the main crops of the year, also work part-time at stone production facilities in Nhoi area and some neighboring stone villages in Dong Hung commune.

Meeting the employment needs of the domestic and foreign labor market, in the occupational structure of Dong Son and some districts of the Thanh Hoa delta, a new profession appeared and more and more people joined. It's the job of a maid and the environment.

Working as a maid, which people are used to calling with the word o sin, is a new profession of Nhue Sam and Van Do, appearing in 2000, meeting the needs of the labor market. The people are mainly women, after 40 years old, they sublease their fields and work as hired labor for some families in the city. Some go to work as domestic helpers outside the province. According to the survey, by 2018, in Nhue Sam village, 10 people were working as

domestic helpers in the province, 7 people working outside the province and 5 domestic helpers (following the labor export category).

We work as domestic helpers mainly for those who can afford it in the city. They ask to clean or babysit. Some people come back in the morning at the request of the owner. Those who have small children are asked to stay and look after the children. Weeks or months will be about a day. This job is also difficult because you have to go all day, sometimes even a week, a whole month. Housework and farm work must rely on the husband and children. But have a stable salary and enough money to study and spend for the children in the family (Source: Ms. Tran Thi L, female, 55 years old, village 3- Van Do, January 27, 2018).

Since 2000, in some villages of Dong Son, people have started to register to work abroad. This number is increasing. According to statistics in Dong Minh commune, there are currently 626 people working in other countries. In which Van Do accounts for more than half to 364 people. Statistics of the whole Dong Minh commune show that by 2018, a total of 71 people went to work abroad.

The trend of changing occupations of households in the three villages according to statistical reports is also confirmed by personal interview data. Of the 281 interviewed households, 183 people are of working age, of which 90 have changed careers (accounting for 32%) from 2000 to the present. The noisy village has the highest level of career change, followed by Van Do. Nhue Sam has less conversion rate (accounting for 19.2%). The main form of transformation is from agricultural labor to non-agricultural sectors. The reason for the conversion is mainly due to the low income from agriculture, which does not guarantee subsistence, and partly due to the conversion of land use purposes.

Besides the households with income from the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors, in the occupational structure of Dong Son, there is also a force with income from salaries and allowances. Out of 281 survey questionnaires from three villages of Nhoi, Nhue Sam, and Van Do, 69 people had income from salaries and allowances, accounting for 24.6%. They are mainly the intelligentsia, retired cadres, and demobilized soldiers. The income of this team is not high, fluctuates at an average of 1 million to 5 million dong a month but is relatively stable. Nguyen Duc Truyen in his research analyzed this issue as follows: *"The monthly salary of a retired cadre in the countryside, although very small compared to the urban expenditure level, is still considered an important source of capital for a farmer's agricultural investment. Because... each poor and average farmer household only*

needs from 100,000 to 300,000 VND per year to be able to invest in their family's agricultural production. The pension of an average officer can also reach between 100,000 and 300,000 per month. Therefore, farmers in general often consider households that have income from wages to have stable and well-off living standards" (6, p.57).

Interviewing households that have income from pensions and old-age benefits thanks to pension income, so they live a stable life without much worry. Although the regular monthly income is not much, it has ensured their life in the countryside.

It can be said that the livelihood picture of Dong Son village during the Doi Moi period is undergoing diverse and complex changes, but at the same time shows the dynamism of adapting to the market mechanism. With the growing development of the household economy, farms, and private enterprises, besides the wage laborers, who do not have stable jobs, the pure farming farmers have created a Rural society that is increasingly divided between rich and poor, stratifying living standards.

2.2.3. The stratification of living standards and the gap between rich and poor

The process of changing livelihood models of peri-urban villages has created a stratification of living standards and a gap between rich and poor. Many households, due to not keeping up with the changing trends, lack of dynamism and acumen in looking for new jobs, have fallen into joblessness. The compensation money from the land was used for shopping, and unplanned spending and they quickly became the poor class of society. Some other families use the money from selling their fields as savings to make a living, although the standard of living is not high. Another department, with its dynamism and sensitivity, caught up with new opportunities, took advantage of its capabilities, and grasped market demands, so it quickly chose a suitable job with a stable income. It can be said that urbanization is the basic cause leading to social stratification, the gap between rich and poor.

In the hierarchical structure in Nhoi, there is a small number of the third class, who are directors of companies, and small and medium enterprises doing well. They are considered middle class. They are "the class with needs that are quite similar and quite equal with each other in terms of quality of life: services, health care, education, etc., the ability to access and absorb information; needs and abilities for personal, family, and social development".

Although this division is not as rapid and strong as in urban areas, it also demonstrates a disparity in living standards and contrasts between the lifestyles of the rich

and the poor in the village. The research results show that, although the living standards of people in the three villages tend to be improved, as shown in the number of average households and quite rich households accounting for a large proportion (over 40%), however, the number of poor and near-poor households still exist. This shows that the gap between rich and poor is relatively high in Dong Son village during the doi moi period.

The disparity between the rich and the poor in all three surveyed villages is reflected first of all in the income disparity. The highest income of surveyed households is over 20 million per month, while the income of poor households is only 1 million per month, which is 20 times the difference. The number of high-income households mainly belongs to Nhoi, which are production, service, and handicraft households. Households with low incomes from 1 to 2 million are mainly households who are out of working age, women living alone with a simple farming job, concentrated in Nhue Sam and Van Do. The amount of rice produced annually is only enough for two meals a day. Other expenses such as clothing needs, school expenses, and medicines for their children all become burdens for them. In Nhue Sam, there is a village called "one-man's hamlet" - the village of widowed or single women who have difficulty with farming. These are considered the poorest households of Nhue Sam.

For single women, in women-headed households, the whole family relies on their labor, they are the ones who suffer many disadvantages and have difficult circumstances. The gap between the rich and the poor and the stratification of living standards are increasingly evident in the lives of rural households. This division is not strong in agricultural villages like Van Do or Nhue Sam, but it is clear in handicraft and service villages in the process of urbanization like Nhoi.

III. CONCLUSION

The process of changing the livelihood model under the impact of urbanization and the market economy has created two opposing nuances in the development of rural villages in Dong Son. A part of the population is dynamic and responsive, quickly catching up with the transformation trend, choosing suitable jobs, and having stable incomes, so living conditions are increasingly improved; another part, due to not keeping up with the changing trend, with limited capacity, fell into a state of crisis and did not have a job. The gap between the rich and the poor and the stratification of living standards have thus appeared and is becoming more and more obvious. Therefore, researching and providing solutions to transform and develop sustainable livelihoods for

communities living in the suburbs of Thanh Hoa under the impact of urbanization is a necessity today, not only for scientists but also scientists, academics as well as managers and policymakers.

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