

Sustainable Agriculture Development in Vietnam- Theoretical and Practice

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Abstract: *Agriculture is a part of the national economy, a special economic sector, playing a very important role for the socio-economic development of countries around the world. Agriculture provides food and essential products for human existence. For a developing country like Vietnam, when nearly 70% of the population lives in rural areas and begins to conduct industrialization and modernization from an agricultural economy, sustainable agricultural development It is a key issue of strategic significance for stable development, ensuring food security and national defense and security.*

Keywords: Vietnam, agriculture, economy, sustainable development.

1. The Importance of Sustainable Agricultural Development in Vietnam

Vietnam is an agricultural country in the process of stepping up industrialization and modernization to transform itself into an industrialized country towards modernization. In the current process of national renovation, developing agricultural production towards sustainable development, environmental protection and climate change response is even more important, not only for the development of agricultural production. socio-economic development but also for the country's political stability, national defense and security.

After 34 years of renovation (1986 - 2020), Vietnam's agriculture has achieved a lot of great achievements, with strategic significance, making an important contribution to the development of the country in order to bring Vietnam from an underdeveloped country. developing countries to become middle-income developing countries. The process of international economic integration has helped the agriculture sector attract investment, expand export markets and consume agricultural commodities, and apply modern science and technology to production such as information technology, biotechnology, gene technology, processing technology, preservation, ... thus contributing to improving the competitiveness, labor productivity and export value in agriculture, improving people's lives. people.

However, besides the achievements, Vietnam's agriculture still has many shortcomings and weaknesses: agriculture is still a much less developed industry than other economic sectors such as industry and trade, service. The situation of agricultural production is still bold, scattered, scattered; productivity and product quality of agricultural products are low; production technology and processing know backward agricultural products; resources invested in agriculture have not met the requirements; cooperation and cooperation in agricultural production is still slow to develop; the planning of agricultural land production and use, the process of economic restructuring within the agricultural sector, investment in infrastructure development, environmental pollution, ... are still inadequate and unsatisfactory. meeting the requirements of industrialization, modernization,

international economic integration and hindering the development of agriculture in particular and the whole Vietnamese economy in general.

To overcome the limitations and weaknesses, to maximize the advantages and potentials of agriculture, and at the same time to bring the agricultural sector to catch up with the speed and development level of other economic sectors in the national economy. then one of Vietnam's major orientations is to develop agriculture in a modern and sustainable manner.

Sustainable agricultural development is seen by the world as a measure, an important criterion to assess a country's economic development.

Sustainable development is an objective requirement and an indispensable trend in the process of economic development not only in Vietnam but also of all countries in the world, regardless of development or development level. Sustainable development is rooted in the perception that in the development process of the world, people only focus on economic development, increasing the value of material goods to meet their needs without caring. to the severe consequences caused by economic development process for society and living environment such as: environmental pollution, climate change, exhaustion of natural resources, poverty and rich divide poverty is increasing day by day, ... Therefore, the need for a change in people's awareness and actions in the course of human development is not only focused on economic development but also respect. indispensable needs of society and the impact on the natural environment; in other words, to ensure effective economic development, fair society and the environment to be protected and preserved.

The agricultural industry is currently facing many challenges: the price of agricultural products is always fluctuating; natural resources are increasingly exhausted, the most serious of which is water and biodiversity; natural disasters, epidemics, environmental pollution and especially Vietnam is one of the few countries in the world most seriously affected by climate change; At the same time, the process of urbanization is happening faster and faster, leading to the inevitable consequence that the area of

agricultural land will be reduced to serve the development of non-agricultural economic sectors; The process of urbanization also leads to spontaneous migration from rural to urban areas, causing many problems of social security in urban areas, as well as reducing human resources in agriculture. ... These challenges require us to have appropriate strategies and solutions to lead agriculture to develop in a sustainable manner.

In order to achieve the goal of sustainable agricultural development, the 12th National Delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam (01/2016) set out the direction and tasks of agricultural development: "Building agriculture." enterprises in the direction of producing large goods, applying high technologies, raising product quality, ensuring food safety and hygiene; improve added value, boost exports. Accelerate restructuring of agriculture, build comprehensive ecological agriculture in agriculture, forestry and fishery towards modernization and sustainability, on the basis of promoting comparative advantages and reorganizing agricultural production. To promote and widely apply science and technology, especially biotechnology and information technology to agricultural production and management, and accelerate agricultural and rural industrialization and modernization to increase productivity, quality, efficiency and competitiveness, firmly ensuring national food security both in the short and long term; improve farmers' income and life " (2)

In terms of perspective, the policy of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the State of Vietnam in sustainable agricultural development is reflected and focused on four basic orientations:

Firstly, to develop agriculture in the direction of producing large commodities with productivity and quality and achieving high economic efficiency; to build concentrated commodity production zones suitable to the strengths of each region and each locality throughout the country.

Secondly, accelerate the restructuring of agriculture, build a comprehensive agricultural development in agriculture, forestry and fishery combined with tourism and resort services towards modernity and sustainability, on the basis of promote comparative advantages and reorganize production, as well as accelerate the process of economic restructuring within the agricultural production sector in line with the needs of the domestic and world markets.

Thirdly, develop urban agriculture, eco-agriculture, clean agriculture with high technology level associated with the needs and tastes of consumers. Consider using agriculture and applying high technology as a breakthrough to develop an agriculture with productivity, high quality and sustainable development.

Fourthly, promote the development of agricultural production in width and depth on the basis of promoting and enhancing the application of science and technology, especially biotechnology and information technology in production and management. agriculture to increase productivity, quality, efficiency and competitiveness of

agricultural products, contribute to improving the income and life of farmers.

2. Experience of sustainable agricultural development in a number of countries around the world

Practical experience of many countries in the world shows that sustainable agricultural development is an inevitable trend, the only way to ensure the harmonization of economic benefits, social benefits and environmental protection, biodiversity in agricultural production.

Thailand is also an agricultural country and Thai agriculture plays a very important role in the country's economic growth. In recent years, Thailand's agricultural economy has developed strongly, the average annual GDP growth rate is 3.1%. The agricultural development process of Thailand is clearly reflected in the peri-urban agriculture development strategy with models combining farming (rice - vegetables - fruits) and livestock (pigs - poultry).

An important reason for the success of Thai agriculture is the successful resolution of the problem of the restructuring of agricultural economy towards export, combined with the promotion of product diversification, in order to solve problems of peri-urban agriculture. Thailand has promoted agricultural development with a comprehensive and stable economic structure, development of urban eco-agricultural areas, thus bringing about economic efficiency, promoting agricultural production development, Increasing income for farmers and contributing to environmental protection.

Israel is a small country in the Middle East region with an area of about 22,072 km² (ranked 150th in the world in area and only 1/15 of Vietnam's area). Although the area is only 22,072 km², 70% of which is desert area not suitable for agricultural production. In Israel, the total area of agricultural land is about 4,100 km², accounting for about 20% of the country's total natural area, the rest is arid forests, deserts and hills.

Although there is a small area of agricultural land and the natural conditions are not favorable for agricultural development, but by smart agricultural development policies by relying on increasing investment strongly in activities. conducting scientific research, promoting investment in science and technology in service of agricultural development, focusing on high-tech development investment and modern technology services for farmers, adopting a tight coordination policy between the state - scientists - entrepreneurs - consultants - farmers, ... that Israeli agriculture has achieved great achievements, becoming one of the leading countries in the world with agriculture. advanced, modern and sustainable development accounting for 2.5% of total GDP and 3.6% of export value, v With export turnover of about 5 billion USD per year and become one of the leading countries in exporting agricultural products.

3. Some solutions to develop sustainable agriculture in Vietnam

Drawing on practical experience in sustainable agricultural development of a number of countries around the world, in order to develop sustainable agriculture, Vietnam needs to synchronously carry out specific solutions:

Firstly, restructuring the agricultural economy towards sustainable development.

The restructuring of agricultural economy must be closely linked with the efficient use of resources, bringing into play the potential and comparative advantages of each industry and region in order to create increasing added value. for agricultural products.

To restructure agricultural economy in a sustainable manner, to promote the production of commodity agricultural products of high economic value, safely and to meet the market demands; gradually reducing inefficient or low-efficiency rice land area to shift to aquaculture and other higher economic value crops; to strongly develop the husbandry, fishing and aquaculture industries; to form large-scale commodity production zones in association with processing industries and consumption markets, ensuring food security.

Second, developing industries and services to support agricultural production.

The State needs to have incentive policies and mechanisms to encourage economic sectors to invest in developing industries and services supporting agriculture such as: processing industry, machinery for agricultural production. agriculture, all kinds of agricultural materials, improving the quality of transport services, commercial services, ... to support agriculture, creating agricultural products of quality standards, highly competitive in the market. school.

Thirdly, improve the competitiveness of the agricultural sector.

Agriculture is an economic sector that is difficult to attract investment capital because its investment efficiency and profitability are much lower than profits from other economic sectors, and always face uncertainties in production due to natural disasters, epidemics and fluctuating prices; meanwhile local farmers' resources and resources are very weak. Therefore, the State should take measures to increase the scale of investment in agriculture, especially from the state budget; improve the investment environment, legal policies, preferential policies to attract private investment and foreign direct investment (FDI) in agriculture; at the same time increasing investment in synchronous and modern infrastructure systems to attract investment capital, in order to improve the competitiveness of the agricultural sector.

Fourthly, improve the quality of human resources in the agricultural sector.

In order to improve labor productivity, product quality and competitiveness of agriculture, training and retraining to improve the quality of human resources in the agricultural sector is an urgent and long-term solution. . Improving the quality of human resources is not only a motivation but also an objective of agricultural development. Therefore, it is necessary to regularly foster and improve the educational and professional qualifications of laborers; establishing widespread vocational training establishments in rural areas so that laborers can easily access them; training and transfer of science and technology for agricultural workers must be considered and implemented effectively, closely linked to the orientation and objectives of agricultural development in each period; conduct socialization in human resource training for agriculture; linking training with the rational use of human resources.

Fifth, enhance the application of science and technology in agricultural production.

The State needs to have mechanisms and policies to promote and increase investment in scientific research, application and transfer of scientific and technical achievements in production to farmers; forming and improving the quality of scientific research organizations in service of agriculture; concentrating resources on researching and resolving pressing important issues of the agricultural sector; promote the strong application of advanced science and technology to the agricultural production process to meet domestic and international standards in agricultural production and management activities.

Sixth, increase investment capital from the budget and attract investment capital for agriculture.

As analyzed above, agriculture is a very difficult field to attract investment capital from non-state economic sectors and foreign investment capital. Thus, in order to increase the investment capital for the agricultural sector, the State needs to increase the state budget's investment in agriculture in a commensurate manner and meet the demand for investment and expansion of agricultural production. exports in agriculture; At the same time, it is necessary to clearly identify directions for prioritizing budget capital investment for the agriculture-forestry-fishery production industries in conformity with the orientation of building a large, concentrated and high-quality commodity production agriculture. avoid scattered investment, ineffective resources of the State. In addition, the State needs to create special preferential mechanisms and policies to attract investment capital from non-state economic sectors and foreign direct investment (FDI) capital for development. Agriculture, industries and services supporting agricultural production, such as production materials for agriculture, agro-processing industries, legal services, transportation services, trade services trade.

Seventh, renovating and perfecting the planning work to exploit the potential and strengths of agriculture.

In order to exploit and bring into full play the potentials and strengths of the agricultural sector in accordance with the comparative advantages of each locality, each region and the

whole country, the task of renewing and perfecting the planning work is very important. The formulation of socio-economic development plannings, plans and strategies in general and of the agricultural sector in particular must be carried out in a synchronous, effective, feasible and suitable manner to the trend.

4. Sustainable Development

It is necessary to conduct basic surveys to map development potentials and strengths of each industry, locality, region and country so that a suitable investment and development strategy can be developed. , avoid spread and rake in the process of making investment; Overcoming the overlap in planning, suspended planning, planning is not feasible. At the same time, it must ensure the science, publicity and transparency in planning, developing socio-economic development plans, etc. to attract investors, as well as the first economic sectors. invest in developing agricultural production towards sustainability.

5. Conclusion

Sustainable agriculture development is an indispensable and indispensable trend of Vietnam not only in the present but also in the future, to ensure the implementation of the dual goal of completing the agricultural industrialization process, developing a foundation modern agriculture is based on high technology application and large production; At the same time, to accelerate the growth and added value of the agricultural sector to constantly improve farmers' incomes and living standards. Vietnam's agriculture is currently facing a lot of constraints and challenges due to the process of urbanization, climate change, natural disasters, epidemics, etc., which requires that we need to accelerate even more. process of finalizing the legal policy framework, developing supporting mechanisms, promoting economic restructuring in agriculture associated with social development and protecting the ecological environment to achieve the goal of sustainable agricultural development firm.

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