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NGUYEN VAN CHU

**COMPLETING CONTENTS OF STATE MANAGEMENT
FOR AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS RESTRUCTURING
IN VIETNAM TODAY**

Major: Public Administration & Management

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**SUMMARY OF DISSERTATION ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
& MANAGEMENT**

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The work is completed in:

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Science instructors:

- The 1st Science instructor: Assoc. Prof. Ph.D. Nguyen Huu Hai, Dean of Faculty of Administration, NAPA
- The 2nd Science instructor: Ph.D. Luong Minh Viet, Deputy Dean of the Faculty of State Administration on Economics, NAPA

Reviewer 1:
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Reviewer 2:
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Reviewer 3:
.....

The dissertation will be defended before the Board of evaluation at Academy level.
Location: Doctoral dissertation defense office, floor ... room..., National Academy of Public Administration
No. 77, Nguyen Chi Thanh Street, Dong Da District, Hanoi City.
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LIST OF SCIENTIFIC WORKS PUBLISHED AND PARTICIPATED IN

1. The scientific works published (*scientific article, scientific conference reports, monographs, etc.*)

No.	Name of work	Category	Year of publication	Place of publication
1.	Some solutions to improve the management role of the State in the international economic integration to promote agricultural economics restructuring effectively	Scientific article	2015	Journal of Theoretical Education (No. 233, August 2015)
2.	Continuing to affirm and promote the role of State management of agricultural economics restructuring	Scientific article	2015	Journal of Theoretical Education (No. 231, June 2015)
3.	Overview of theories on public services in agriculture	Topical Research Report	2014	Major subject in scientific topic at Ministry level (<i>hosted by Academy of Politics and Administration Region I</i>)

2. The scientific research topics participated in:

No.	Name of research topic/ fields of application	Year of completion	Level of topic (<i>State, Ministry, Sector, University</i>)	Responsibility of participation in the topic
1.	Studying the situation and proposing the effective solutions to public investments and public services in agriculture (<i>in the broadest sense, including: Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and salt production</i>)	2014	Ministry	Member
2.	Developing content and organization of pilot training human resources in place to serve the cause of industrialization and modernization of rural industries.	2003	Ministry	Member
3.	Establishing the Planning Project aquaculture in three coastal districts in Nam Dinh province in the period of 2001-2010.	2002	Sector	Member

INTRODUCTION

1. The urgency of the topic

State management of agricultural economics restructuring (AER) of many countries in the world and Vietnam is an important task which increases resources for agricultural development and contributes to promoting socio-economic development of rural areas and sustainable stability is a really urgent problem, comes from the following reasons:

Firstly, the agriculture, farmers and rural areas always have a strategic position of Vietnam, which are especially important role in the cause of national renewal, when the conditions of agricultural production are still fragmented, backward technology, low productivity and the quality of agricultural products is still limited; the average area of agricultural land per labor is low;

Secondly, the strong competition on the quality of agricultural products in the market of goods between countries with developed agriculture requires Vietnam to quickly innovate management method (from the macro level), establishes the sustainable production connections for timely adaptation and international economic integration deeper and broader. The creation of agricultural products is performed directly from the base as commune level, however, the problem of state management in agriculture at the commune level is still inadequate, limited by lack of resources(*capacity of management officers, lack of information and funding, etc.*);

Thirdly, many policies and guidelines are issued by the State to promote the development of agricultural production. However, when carrying out, it met many inadequacies, limitations due to lack of supervision and inspection; the loosen coordination between sectors and levels; the weak involvement of organizations and associations; lack of financial resources and personnel respectively, etc.

From the said reasons, the author has selected issues of “*Completing the contents of State management for agricultural economics restructuring in Vietnam today*” as research topic for doctoral dissertation.

2. Objective and research task

- Research objective: Completing the scientific basis (theoretical and practical) on agricultural economics restructuring and State management of agricultural economics restructuring in Vietnam today, as a basis for proposing some solutions of completing State management of agricultural economics restructuring in Vietnam in the direction of industrialization and modernization of agriculture and rural development.

- Research Task: The main research tasks are: (i)The theoretical system on State management of agricultural economics restructuring; (ii) Studying experience on State management of agricultural economics restructuring of some countries to learn lessons for Vietnam; (iii) Analyzing the situation of agricultural economics restructuring and State management of agricultural economics restructuring in Vietnam to point out the limitations and the subjective and objective reasons of limiting on State management of agricultural economics restructuring in Vietnam; (iv) Proposing some solutions of completing content of State management of agricultural economics restructuring in Vietnam in order to meet the requirements of

economic renewal in the direction of industrialization and modernization in the context of international economic integration.

3. Object and scope of the study

a) Object of study

- *Management subject:* The dissertation is studied on the organization and operation of the State competent authorities on management of agricultural economics restructuring in Vietnam.

- *Management object:* (i) The system of documents on the Party's policies, mechanisms and policies of the State on agricultural economics restructuring; (ii) Agricultural products production is at the request of market integration, in association with sustainable development.

b) Scope of research

- *For content:* Dissertation focuses on the State management authorities direct impacting on management objects the organization and individuals involved in the process of agricultural economics restructuring; researching State management of agricultural economics restructuring including agriculture (cultivation, husbandry), forestry and fishery.

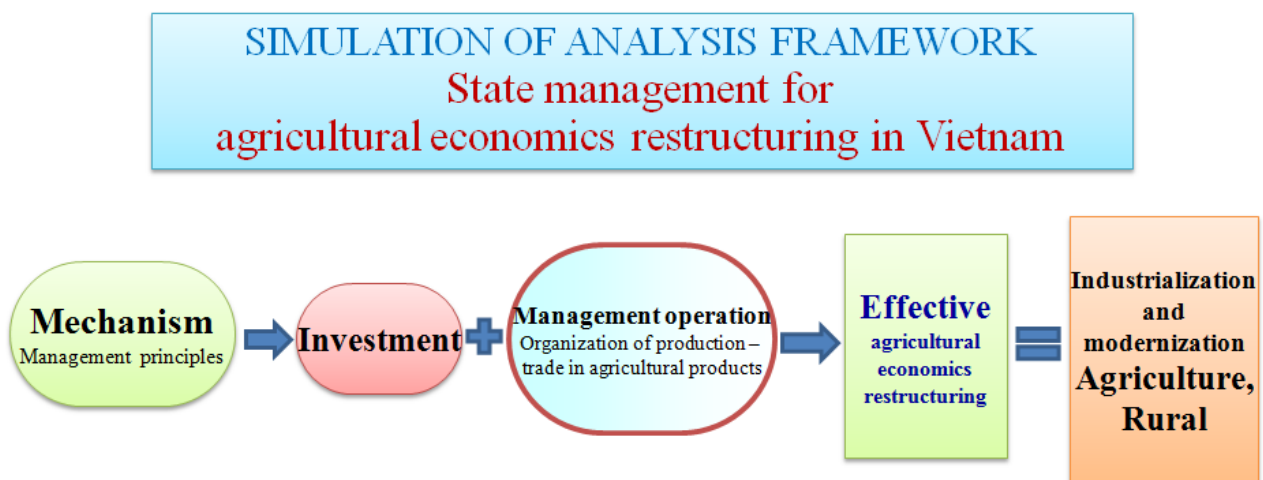
- *For space:* Dissertation on State management of agricultural economics restructuring at all levels from the central to local levels of government in Vietnam.

- *For time:* Researching the State management of agricultural economics restructuring since the renewal (1986) until now (*focusing on period from 2006 to 2014, the development orientation to 2020 and vision to 2030*).

4. The hypothesis of the problem that the dissertation researched

In the course of research the dissertation topic, the author found that in order to achieve the early target on industrialization and modernization of agriculture in Vietnam, based on strategy, planning, plan, proposed by the State, each region needs to specify each content, steps of agricultural economics restructuring. It may be simulated the analytical framework for the studied issue of topic as follows:

Figure 1. The analytical framework for completing contents of State management of agricultural economics restructuring in Vietnam today



Preliminary interpretation of the analytical framework implementation steps for topic is as follows:

Firstly, for building mechanisms and management principles: Developing the unified management mechanisms, creating a legal basis for clear separation of responsibility for implementation of each level, each unit, each organization and individual.

Secondly, for investment: Based on the identification, selection of areas, project of agricultural economics restructuring, each authority, unit of State management assigns tasks, builds the method of management and production organization with high feasibility to generate higher value for agricultural production of local or area.

Thirdly, the operation of the management and organization of production - Agricultural Trade: During the deployment process, the agricultural production activities are specified on the basis of management mechanisms and level of investment resources; the agricultural products to penetrate deep into the international market and increased competitiveness in the domestic market to sell more is to decide the development of sustainable agricultural production.

Fourthly, creating efficiency for agricultural economics restructuring: It is the result of the implementation process of agricultural production to generate higher added value, improve incomes and living standards of the farming population; exploitation and efficient use of investment resources and existing resources, in association with environmental protection, ecology, and implementation of agricultural economics restructuring to achieve its objectives.

Fifthly, implementing industrialization and modernization of agriculture and rural development: Is the goal, the destination of the process of agricultural economics restructuring, that is the logical agricultural economics restructuring in association with other forms of production organization, implementing high-tech agriculture, manufacturing toward modernization, to adapt economic integration requirements.

5. Methodology and research method

5.1. Methodology

Dissertation uses the methodology of dialectical materialism of Marxism-Leninism combining specific historical perspective, the perspective of development to review the process of agricultural economics restructuring and State management of agricultural economics restructuring.

5.2. Research method

- The literature search has: Used statistical methods, synthesis, comparison, etc. in the reference of document, some relevant domestic & foreign research results; State management documents related to management in the Agriculture and Rural Development.

- Research by practice: Using knowledge learned, collecting and analyzing data information in practical activities and issues arising in the process of agricultural economics restructuring, actual research on State management activities of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and a number of ministries, agencies and localities.

6. The contributions of the dissertation

6.1. New theoretical contributions

Firstly, additional finishing theoretical basis for State management of agricultural economics restructuring changes agricultural production methods to adapt Vietnam market economy integration; the dissertation gives awareness for new thinking for State management of agricultural economics restructuring; that issue should come from: *Production to whom? What is product? How to produce?* (produce, sell what the market needs).

Secondly, from the experience of state management in developing countries, the agricultural economics are mentioned by the dissertation to enrich the theoretical basis of State management of agricultural economics restructuring in Vietnam.

Thirdly, interpreting the scientific content of the dialectical relationship between State management of agricultural economics restructuring and outlining new concept on State management of agricultural economics restructuring.

Fourthly, on the basis of functions, tasks of State management on Agriculture and Rural Development, it is to propose the agricultural economics restructuring under associated symbiotic model of “5 sectors” in order to maximize capacity, create greater efficiency and improve accountability for each “sector” involved in agricultural economics restructuring and to meet the market economy integration.

6.2. New practical contributions

Firstly, assessing the situation of State management for the development of Vietnam agricultural economics, indicating success, limitations and analyzing the cause of limitations.

Secondly, the dissertation proposes State management under associated symbiotic model of “5 sectors” involved in agricultural economics development (*including: State, Agriculture, Enterprise, Science and Bank*), clarifying roles, responsibilities and rights of the "sectors" for the provision of public services in agriculture.

Thirdly, the dissertation offers practical solutions in order to improve the content, method of State management and strengthen enhance the capacity of State management of agricultural development at communes. This is one of completing content solutions for State management of agricultural economics restructuring.

7. The theoretical and practical meaning of dissertation

The dissertation is supplemented and completed theoretical basis for State management of agricultural economics restructuring in Vietnam. At the same time, the research has launched the model of “5 sectors” applying for process of agricultural economics restructuring and ensuring the sustainable development of agricultural economics, adaptation of economic integration;

Dissertation is also as reference material necessary for scientific research, teaching and learning in educational institutions and retraining of civil servants and employees of the Agriculture and Rural Development; at the same time is a source of valuable references in the completion, establishment of management documents on Agriculture and Rural Development.

8. The structure of the dissertation

The main content of the dissertation is structured in 04 Chapters: *Chapter 1*: Overview of research and issues related to the dissertation topic. *Chapter 2*: Scientific basis of State management of agricultural economics restructuring. *Chapter 3*: Current status of State management of agricultural economics restructuring in Vietnam. *Chapter 4*: Orientation and solution to complete State management of agricultural economics restructuring in Vietnam.

Chapter 1

OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH AND ISSUES RELATED TO THE DISSERTATION TOPIC

1.1. The relevant research projects at domestic and foreign published

1.1.1. Group of research on State management of agriculture and rural

In the study of the theory of the state management system for agriculture, there is document on State management in the field of agriculture, but mostly writes about the management of agricultural production separately; no research material to write full and systematic about State management of agricultural economics restructuring; it has set out the content and argument by the author that the research is needed to answer in this dissertation.

1.1.2. Group of research on agricultural economics restructuring on theoretical and empirical

Currently, the theoretical system of agricultural economics restructuring have not had a full and agreed to compare and evaluate the process. Thus, improving the efficiency of investment and development projects of agricultural production, the implementing agricultural economics restructuring is required theoretical and practical solutions to implement the specific conditions to the development of agricultural economics.

1.1.3. Study groups and organizations concerned about deployment of State management of agricultural economics restructuring

There is not much the systematic study of State management of agricultural economics restructuring the connotation of agricultural economics. For content of “*Completing contents of State management of agricultural economics restructuring in Vietnam today*” there is no topic studied thoroughly or overall; it has set out the content and argument that the author is researched to answer in this dissertation.

1.1.4. The research group of some foreign authors on the development of agricultural economy

The research works on agricultural economics restructuring in some countries, based on objective research of public investment in agriculture, which is the investment of resources plays a crucial role in promoting the agricultural economics restructuring to create sustainable development for agriculture and rural.

1.2. The issues related to research topic that the works unresolved

- The studies did not point out the task of State management in relation to agricultural economics restructuring to promote development of agricultural economics; not clearly mention the necessity of the role of State management on synchronization of these two issues to make the process of industrialization and modernization of agriculture and rural development.

- Some studies mentioned in an overview perspective, not specifically reflect the impact of State management for agricultural production, not show the problems of State management on the process of agricultural economics restructuring, from the

setting goals, planning, development of investment, as well as evaluating the results of implementation, etc.

- The studies have still not accessed deeply to State management of agricultural economics restructuring for issues relating to aspects of institutional, policy, planning, implementation, inspection test, monitoring and evaluation, etc.

1.3. These issues that the dissertation needs to focus on solving

Firstly, theoretical studying on agricultural economics restructuring and State management of agricultural economics restructuring on the scientific foundation of public administration and the relevant scientific.

Secondly, analyzing the situation of agricultural economics restructuring and State management of agricultural economics restructuring in Vietnam to indicate the results, limitations and subjective & objective reasons of State management of agricultural economics restructuring.

Thirdly, proposing some solutions of completing the content of State management of agricultural economics restructuring in Vietnam in the context of international economic integration.

Chapter 2

SCIENTIFIC BASIS OF STATE MANAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS RESTRUCTURING

2.1. Agricultural economic structure and agricultural economics restructuring

2.1.1. The economic structure of agriculture in economic development - economic development of each country

2.1.1.1. The concept of economic structure

The concept of economic structure the overall relationship interplay between these factors and the relationship between production forces and relations with the specific socio-economic conditions in the certain development stage. The concept of economic structure is outlined as follows: “*The economic structure is an integral part of the overall success of each country's economy, which is inextricably linked to each other, mutual interactions and relationships expressed in percentage terms of quantity, correlation of quality of the space and given time, matching the socio-economic conditions in detail, in order to achieve high socio-economic efficiency*”.

2.1.1.2. The concept of agricultural economic structure

The economic structure of agriculture is part of the system of national economic structure, depending on the structure of the national economy, but it provides relative independence; concept of agricultural economic structure, as follows: “*is the overall proportional relationships in number and relatively stable quality of the socio-economic factors related to agricultural production during a period of time and a certain space*”.

2.1.1.3. The concept of the economic structure of agricultural sector

The economic structure of agricultural sector shows the relationship between the ratio of areas including: agriculture, industrial processing and agricultural services. Economic structure of agricultural sector includes Agriculture (in the broadest sense)

is a combination of manufacturing industries associated with biological processes, including: Agriculture, forestry and fishery; there are sub-sectors in each major industry (horizontal / vertical arrangement), including: (i) Agriculture (*in the narrow sense: Cultivation and Livestock*); (ii) Forestry and (iii) Fishery.

2.1.2. Agricultural economics restructuring

2.1.2.1. The concept of agricultural economics restructuring

The agricultural economics restructuring is “*The process of structural change and the interactive relationship in agricultural production systems, following the guidelines and certain goals*”, it means that bringing agricultural production system from a given state (retardation) to develop optimal conditions to achieve the desired effect higher, through the conscious control of human beings, on the basis of rational use of objective rules.

2.1.2.1. Characteristics of agricultural economic structure

a) *Agricultural economic structures historically*: Agricultural economic structure reflects the general rule of the socio-economic development, the relative difference in each local, regional, and in every stage of development history.

b) *Agricultural economic structure carries objectivity*: Agricultural economic structures survive and develop depending on the level of development of productive forces and the social division of labor, the socio-economic conditions and specific nature, that less depending on the subjective will of human.

c) *Agricultural economic structures are always mobilizing*: The movement's transformation of agricultural economic structures is always associated with social and economic conditions, natural and scientific and technical progress, new technology; these conditions made economics in agricultural economic system change, interact to create new agricultural economics restructuring.

2.1.3. The necessity of agricultural economics restructuring for international economic integration

2.1.3.1. The necessity of agricultural economics restructuring for international economic integration requirement

Firstly, to increase production and improve the quality of agricultural products production and meet the demand of consumption and exports.

Secondly, creating added value, increasing foreign exchange earnings from exports of agricultural commodities to make agricultural growth and increasing in GDP for the economy.

Thirdly, creating jobs, increasing incomes and improving the living standards for farmers.

Fourthly, enhancing the State management of agricultural economic structure to meet the requirements of economic integration.

2.1.3.2. Objective requirements of agricultural economic structure according to economic integration

a) Requirements of the market economy for the agricultural economic structure:

Vietnam should abide by the principle of trade liberalization under the FTA signed, actively develop bilateral & multilateral relations with countries, expand export markets, import of agricultural products with many advantages; provide

opportunities for domestic consumers using the product diversity, quality with a reasonable purchase price; make pressure for domestic agricultural manufacturers for great innovation improve product competitiveness.

b) Requirements of economic integration for the agricultural economic structure include

Opening markets, implementing tax reduction schedule under WTO rules and trade agreements; implementing the Agreement on Sanitary and quarantine animals and plants (SPS); suitable agricultural policies; intellectual property rights.

2.2. Objectives, requirements and contents of State management of agricultural economic restructuring

2.2.1. Concept of State management of agricultural economic restructuring

2.2.1.1. Concept of State management: As a form of social management in particular, nature of state power and use state law to regulate the behavior of human activity in all fields of social life performed by the authorities in the State in order to satisfy the legitimate demands of the people, maintain stability and social development.

2.2.1.2. Concept of state administration: Is the enforcement activities of the State on executive power that is the impact of organized and regulated by state law power for social processes and behavior of human activity by the agencies in the government system from the central to local to perform the functions and duties of the State, in order to maintain and develop social relationships and legal order, correspond to the legitimate demands of the people in the cause of building and defending the Fatherland Nations.

2.2.1.3. Concept of state management of agricultural economics: the macro-management of State for Agriculture through the tools of planning, legislation and policies to create the preconditions, favorable environment for production activities towards the common goal of sustainable development for the agricultural sector.

2.2.1.4. Concept of State management of agricultural economics restructuring: is action with nature of power of State authorities in the management of the agricultural sector, organizing the production and altering structures and relationships interact in the target-oriented and agricultural economic development.

2.2.2. Target of State management of agricultural economics restructuring

- Creating a breakthrough to increase productivity and agricultural output to meet the increasing demand of agricultural products consumption of society; ensuring national food security.

- Creating jobs, increasing incomes and improving the living standards for people

- Developing modern agriculture and promote economic restructuring, implementing industrialization and modernization of the country.

- Ensuring national food security, diversifying production and boosting exports of agricultural goods.

2.2.3. Requirements for State management of agricultural economics restructuring

- Analyzing and assessing the potential advantages, the limitations and problems arising in the course of agricultural development.

- Determining the position of Vietnam's agriculture in the region and the world, the challenges and the advantages of economic integration.

- Building planning of each region and identifying priority projects in association with targets for each specific phase to implement agricultural economics restructuring feasibly and effectively.

- Recommending the basic and feasible solutions to implement agricultural economics restructuring towards agricultural restructuring to meet the problems of socio-economic development and sustainable environmental protection.

2.2.4. Contents of State management of agricultural economics restructuring

In order to achieve the objectives on State management of agricultural economics restructuring as mentioned above, State needs to implement effectively the following basic contents:

2.2.4.1. Developing and implementing the strategy, plan of development and organizing agricultural economics restructuring

2.2.4.2. Developing and enforcing legal system for agricultural economics restructuring

2.2.4.3. Developing and implementing policies for agricultural economics restructuring

a) Policies of developing the agricultural workforce

b) Policies of supporting the development of agricultural production

c) Land management policies in agriculture

d) Trade policies in agriculture

e) Policies of monetary, finance and investment for agricultural development.

2.2.4.4. Strengthening the organizational structure of State management for agricultural economics restructuring

a) Strengthening the organizational structure of State management for agricultural sector at the central level

b) Strengthening the organizational structure of State management for agricultural sector at local level

c) Establishing the uniform mode of operation, and management available within the State system of the ministries of Agriculture and Rural Development

2.2.4.5. Inspection and supervision of the State for agricultural economics restructuring

2.2.5. Criteria for evaluating the State management of agricultural economics restructuring

2.2.5.1. Some basic criteria for evaluating the agricultural economics restructuring include:

a) Infrastructure for development of agricultural production.

b) Application level of Science and Technology in agriculture.

c) Manpower of agricultural production and the income of agricultural workers.

d) The added value obtained per unit area of agricultural production.

e) Agricultural markets and the value of agricultural exports.

f) The growth rate of agricultural GDP.

2.2.5.2. *Criteria for evaluating the State management of agricultural economics restructuring include:*

a) *Developing and implementing the strategy, plan of development of agricultural production*

b) *Developing and implementing the legal system for agricultural economics restructuring*

c) *Developing and implementing policies for agricultural economics restructuring*

d) *Strengthening the organizational structure of State management for agricultural economics restructuring*

e) *Inspection and supervision of the State for agricultural economics restructuring*

2.2.6. Factors affecting State management of agricultural economics restructuring

2.2.6.1. *The objective factors*

a) *Natural condition*

b) *Socio-economic & culture conditions*

c) *Human resources involved in agricultural production*

d) *The level of development of agricultural science and technology*

e) *The process of transition to a market economy mechanism and international economic integration*

2.2.6.2. *The subjective factors*

a) *Management capacity of leadership and professional skills of civil servants and employees in state management in the apparatus for agricultural economics restructuring*

b) *The coordination of joint production to perform agricultural economics restructuring*

c) *Technological capabilities in application for State management of agricultural economics restructuring*

d) *The delimitation of the functions and tasks of specialized agricultural management between levels and branches (from central to local and facility)*

e) *Factors affecting the level of national integration and economic organizations related to production and consumption of agricultural products:*

2.3. The experience of some countries on State management of agricultural economics restructuring and lessons for Vietnam

2.3.1. The experience of China

The State always maintains macroeconomic management roles in agricultural economics restructuring to lead the way for local agricultural economics structure to have the appropriate steps to economic structure and ensure the guiding principles for this transition.

2.3.2. The experience of Japan

The state encourages the development of production of goods in farms in accordance with market economy rules regulated by the Government; supports farmers to apply advanced scientific techniques and modern technologies in production and processing of agricultural commodities; expands model of three-layer

system of rural industries into the industrial satellite manufacturing sector and rural urbanization.

2.3.3. The experience of Thailand

- Diversifying agricultural products on the basis of advantages and natural resources to serve the export target, in which the food production always ensure national food security.

- Investing timely in agricultural product modern processing technology by loans and cooperation with the outside to enhance the quality of export products, ensuring the rights and avoiding risks for farmers, serving promise with customers.

2.3.4. State management lessons of agricultural economics restructuring for Vietnam

Firstly, in the implementation process of agricultural economics restructuring, the countries have gradually implemented the modernization of agriculture and rural development.

Secondly, research of agricultural economics restructuring of countries showed that investment is a key process of development; therefore, the Government must take measures to support and timely supply of investment capital for farmers.

Thirdly, the agricultural economics can only grow when all economic sectors in rural areas aimed at the production of goods, in which the labor force mainly is farmers participating in agricultural production.

Fourthly, implementation of rural urbanization, construction of priority infrastructure, helps farmers increase income and cultural life, society and the environment more civilized.

Summary of Chapter 2

The economics restructuring in general and agricultural economics restructuring in particular takes place in the process, each stage of development and the requirements of the agricultural sector; the scientific basis for State management of agricultural economics restructuring is mentioned, apart from the views, argument, relative concept coming from the early stages of agricultural & industrial development by economists, philosophers in the world (such as Adam Smith, David Ricardo, Thomas Malthus, Karl Marx, etc.), to the development phase from the late 20th century to today, the arguments and scientific basis are learned from the development process of agricultural economics and in association with the regulatory by the guidelines and policies of the State management. Practice shows that agricultural development is necessary to have the strategic direction and practical policy of state support for the many people living in rural areas (about 70% of people in Vietnam live in rural areas) in association with production, agribusiness; so that they can facilitate the development, improve living standards and daily life, specially important to ensure economic stability, social culture to rural economic and the country's political stability.

Thus, during process of agricultural economics restructuring, the scientific basis on State management is always an important value for the development of agricultural economics, helps the work of state management of agriculture increasingly complete, effectively and meet the requirements of international economic integration; agriculture growing to contribute GDP to the economy, significantly to the development of stable and sustainable national socio-economic.

Chapter 3

CURRENT STATUS OF STATE MANAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS RESTRUCTURING

3.1. Natural conditions and socioeconomic impacts on the economic restructuring of agriculture in Vietnam

The innovation of agricultural economics from 1986s up to now has created the breakthrough that changed the methods of agricultural production. Vietnam has become the biggest importer of rice. Currently, with the conditions and possibilities for agricultural production according to market requirements before the integration of strong competition, it has set out enormous challenges that should be greater investment resources (*the management mechanism, capital, technical training, new production technology, the market, ect.*) for Vietnam agriculture.

3.1.1. Natural conditions affecting agricultural economics restructuring

3.1.1.1. Geographical location

Geographic location has defined the basic features of Vietnam climate humid tropical nature, monsoon, creating favorable conditions for tropical agriculture development with diverse agricultural products. However, Vietnam is heavily influenced by climate change, has been unfavorable factors limiting the development of agriculture.

3.1.1.2. Topography and soil

Hilly terrain occupied most of the area, but mainly low hills. The terrain structure is quite diverse; heavily dissected; many rivers, canyons, slopes obstructed traffic, the exploitation of natural resources and economic exchanges between the regions. Delta region has strengths as a basis for development of tropical agriculture, diversification of agricultural products, especially rice; offers other natural resources such as minerals, fishery and forestry products, etc.

3.1.1.3. Climate and weather

Climate and weather conditions along with terrain and soil create favorable conditions for the diversification of agricultural products of Vietnam.

3.1.1.4. Water

With a coastline of over 3,200 km, Vietnam has the exclusive economic zone in the sea with 01 million km² wider, with large areas of inland water surface measuring more than 1.4 million hectares thanks to river systems, lagoons. Geographical location and favorable natural conditions help Vietnam have many outstanding advantages to the surface area of fisheries development and irrigation for farming.

3.1.2. Conditions of socio-economic and culture affecting agricultural economics restructuring

3.1.2.1. The level of agricultural economics development

In general, the level of agricultural production forces remain in a state of slow development, the life of farmers are facing many difficulties because of land fragmentation (difficult to implement agricultural mechanization), largely rudimentary production tools, low literacy levels; science for production is still weak and not widely applied; agriculture workers is inadequate; production technology and services are obsolete; market competition has always been fierce.

3.1.2.2. Population and agricultural workers in rural areas

Agricultural workers account for more than 3/4 of the country's labor, about 10 million rural households with nearly 30 million workers in the new age, but 17% of which have been trained through extension training classes primarily, it should not create a significant change for rural economic development during the past decade.

3.1.2.3. Social culture

Agricultural production practices of the people in rural areas have changed with the development of market economy; the harmonious development between agricultural economics and socialization of cultural activities, mobilizing resources to strengthen infrastructure and creating conditions for the people to participate in the implementation of target “*Building and development of the culture of Vietnam, advanced & imbued with national identity*”. By the end of 2014, 56.5% of the communes reach criteria no. 16 on culture, which is expected by the end of 2015 reaching 66.8%.

3.1.2.4. Infrastructure

The State has issued many mechanisms, policies of investment and development of agricultural infrastructure; thanks to the focused investment of State, along with the contributions of the people have created rural infrastructure significantly improved; the socio-economic aspects in rural areas are the clear change.

3.1.3. The impact of economic integration on agricultural economics restructuring

Some impacts affecting agricultural economics restructuring include opening markets and competitive acceptance; building and completing the legal system, standards and quality standards; human resources of agricultural management;

3.2. Current situation of agricultural economic structure in Vietnam

Currently, the restructuring of agricultural production in many regions and localities of our country is facing embarrassment due to the construction and adjustment of production planning not timely at the request of development, leading to low efficient agricultural production, forestry and aquaculture;

3.2.1. Current status of agricultural economics restructuring in Vietnam

3.2.1.1. Commercial growth and market diversification, export of agricultural products

- *Commercial growth:* Export turnover of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in 2007 reached US \$ 10.7 billion. Until 2014, it reached US \$ 30.86 billion, increasing by 2.88 times compared to 2007, accounting for over 20% of the total exports of the country. Agriculture is the only sector export surplus to world market at an export surplus of \$ 8.5 billion (in 2013) and \$ 9.5 billion (2014).

- *Market diversification and exports:* Since joining the economic integration into the region and the world, Vietnam has a stable trade relations with over 160 countries and territories around the world, increased 3 times compared to the previous period. In 2014, there are 16 markets that Vietnam exports surplus over \$ 1 billion;

3.2.1.2. Applying science and technology, enhancing productivity, quality and competitiveness of agricultural commodities

The application of science and technology in agricultural production has improved the competitiveness of products in the market and created breakthroughs in

productivity, output in some key export items such as rice, seafood, coffee, pepper, cashew nuts, wood, rubber, etc.

3.2.1.3. Development of agricultural investment

Investment in agriculture is declining compared to demand (about 65% meet required capital investment and development of agricultural production), not commensurated with the contribution of agriculture to the economy. If in 2000, the proportion of investment in the agricultural sector accounted for 13.85% of total social investment, until 2005, it would remain only 7.5%; in 2008 6.45%; in 2009 6.26% and in 2010 6.2%

3.2.1.4. Change on production structure and the promotion of industry advantages in agricultural production

In the process of opening integration and competitive pressures increasing, the production structure of agriculture, forestry and fisheries has shifted towards improving productivity, quality and efficiency associated with market demand. The ratio of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in the calculation of GDP at current prices declined from 38.06% nationwide in 1986; down to 20.08% in 2011 and continued to decrease to 17.7% in 2014 (General Statistics Office, 2015).

3.2.2. Results of agricultural production in Vietnam

Assessing the innovation process, the increase in the value of the agricultural sector is showing signs of slowing down; rate of value added compared to the total value of agricultural production has decreased from 66.35% (2000) down to 58.8% (2010) at current prices and 45.6% (2000) down to 38.8% (2010) at constant prices. However, the agricultural sector continues to be the pillar role, as the "base" of the economy; Agriculture contributes about 20% of GDP and accounts for 30% of export turnover of Vietnam.

3.2.3. Current status of economic restructuring within each sector

3.2.3.1. Agricultural production sector (field cultivation, animal husbandry):

a) Field cultivation:

The direction of field cultivation sector is being implemented synchronously on the basis of practical production conditions in each region, local and weather conditions; production of many crops have risen to meet the needs abundant demand of domestic consumption; raw materials for the processing industry and exports (*in 2013: The total rice cultivation area of about 7.9 million hectares, yield of 55.8 quintal/ ha; rice output reached 44.1 million tons; total cereal production is estimated at 49.3 million tons*).

b) Animal husbandry:

Livestock sector is faced with many difficulties, due to decrease of livestock product prices, high price of animal feed, the competition of smuggled goods so that domestic products are difficult to consume. The government has issued policies to support the production, consumption and drastically curb the illegal import, it has been partially remove difficulties for enterprises and people (*in 2013, total meat output reached 4.33 million tons of various kinds increasing by 1.5%; eggs and fresh milk products are relatively strong growth, respectively 10.3% and 10.5%*).

3.2.3.2. In the forestry sector:

Production activities of the forestry sector have been created jobs, improved living conditions for nearly 25% of Vietnam's population live in mountainous areas, contributed to ensuring the security, political and social, and to enhance the overall development for the country in recent years. Forest protection, forest fire protection are also many positive changes (in 2013, the newly planted area reached 205.1 thousand hectares; coverage rate from trees and trees with foliage like forest trees reaching 41.1%).

3.2.3.3. In the fisheries sector:

Fisheries have many advantages for growth efficiently and sustainably, contributing to maintain growth of the agricultural sector (*in 2013, total fishery output reached 5.919 thousand tons, of which 3.210 thousand tons for aquaculture, 2.709 thousand tons for fisheries output*)

3.3. The organization and activities of state management of agricultural economics restructuring

3.3.1. Developing and implementing strategies, plans, programs and projects for agricultural development and agricultural economics restructuring

According to the requirements of each period of development, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has issued a development strategy in stages, as follows:

3.3.1.1. 10-year development strategy, the fifth stage from 2011 to 2020, Agriculture and Rural Development has set out its strategic objectives as follows:

- The growth rate of agriculture, forestry and fishery products reached 3.5 to 4% / year;
- Agricultural workers to about 30% of social workers; the rural workers who are trained reached over 50%; the number of commune reached the standard of new rural about 50%.

3.3.1.2. Organization and planning of Agriculture and Rural Development

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has organized to review, adjust and build the new plan serving for restructuring with the scale of nation and local connection. As a result, there are 42 plans serving for restructuring, in which 24 plans nationwide; 18 plans in local, region and the specific area submitted by Ministry to Prime Minister for improvement; directed implementation as competence; the plan is built on the basis of promoting local advantages, according to market demand and responding to climate change.

3.3.1.3. Results of implementing development plans in 2006-2010 of Agriculture and Rural Development

In this period, the economy is suffered adverse effects; however, through the implementation of the restructuring programs of crop production, animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry, it has been achieved relatively high growth rates, average in 2006-2008 of 3.84%/ year exceeding 5 year plan targets which set out by Government of 3 – 3.2%. The growth rate of production value in the Agriculture and Rural Development is also high, average in 02 years (2009-2010) of 5.55%, exceeding compared with target 4.5%.

3.3.1.4. Results of implementing development plans in 2011 - 2015 of Agriculture and Rural Development

In 2011-2013, GDP growth in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries reached an average of 3.12% / year; production value of the whole industry (at constant prices 2010) increased 3.86% on average. Estimating at the average for 2011-2015, GDP growth reached at 2.9% / year, achieving the target set out by Resolution of Party Congress XI (2.6 – 3.0%).

3.3.1.5. Development plan for the period of 2016 - 2020 of Agriculture and Rural Development

The objectives of the period are: (i) GDP growth rate in agriculture, forestry and fisheries reaches average of 3-3.5% / year; (ii) The growth rate of production value agricultural and forest products is from 3.5 to 4.0% / year; (iii) Forest coverage reaches 43-44% in 2020; (iv) Export turnover of agricultural and forest products reaches 39-40 billion, in which agriculture reaching 21-22 billion dollars, forestry 8.0 billion dollars and fishery 10.0 billion dollars; (v) The percentage of communes reaching the rural standard reaches 50%.

3.3.2. Promulgation and enforcement of policies and laws related to agricultural economics restructuring

3.3.2.1. Creating a legal environment and law enforcement systems related to agricultural economics restructuring:

The legal documents of National Assembly, Decree of the Government, the decision of the Prime Minister, the Circular of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, a joint circular of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the ministries are issued; guided and regulated the problem relating to agricultural production. However, the international economic integration is posed the urgent need to review and amend to suit the requirements of management and the need to develop agricultural production.

3.3.2.2. Creating and implementing policies related to agricultural economics restructuring

In the journey to find a way out for agricultural development, by the determination to innovate, break barriers of thought backward of agricultural production, State has issued the new agricultural policies to bring Vietnam become the 2nd country of rice export. Until now, many policies to support and encourage agricultural development are being reviewed, amended and promulgated in time to create a legal environment to promote comparative advantage of agriculture, forestry and fishery, improve market competitiveness, attract foreign investment, enlist the aid, concessional loans, etc. to develop agriculture and meet the requirements of international economic integration. Vietnam has made achievements in the efforts and results of poverty reduction in the past two decades; the poverty rate fell from 58% in 1993 to 6% in 2014.

3.3.2.3. Organization of associated production to promote agricultural economics restructuring

After 10 years of implementation of associated policies on agricultural production (Decision No. 80/2002/QĐ-TTg), in practice it has exposed many shortcomings, does not promote cohesion, cooperation and development of agricultural production. In order to overcome these limitations, the Prime Minister has issued Decision No. 62/2013/QĐ-TTg dated 25/10/2013 on policy to encourage the development of cooperation, linking production associated with the consumption of agricultural products, building larger fields. This decision has defined a number of preferential policies and supported of the State to encourage associate production in association with processing and marketing of agricultural products under the larger fields projects according to planning and approved by the competent authorities; subjects performed as domestic businesses, households, individuals, farms, cooperatives, unions of cooperatives.

3.3.3. Organization of management apparatus and civil servants to perform State management agricultural economics restructuring

3.3.3.1. For organizational structure of the management apparatus according to the functions, duties and powers assigned

According to the functions, duties, powers and organizational structure of the apparatus by the Government (in Decree No. 199/2013/ND-CP, at present, the units of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has organized and operated efficiently. The Ministry in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs issued a joint circular guiding the functions, tasks, powers, organizational structure of specialized agencies in agriculture and rural development under the People's Committees of provinces and districts; issued Circular of the Ministry of guiding mission of the department and the business organizations under the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (*after the reorganization, the number of administrative organizations under 63 Departments of Agriculture and Rural Development have been significantly streamlined, decreasing 159 units, which have 69 departments, 90 divisions*).

3.3.3.2. Civil servants working in the State management of economics restructuring

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is large one with multidisciplinary, a team of civil servants working in agencies and units under the Ministry of around 20,000 people, of which approximately 1,700 civil servants; the leadership, management subject appointed by Minister nearly 500 people. Civil servants working in State management are assigned to perform duties in agencies and state administrative units, public service units to implement the management organization, to serve the development of agricultural production and build new rural areas. This is an important force for agricultural development requirements, farmers and rural areas under the policy and guidelines of the Party and State.

3.3.4. Inspection and supervision of activities on agricultural economics restructuring

Due to lack of follow-up, monitoring, checking and inspection as prescribed in State management, thereby the enterprises take advantage of loopholes to provide agricultural materials which do not guarantee the quality, hygiene and food safety, resulted in losing people's agricultural production, less effective. The state should continue to review and amendment to perfect the system of legal basis for management and supervision,

inspection of agricultural materials quality, food safety and build forces, strengthen the administrative capacity to improve the effectiveness of state management to timely remove barriers, to facilitate the consumption and export of agricultural products; address the most pressing social issues of food safety, protect production and consumers.

3.4. Evaluation of State management for agricultural economics restructuring in Vietnam

3.4.1. The results achieved

Based on the strategic objectives set out for sector development, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development plans to build implementation schemes and legal documents to review, amend and supplement legal documents issued in accordance with the requirements of the new management and new construction of legal documents regulating the management field of agriculture and rural development effectively; at the same time enabling people and businesses to develop production, agribusiness more and more favorable.

According to data from the General Statistics Office and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, in 2014, GDP growth rate reaches 3.3% of the whole industry; production value (in constant prices 2010) increases 3.6%; total export turnover reaches 30.86 billion US dollars; the number of communes reaching new rural standard increases by 718; the proportion of value added in total production value of sector increases from 57% in 2010 to 67.8% in 2014.

3.4.2. The major limitation of state management for agricultural economics restructuring

Firstly, the coordination between all levels and sectors related to agriculture is lack of timely and coherent; system of state management for agriculture and rural development from provincial to commune level is still limited, due to lack of information, weak staff capacity, lack of funding, etc.

Secondly, the arrangement of investment capital is not meet the requirements of agricultural production development, is not commensurate with the contribution and potential of the agricultural sector; the research, transfer of science - technology and training human resources for agricultural development are limited.

Thirdly, the capacity of civil servants and employees in many agencies, State management units is weak, lack of experience on advising management; a part of leaders is lack of vision for organizational; working methods lack of professionalism, lack of leadership skills and afraid to apply new technologies on management.

Fourthly, formulation of legal documents, programs, schemes and standards, national technical regulations on state management for Agriculture and Rural Development has been slow, low quality and cannot meet the request of agricultural development.

Fifthly, the role of "conductor" of the State is not to promote efficiency; the development of mechanisms and policies on the practical implementation is limited led to the management, the organization connecting "sectors" in agricultural production and consumption of agricultural products is still insufficient.

3.4.3. The cause of the limitations

3.4.3.1. Objective reasons

- Abnormal climate change, increasingly severe natural disasters, a large degree of influence strongly impacting on the implementation process of State management for agricultural economics restructuring.

- Due to pressure from the markets and international economic integration, which have created fierce competition of agricultural goods between the countries with the advantage of agricultural production.

- Due to countries having conditions to develop agricultural production with outstanding technology.

- The change in awareness has not keep up with reality, even embarrassing in State management of agricultural economics restructuring.

- Problems in the policy mechanisms, especially on land policy

- Incomes and living conditions of people, especially in remote and far area remain difficult, slow to improve

3.4.3.2. Subjective reasons

a) The awareness of the role of agriculture, farmers and rural areas is still inadequate affecting the promulgation and implementation of policies

The awareness of local authorities, sectors on requirements of promoting agricultural development in the direction of industrialization and modernization is not deep, no interest in directing powerful enough to perform to create the desired result;

b) Low investment in agriculture while natural resources are limited, are exploiting exceeds a certain level

Agricultural investment in recent years is lower than the position, potential and development needs; investment from the State budget and government bonds for agriculture, rural decreases from 21.5% in 2006 down to 21.3% in 2010 (*if calculated separately investment from the State budget, the rate would have reduced sharply from 20% GDP in 1990 down to 13.8% in 2000, in 2010 only remained 6.26%*).

c) Science and technology are developed slowly; quality of agricultural human resources is limited before production requirements of agricultural commodities:

Research, science and technology transfer are still slow, has not made a breakthrough in improving productivity, quality and value-added products; agriculture applied high-tech is accounted for a very low rate, making mass production is more difficult and has no policy "strong enough" to develop. Highly qualified human resources in service of management, production and business are largely lacking whereas in the recent years, students in the fields of agriculture, forestry and fishery tend to decrease; the proportion of rural labor training is low (*in 2014, only 17% of agricultural workers are trained*);

d) Slow administrative reform, inadequate State management

Administrative reform process is slow compared with the actual development needs of the people, business and market integration requirements; management apparatus is not streamlined; management efficiency is not high; the coordination between the ministries of interdisciplinary activities is inadequate; coordination between central agencies and local governments are inefficient such as forest protection and management of food safety, agricultural materials, development of

agricultural markets, prevention of disease, coping with climate change, etc.); not extended socialization in providing public services in agriculture, etc.

Summary of Chapter 3

The evaluation of current status of State management for agricultural economics restructuring in Vietnam is necessary to show the results, achievements in the direction of State management and the organization of agricultural production; at the same time clearly identify existing weaknesses and to propose solutions to overcome difficulties, find ways to manage and direct the agricultural economics restructuring, develop sustainable agricultural production.

On the basis of evaluating the situation, in state management will further define the development of mechanisms and policies to attract investment, joint ventures, joint development of agricultural production in Vietnam to create more agricultural products of high quality to meet the needs of domestic consumers' tastes and export; cooperation program to promote brand and branding Vietnamese agricultural products, participate in the supply chain in countries around the world.

To accomplish its objectives, solutions need to consider include research, evaluation and forecast of the market impact of integration; enhance the competitiveness of the agricultural and business. Institutional reform of management and enhancing integration capacity of State management apparatus of Agriculture; propagating and raising awareness about the integration, especially technical barriers to the participants in the process of international integration, as the basis of promoting agricultural economics restructuring, creating momentum for Vietnam's agricultural sustainable development.

Chapter 4

ORIENTATION AND SOLUTIONS TO IMPROVE STATE MANAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS RESTRUCTURING IN VIETNAM

4.1. Orientation to improve state management of agricultural economics restructuring in Vietnam until 2020, vision to 2030

4.1.1. Viewpoints on improving state management of agricultural restructuring in Vietnam

- Firstly, develop mechanisms and policies to promote agricultural economics restructuring on the commercial agricultural production
- Secondly, agricultural economics restructuring is in the direction of exploiting the comparative advantages of agricultural economic regions
- Thirdly, agricultural economics restructuring is in the direction of agricultural industrialization and modernization in Vietnam
- Fourthly, agricultural economics restructuring is to mobilize the participation of all economic sectors in agricultural production
- Fifthly, agricultural economics restructuring is to accelerate and expand the operations of providing public services in agriculture

4.1.2. Orientation to improve state management of agricultural economics restructuring in Vietnam

Accelerate the implementation of agricultural economics restructuring, establish the production chains associated with processing and the consumption market for agricultural products and build the orientation to develop high-tech agricultural production regions to produce key products in agriculture:

- *For Cultivation sector*: Establish cultivation regions in the method of concentrated commercial production, invest in intensive farming, use new varieties and advanced manufacturing processes to produce products with high yields and quality;

- *For Livestock sector*: Rapidly develop in the industrial and semi-industrial method; ensure epidemic safety and improve the quality of seed, apply advanced breeding procedures to improve productivity, quality and effectiveness;

- *For the Forestry sector*: Strengthen and comprehensively develop from the management, protection, plantation, renovation and enrichment of forests to the exploitation, processing of forest products and environmental protection for forest ecotourism.

- *For Fisheries sector*: Organize and effectively deploy the fishing programs in the strategies of developing marine economy associated with the tasks of ensuring national security and defense. Intensely develop aquaculture according to planning and promote the advantages of each region associated with the market.

4.2. Solutions to basically improve state management of agricultural economics restructuring

4.2.1. Development and implementation of strategies, planning and plans of developing and organizing the implementation of agricultural economics restructuring

4.2.1.1. For central state management agencies

- Establish strategies, planning, plans for development and arrange resources, and organize the implementation of agricultural economics restructuring in the direction of rapid crop and animal restructuring to produce commodity products with high added value to meet the market demand.

- Plan and arrange agricultural production sector in line with the objects that have production advantages according to the development of market economy, and effectively exploit land and water resources.

- Plan the areas of intensive and comprehensive farming (combined with production forms), develop the production regions with advantages for each type (crop, animal, etc.), encourage the concentration of lands (manufacturing in large field models), and develop the high-tech agricultural enterprises.

- Manage and monitor closely the planning of transferring the use of agricultural land for other purposes, encourage the option of transferring to the crop with high economic value, strong consumption market and sustainable development (the planned areas of paddy land approved by the National Assembly until 2020 is 3.8 million hectares).

4.2.1.2. For local state management agencies (province levels)

- Manage and monitor closely the planning of transferring the use of agricultural land for other purposes, encourage the option of transferring to the crop with high economic value, strong consumption market and sustainable development.

- Develop strategies and plan agricultural processing facilities locally.

- Organize the cooperation and development of agricultural production and business in product chains of local areas and economic regions.

4.2.2. Construction and law enforcement for agricultural economics restructuring

4.2.2.1. For central state management agencies

- Review, amend and improve the legal systems under state management jurisdiction of Agriculture and Rural Development sector.

- Establish and improve the legal documents on improving the business environment and enhance national competitiveness.

- Improve the construction quality of proposed laws and legal documents

- Strengthen monitoring and supervising the law enforcement in Agriculture and Rural Development sector.

4.2.2.2. For local state management agencies (province levels)

- Enforce the legal systems under state management jurisdiction of Agriculture and Rural Development sector according to the local authority

- Organize the enforcement of legal documents on improving the business environment and enhancing the quality of agricultural products produced locally.

4.2.3. Construction and implementation of policies on developing and promoting agricultural economics restructuring

4.2.3.1. For central state management agencies

- Early amend and promulgate policies on the use of agricultural land in the direction of accumulating, concentrating land and developing agricultural production in large scales.

- Review, adjust, supplement and renew mechanisms and policies on: Encouraging businesses to invest in agricultural development.

- Promulgate mechanisms and policies to meet the requirements of the integrated market economy and facilitate organizations and individuals to be involved in the development of agricultural production and business.

4.2.3.2. For local state management agencies (province levels)

- Organize the effective deployment of centrally-promulgated policies, simultaneously research, promulgate locally-specific mechanisms and policies to promote agricultural economics restructuring.

- Encourage the development of other forms of credit locally in accordance with legal regulations to mobilize idle capital from the population for development of agricultural production.

- Exploit the existing advantages and establish the investment projects in accordance with regulations to attract capital to focus on effectively exploit the agricultural potentials.

- Research, propose the policies on land “Regrouping of lands” to facilitate households with land and organization with the demand for land lease; offer land tax exemption for newly formed agricultural production facilities locally.

- Promulgate policies to support timely effective agricultural production models to replicate in line with local conditions.

4.2.4. Consolidation of the organizational structure of state management agencies for agricultural economics restructuring

4.2.4.1. For the organizational structure of central state management agencies

- Clarify the state administrative tasks of the ministries and departments of Agriculture and Rural Development.

- Implement the decentralization and authorization of specific management responsibilities and rights for each state management unit and agency to handle the work timely, limit nuisance to individuals and organizations and conduct administrative reform effectively.

- Review and consolidate administrative agencies and units under the ministry and departments of Agriculture and Rural Development in the direction of uniformly, neatly and actively performing agricultural economics restructuring effectively.

- Review and arrange organizational systems for units of science and technology under Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to meet the requirements of management and effective supply of public services

- Promulgate operational mechanism, strict regulations on coordination and clearly specify the responsibilities for implementing agricultural economics restructuring effectively.

- Develop mechanisms to expand the deployment of socializing the supply of public services in agriculture

4.2.4.2. For local state management agencies (province, district and commune levels)

- Implement Joint Circular No. 14/2015/TTLT BNV-BNNPTNT-BNV dated March 25, 2015, and organizes the sector management system neatly and uniformly among local areas, in line with organizational structure of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

- Review and consolidate the organization and reform the commune-level state management in the direction of authorizing the responsibilities and rights of complete autonomy for agricultural cooperatives to provide public services to serve agricultural production in communes.

4.2.5. State inspection and supervision on agricultural economics restructuring

4.2.5.1. For central inspection and supervision agencies

- Review, improve and promulgate mechanisms of inspection, supervision of themes in the sectors of agricultural production chains, and closely manage the agricultural production activities.

- Improve the system of legal basis; build adequate technical standards and regulations to meet the requirements of quality management and food safety.

- Promulgate regulations on close coordination between state management agencies of the same level in the central system with local authorities in the inspection and supervision of agricultural production and business.

- Strengthen the organization of sudden inspections, tests and closely manage the supply of input agricultural materials and the quality of outputs on the price and quality of food hygiene and safety.

- Strictly handle and publicize acts of fraud and violations of regulations on quality and food safety of agricultural, forestry and fisheries products in Vietnam.

- Organize the management, inspection and closely manage the agricultural production process in the product chain “Management from the aquaculture pond to dinner”, to ensure the quality of food hygiene and safety of the agricultural products.

- Apply the new methods of management in accordance with international standards in the inspection, testing, supervision and traceability, and handle violations of regulations on food safety as required by the market and consumers.

4.2.5.2. For local state management agencies (province level)

- Review and consolidate the organization and reform the commune-level state management in the direction of authorizing the responsibilities and rights of complete autonomy for agricultural cooperatives to provide public services to serve agricultural production in communes.

- Strictly handle and publicize acts of fraud and violations of regulations on quality and food safety of agricultural, forestry and fisheries products, unfair competition that threatens people's health, adversely affect the ecological environment and discredit the agricultural, forestry and aquatic products in Vietnam.

- Organize the management, inspection, testing and closely manage the agricultural production process, and ensure the quality of food hygiene and safety of agricultural products at the local production facilities.

4.3. Specific solutions to improve state management of agricultural economics restructuring

4.3.1. Unifying the perception of agricultural economics restructuring

From the objective reality, analyze the factors creating economic efficiency between the demand and supply of the market; to gain rapid, efficient and sustainable development of agricultural economics restructuring in agricultural and rural areas, the problem must come from: "Whom to produce? What to product? And How to produce?";

4.3.2. Concreting objectives and requirements for state management of agricultural economics restructuring

Firstly, the built policies should closely follow specific conditions of the local region and areas associated with agricultural production practices to maximize the advantages and objects selected to produce effectively; this comes from the benefits to people and the whole nation during the process of agricultural economics restructuring.

Secondly, agricultural economics restructuring should ensure national food security in every situation and actively adapt to climate change that is increasingly unusual and severe.

Thirdly, promote agricultural economics restructuring on the basis of selecting regional comparative advantages to develop production in order to develop commercial agriculture in the direction of modern and high-tech agricultural production; and select the commodities for production under the strategy of "For Export"

Fourthly, intensively develop the commercial production for major crops

Fifthly, intensively develop the industries that use more labor in the countryside so that local people may have stabilized life and be secured physically and mentally.

Sixthly, increase investment in building infrastructure in rural areas corresponding to the GDP contribution proportion of agriculture to the economy for rapid, efficient and sustainable development of the rural socio-economy.

Seventhly, prioritize to increase investment in the science and technology development; the State shall establish the mechanism to order the science and technology products to maximize the capacities of the team of scientists engaged in developing agriculture.

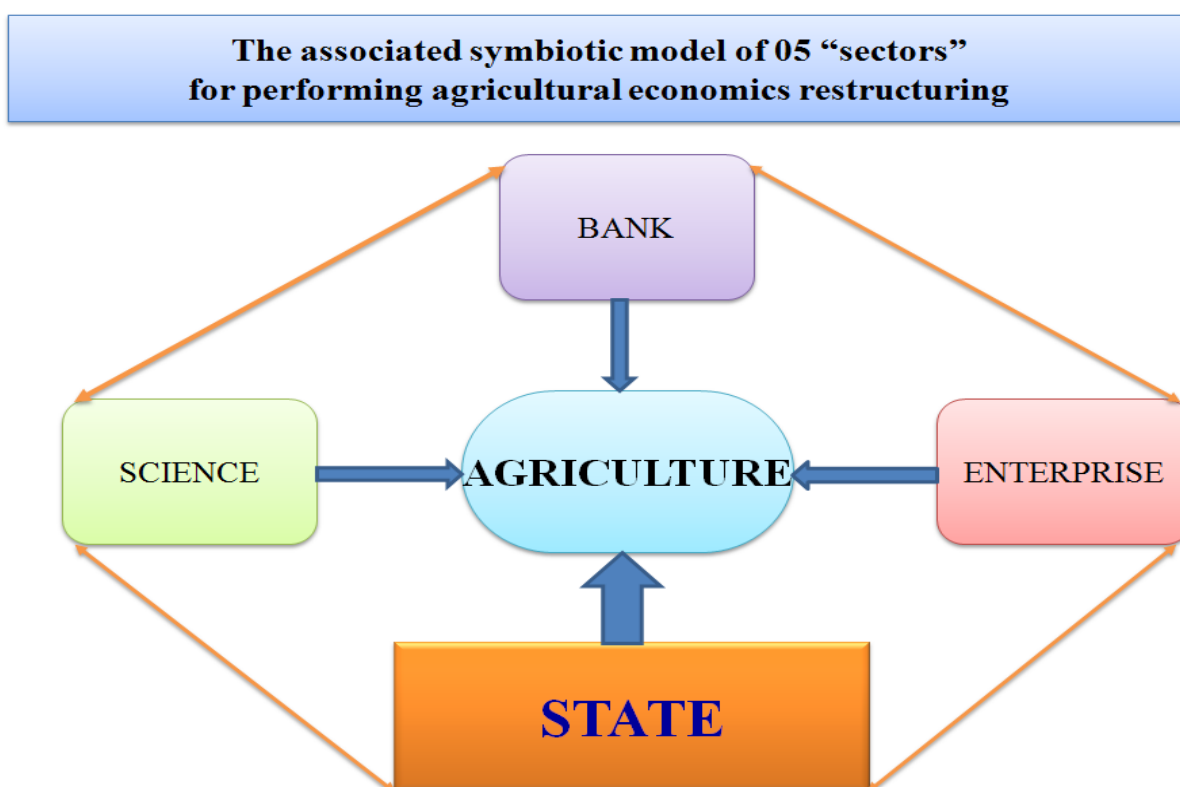
Eighthly, review and adjust the planning of land use in line with practice in each region or locality to ensure stability to agricultural development.

Ninthly, strengthen supervision, testing and inspection of the quality of food hygiene and safety for agricultural goods and management of agricultural materials to ensure consumers' health and improve the competitiveness of goods.

Tenthly, promote the administrative reform, improve the public duty enforcement of the leaders, and civil servants and employees in state administrative bodies and in the public non-business units; perform simplified administrative procedures and ensure transparency of the process for resolving administrative procedures.

4.3.3. Implementing the cooperation of “Five sectors” in agricultural economics restructuring to create sustainable development

Develop mechanisms of transparency, clearly define roles, tasks, responsibilities and interests of each “sector” in the symbiotic relationship between five sectors (*State, Enterprise, Bank, Science, and Agriculture*) to perform agricultural economics restructuring for sustainable agricultural development; the diagram of the relationship model is as follows:



4.3.4. Development of the system of agricultural markets

Focus on researching and building capacities to remove the market barriers, actively exploit opportunities from the FTA that Vietnam has signed; innovate and promote trade promotion, connect the domestic and foreign markets; focus on branding for each type of agricultural products in Vietnam:

- For central agencies: Develop mechanisms and organize the system of specialized agencies to deploy the trade promotion missions and exploit the international agricultural markets; associate the trade promotion missions to the related ministries and departments, establish headquarter and representative agencies of Vietnam around the world.

- For local agencies: Set up trade promotion center, work as the focal point of communication and close relations with the central specialized agencies of trade promotion management and organizations of joint production and consumption in regions;

4.3.5. Acceleration of administrative reform and socialization of public services to promote agricultural economics restructuring

The State shall strengthen to direct the construction and implementation of the tasks of the administrative reform; reform regime of public work and employment; apply information technology, provide public services online; reform the operating mechanism of the public service units; simplify administrative procedures, improve the business environment and create favorable conditions for organizations and individuals involved in the agricultural production and business and enhance national competitiveness in the sector of Agriculture and Rural Development .

Promote socialization of providing public services, encourage all economic sectors to participate in agricultural production activities, apply the cooperation model of “5 sectors” in agricultural economics restructuring; strengthen the role of state management in the development of agricultural production; provide public services in the form that the State only provides input and output services and invests in the fields and regions other economic sectors cannot afford and do not wish to perform.

4.3.6. Improving the quality of civil servants performing state management for agricultural economics restructuring

Firstly, arrange the leaders in agencies and units that must be capable of good management leadership, high professional qualifications and practical experience in agricultural production.

Secondly, regularly organize training, fostering knowledge and skills of state management and professions to improve the capability of the civil servants performing state management in Agriculture and Rural Development.

Thirdly, reform the assessment of duty performance by civil servants; the assessment is based on the performance effectiveness of civil servants according to the assignment.

Fourthly, improve the quality of recruitment of civil servants on the basis of conditions and standards clearly established as the basis for the organization of recruitment/examination of civil servants

Fifthly, improve the capacities of commune-level management civil servants on the enforcement of laws, mechanisms and policies of the State.

Sixthly, periodically organize professional training and building capacities and skills in inspection, testing, specialized supervision and professional of handling violations prescribed for civil servants in the central and local management agencies in Agriculture and Rural Development.

CONCLUSIONS

During the research process, the author focuses on clarifying the following issues:

- Systematize, supplement and improve the theories on agricultural economics restructuring for production of agricultural products, in which the role as "Maestro of the State" is to organize the implementation and management in order to achieve socio-economic development goals of the country.

- Assess the current status of state management on agricultural economics restructuring and analyze the orientation for agricultural production development in integrated markets.

- Propose some basic solutions in order to improve state management in agricultural economics restructuring in Vietnam; i) Offer new perception of economic development, that is "*Whom to produce? What to produce? How to produce?*"; this is the key issue to determine the production of goods in the market economy today.

- ii) Identify the limitations in the current commune-level state management of agriculture, and propose innovative solutions to improve the role of state management and management capacities for leaders of commune levels which are grassroots levels to directly provide public services for people and businesses.

- iii) Recommend the establishment of symbiotic relationship model of "five sectors" in sustainable agricultural production development, which is a measure to promote the industrialization and modernization of agriculture, adapt international economic integration; which is the method of deploying socialization in supply of public services in agriculture; create the rapid, efficient and sustainable socio-economic development in agricultural and rural areas of Vietnam. The sayings by Uncle Ho, "*Rich population means a rich country*" and "*Flourishing agriculture means prosperous nation*," remain their significance.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Recommendations to the National Assembly

The National Assembly should give priority on budget allocation and double the medium-term investment capital for the period of 2016-2020 for the development of agricultural sector compared to the period of 2011-2015 under Central Resolution No. 7, 10th session on "Agriculture, farmers and rural areas".

2. Recommendations to the State

- Review and more clearly specify the functions, duties and define the responsibilities of state management in Agriculture and Rural Development between state management agencies at ministry and local levels.

- Assess the impacts of the current trade policies, set out measures to improve the competitiveness of agriculture in the context of international integration; arrange representatives of agricultural trade at the diplomatic bodies of Vietnam in foreign countries.

- Review and improve the policies on linkage of production associated with the processing and consumption of agricultural products

- Early promulgate mechanisms and policies on socialization of the supply of public services in agriculture, particularly in the field of testing and quarantine.
- Promulgate the mechanism to implement the symbiotic cooperation model of "five sectors" for agricultural production development so that the local areas may deploy and replicate.

3. Recommendations to Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

- Review the regulations, thoroughly decentralize and clearly define the responsibilities of state management in agriculture to the management units and local areas
- Improve capacities in specialized agricultural testing and inspection, organize the inspection and supervision of public services, and timely consolidate the duty performance of the civil servants.
- Research and propose the State to promulgate the mechanisms of deploying the application of the symbiotic cooperation model of "five sectors" for sustainable agricultural production development
- Advise the State to early consolidate the organizational structure and renew the commune-level state management in the direction of authorizing the responsibilities and rights of complete autonomy for agricultural cooperatives to provide public services to serve agricultural production in communes.

4. Recommendations to the local agencies (People's Committee of provinces, districts and communes)

- Fully implement the state management missions in agriculture and clearly define the responsibilities of heads of management agencies and units in the agricultural production areas.
- Deploy the application of the symbiotic cooperation model of "five sectors" for agricultural production; organize the operations of agricultural cooperatives in the multi-functional form, and recruit competent people to the leaders of the cooperatives operating as Director of the business.
- Organize the agricultural production development to ensure the transparency and democratization to achieve high consensus of local people and businesses under the motto of "*People know, people discuss, people check, people do and people benefit*".

The author would like to receive the feedback and contributions from scientists, manager, lecturers, colleagues and readers to improve the contents of the current dissertation./.