

Implement the policy of building new countryside in Ben Luc district, Long An province

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ABSTRACT

New rural development program (NTM) is a long, regular and continuous process, with a starting point but no ending point. Construction of new rural areas must ensure "Effective, comprehensive and sustainable". Specifically: Efficient use of resources; comprehensively in all fields and regions; environmental sustainability, market volatility and climate change. Building new rural areas to make the material and spiritual life of people in rural areas approach urban areas; socio-economic infrastructure in rural areas is synchronous, modern and closely connected with the process of urbanization; the rural economy developed strongly; democratic rural society, rich in national cultural identity; environment, landscape, rural space "Bright, Green, Clean, Beautiful"; political system, defense - security and order have been consolidated. For that purpose and requirement, the author chooses the topic "Implementation of the new rural construction policy in Ben Luc district, Long An province" as the topic of the scientific research article.

Keywords: New countryside ; Evaluation criteria; Ben Luc district, Long An province .

I. INTRODUCTION

After nearly 15 years of implementing Resolution No. 26-NQ/TW of the 10th Party Central Committee on agriculture, farmers and rural areas, with the focus on leadership and direction of all levels of Party committees and organizations. , the joint effort and consensus of the entire people, agriculture, farmers and rural areas in our country has achieved many great achievements. Agriculture continues to develop in both scale and production level, maintaining a relatively high growth rate, affirming its important position as the backbone of the economy, firmly ensuring national food security. Agricultural production and business

thrived in the direction of restructuring crops and livestock, applying science and technology, improving quality and added value, bringing into play regional, regional and local advantages. adapt to climate change. The production and business organization system in agriculture is increasingly being perfected; The proportion of processed agricultural products has increased gradually, the consumption market has been expanded, and exports have increased rapidly in terms of output, value and proportion of high-quality products. Vietnam has become one of the countries with a number of major agricultural exports in the world. The level and education of our country's farmers have been gradually improved; Agricultural production and business thinking is constantly innovating, gradually adapting to the socialist-oriented market economy.

In order to continue to effectively implement the guidelines and policies of our Party and State on agriculture, farmers and rural areas, on June 4, 2010 the Prime Minister issued Decision No. 800/QD-TTg approving it. National Target Program on building new rural areas for the period 2010-2020; Decision No. 1600/QD-TTg dated August 16, 2016 on Approval of the National Target Program on building new rural areas in the 2016-2020 period. In Ben Luc district, Long An province in 2010 - the year when the implementation of the National Target Program to build new rural areas began, was a year with many difficulties and challenges of the post-economic recession and pressure from low growth. of the period 2006 - 2009. After 2010, the national economy in general and Ben Luc district in particular recovered quickly; relatively stable economy, creating a favorable environment for production and business development.

II. THEORETICAL BASIS

2.1. Pick up the concept of a new countryside and build a new countryside

According to the Vietnamese Dictionary (Editor Hoang Phe, Da Nang Publishing House 2002), rural area is "a residential area mainly concentrated on farming, distinct from urban areas". This is the territory not belonging to the inner city, inner city, of cities, towns and townships. In our country, the countryside is managed by the grassroots administrative level, which is the Commune People's Committee.

In countries, especially developing countries like ours, in the process of socio-economic development, there are big disparities in many aspects between rural and urban areas. The process of industrialization and modernization of the country requires solving many problems in order to gradually reduce that disparity. Therefore, along with the process of industrialization and urbanization, the Party and State focus on solving the problem of "Tam Nong" (Agriculture, Farmers and Rural areas). This is reflected in the Resolution of the 7th Conference of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam on August 5, 2008 on agriculture, farmers and rural areas. Currently, there is no research work that gives a clear definition for the new concept of "rural". Based on the spirit of the Party's resolutions, the Government on new rural construction can understand the new countryside as follows: New countryside is a state of comprehensive development of rural society with the following basic characteristics: (1) Economic development, material and spiritual life of rural residents is improved; (2) There is development according to planning, modern economic-technical infrastructure structure, ecological environment is protected; (3) People's wisdom is enhanced, the cultural identity of the people is preserved and promoted; (4) The situation of order and security is good, the management mechanism is democratic and (5) The quality of the political system is improved.

Concept "Farm" new village Have mandarin intimate system with the concept "Build new countryside", in which New Rural is the result/destination and goal of the process The process of building a new countryside, building a new countryside is an action to go to The destination is New Rural. Based on the Government's Resolution No. 24/2008/NQ-CPO ctober 28, 2008 on the promulgation of the Government's Action Plan presently Nghi decide

Festival proposal time rank 7 belong to you challenge onion central nursing Party Add product Vietnamese Male lock up Xabout shallow Karma, shallow people and shallow village, Have can concept shout The definition of new rural construction is as follows: New rural construction is "building" build, nest position life belong to people residence shallow village according to direction literature bright, presently great , keep keep copy sharp literature chemistry and lip school born Thai mount with play develop dollar town, market quartet".

Construction build shallow village new To be one the way network and To be one the luck dynamic big to area population country side build together build a society country side with the village commune, family family good page, clean Pretty, Have background terrible economy play develop full face, Have income and material and spiritual life is increasingly improved, environmentally friendly life and security are guaranteed. This is the revolutionary cause of the whole Party, the whole people with the command determination, mind wisdom and strength force of the whole system kit main treat, contribute part build society people owner, literature Minh and rich beautiful in the area farml and village.

2.2. The goal of building a new countryside

Purpose of construction shallow new village is to create a state social behavior shallow village play develop High than so with status Thai presently in (shallow) village old), there To be "commune festival stable country side, draw favorable, democracy, have a cultural life abundant, bold copy sharp people race (Decision) decide 26 belong to You challenge onion central nursing Party lock up Xabout shallow Karma, shallow people and shallow village). To obtain Okay item destination above, Chapter submit national goals family about build shallow new village of Chinh determined by the government the item pepper belong to job build build shallow village new arrive year 2020. Item pepper total shout of the Program is to improve the material and spiritual life of the people, farmers village Have conclude structure Summer floor terrible economy-carefully art edema fit, Have the image awake nest position production fit physical, play develop shallow village mount with dollar town, play develop shallow Karma mount with industry and service, equal, democratic and stable rural society, identity literature chemistry people ethnicity, region domain Okay hold preserve, lip school born Thai Okay tell guard, order , _an Ninh country room Okay hold steady.

The item pepper tool can bag including:

Come year 2020 Have 50% number commune obtain standard shallowth oh nnew according to Set pepper lice country on new rural areas, in which there are specific targets for each region(Region mountain side North To be28%); On average, the whole country achieves 15 criteria/commune (Northern mountainous region is 13.8), the whole country Are notstillcommuneanybelow5pepperlice;

Complete the basic construction necessary answer application Love bridge play develop product export and life living belong to shallow people (deliverpine, go to n, water born hentai, school learn, muscle department economic);

Improve the quality of life of farmers, create many production models export to create job dofine determined give People people shallow village, increase collect import little best 1.8 times owith level collect importin time point year 2015.

III. RESEARCH RESULTS

3.1. Actual of implementation on building new areas Ben Luc, Long An

3.1.1. Planning and organizing the apparatus and staff to implement the policy of new rural construction

According to Resolution No. 27-NQ/HU of the Ben Luc District Party Committee, the district focuses on promoting propaganda, mastering, and raising people's awareness and understanding of the importance and benefits of building new rural areas; on conditions, capabilities and implementation roadmap of each commune; replicating good models to learn and draw experiences in the implementation process such as calling for the socialization of traffic works, effective production linkages, and value chain production models.

Directing 14 communes to prepare the planning scheme on building new rural areas in each commune and review each criteria for specific construction of the Plans to implement each criterion that has not been met. Issuing 14 Decisions on approving the implementation of the project to build new rural areas of 14/14 communes in the area.

During the implementation of the Program, the District Steering Committee (now the District-level New Rural Development Coordination Office), conducts quarterly meetings to organize meetings of the members of the Steering Committee, inspects and evaluates the implementation progress and settle arising issues within its competence and propose the Provincial

People's Committee to consider and resolve the contents beyond the authority of the district.

Directing 14 communes to set up a committee on the development of the commune's new rural development program, led by the Secretary of the Commune Party Committee, and the Chairman of the Commune People's Committee as the Standing Vice Chairman, and established a management board for the implementation of the program on building new rural areas. communes are chaired by the Chairman of the Commune People's Committee; The village level shall establish a Village Development Board with the head of the village being the head of the committee. After the establishment of the Steering Committee, the assisting groups at the commune and district levels, the coordination office on rural construction at the district level, the village development board, and the members of the above organizations held meetings and assigned specific tasks. each member in the field of work.

3.1.2. Disseminating and propagating policies on building rural areas

The work of dissemination and propaganda on the policy of building new rural areas is concerned and directed so that the policy can really come into life. The District Party Committee has directed the Propaganda Department, the District People's Committee, the Fatherland Front, the District People's Committee and the Party Committees at all levels to organize and disseminate it throughout the political system from the district to the grassroots. At the same time, strengthen the direction of departments, divisions, mass organizations and communes to promote propaganda, training and mobilization of officials, members and people to actively contribute, materially, to donate land and architectural objects. , participating in the construction of concrete roads according to specific mechanisms, public works. Propaganda and mobilization work in many forms such as: through conferences, briefings, meetings; through billboards, posters; theatricalization, mass art; articles, newsletters; provide manuals on NTM construction; District and commune radio stations and local television, organized the launching ceremony of the emulation movement "Ben Luc district joins forces to build new rural areas, civilized cities, period 2016 - 2020". The Women's Union at all levels has implemented models, such as: "Women's group self-manage rural roads", "Women join hands to build new rural areas", "Building a family of 5 no 3 clean. ", "Green -

clean - beautiful route". Farmers' Associations at all levels have implemented the project "Enhancing the roles and responsibilities of the Vietnam Farmers' Union in agricultural development, building new rural areas and building the Vietnamese peasant class in the period 2010 - 2020". ; building a model of rural households with 4 criteria: "Green - Clean - Beautiful and Safe"; organize a competition to learn about NTM construction. Youth unions at all levels with the Movement "Youth join hands to build rural areas.

3.1.3. Mobilization and use of resources to implement policies on building new rural areas

Resource mobilization: The program has mobilized many resources for implementation, in which the level of people's participation is higher than other NTP programs. From the total capital, the district has developed a specific resource mobilization plan, a flexible mobilization mechanism, a plan to support the development of agricultural production, and implemented the conversion of crops and livestock with high economic value . . Total mobilized capital is from 2016 to 2020, the province has mobilized about 75,983 billion VND to implement the program, of which: direct support from the central budget accounts for 1.5% (1,121 billion VND). 5 billion dong); direct support from the provincial budget accounts for 0.7% (563 billion VND); capital for integrating programs and projects in the area accounted for 5.9% (VND 4,479.5 billion); mobilized capital from enterprises and economic organizations accounted for 1.1% (798.8 billion dong); community mobilized capital accounted for 0.9% (647.1 billion VND); credit capital accounts for 90% (VND68,373 billion).

In general, sectors and levels have been proactive and focused on effectively integrating capital sources for the construction of new rural areas, especially credit capital. The mobilization of people to contribute to the construction of new rural areas is done democratically, openly, transparently and without over-mobilization, so the people agree. Use of resources: Strictly complying with the provisions of the State Budget Law, the Law on Public Investment, the mobilized capital is mainly concentrated in the construction of infrastructure works such as rural roads, schools, and stations. health facilities, commune cultural centers, village cultural houses, irrigation works.

3.1.4. Activities of inspecting, monitoring and evaluating the implementation of policies on construction of new rural areas

The members of the New Rural Development Steering Committee at all levels have integrated the inspection and supervision of new rural construction into the annual work program and directly directed, urged and inspected the implementation of the new rural construction in the province. assigned area. In addition, every year, the Steering Committee for the construction of new rural areas of the province and district establishes a delegation and organizes thematic inspection and supervision.

Inspection, monitoring and evaluation activities in the construction of new rural areas are carried out in two regular and irregular forms. This is one of the very important activities of the District Party Committee, the People's Council, the People's Committee, the Fatherland Front Committee, the agencies, branches, mass organizations of the district, the Central Committee, the coordinating office on building new rural areas of all levels, evaluate program implementation. Through inspection, monitoring and evaluation, the organization promptly discovered the contents when the organization did not comply with the provisions of the law, did not match the actual conditions, was not feasible, and had limitations and weaknesses. . Thereby, there are solutions to adjust and supplement to help communes in the implementation process more effectively.

IV. PROPOSED SOLUTIONS TO IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY OF IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW RURAL POLICIES IN BEN LUC DISTRICT, LONG AN PROVINCE TO 2025

Firstly, perfecting the legal system and guiding documents from central to local levels on new rural construction policies.

Group of "basic" criteria: mandatory implementation in all localities (including 08 criteria: Planning, Income, Poor Household, Education, Health, Socio-political organization system strong, security and social order).

Criteria group "applied": Based on the guidance of the ministries, branches and the Central Steering Committee; The Provincial People's Committee shall make specific regulations to suit specific local conditions (including 11 criteria: Traffic, Irrigation, Electricity, Schools, Cultural Facilities, Rural Markets, Post Offices, Housing). population, Percentage of workers with regular employment, Form of production organization, Environment). Adjust and supplement criteria but do not lower the standards and quality of the

criteria to meet the standards so that the New Rural Development Program will bring practical effects to people's lives.

Second, Focus on mobilizing and allocating resources, integrating capital sources for new rural construction

It is necessary to increase resources for the NTM building program commensurate with the set objectives. In the condition that the state budget is still difficult and the population's capacity is limited, before the requirements of the construction of new rural areas, which have been launched extensively, it is necessary to have incentives and attractive mechanisms to attract many businesses. business investment in the fields of agriculture and rural areas, an important factor in reorganizing production, linking production, contributing to sustainable agricultural development, building new rural areas.

Third, strengthen the leadership and direction of the Party Committees and Governments at all levels; at the same time renovating the organization and operation of organizations in the political system.

Renovate the content, leadership and direction of the committees at all levels party in build build NTM. Renovate and improve the effectiveness of state management of grassroots governments. People's Councils and People's Committees of communes must develop specific programs and plans, organize the implementation of Currently, there are measures to promote socio-economic and monitor the effectiveness, build The government apparatus is clean, strong, dynamic, flexible, meeting the requirements tasks in the new situation, successfully implemented the NTM construction program .

Fourth, promote propaganda and raise awareness about new rural construction.

To step up propaganda work to contribute to changing the perception of agencies and organizations in the political system; of farmers on the construction of new rural areas, from there, there are practical coordination and support activities. Through propaganda, effective models, good practices, and conditions spread so that localities can apply. At the same time, deviations and inadequacies in implementation are also warned for other units and localities to learn from.

Depending on each object, appropriate forms of propaganda, dissemination and mastery will be organized such as: opening concentrated training courses to grasp, research policy contents, discuss solutions and assign implementation; organize policy communication classes for village

officials, send program implementation manuals to relevant organizations and enterprises to self-study and develop participation plans. The promotion of propaganda and policy dissemination will promote the role of the people in the construction of new rural areas.

Fifth, Develop a plan for socio-economic development to ensure increased income for people and improve the face of rural areas.

This is an important solution to increase income and create a new face for rural areas. The formulation of production development plans must be suitable and practical for each locality; must be associated with the application of scientific and technological advances; At the same time, promote vocational training for rural workers, strengthen agricultural extension, veterinary medicine, plant protection, and management of plant varieties and livestock. Implement the integration of national target programs on employment and vocational training; sustainable poverty reduction; vocational training for rural workers to fulfill the criteria of economy and production organization.

Sixth, Strengthening a strong socio-political organization system and maintaining security and social order

When coming to the district, it is necessary to continue to train and strengthen the contingent of commune officials who meet the standards as prescribed in the Decision No. 04/2004/QD-BNV dated January 16, 2004 of the Minister of Home Affairs on the promulgation of regulations. setting specific standards for cadres and civil servants of communes, wards and townships and must fulfill their assigned responsibilities and tasks. Striving to the end of 2025, 100% of communes in the district have qualified commune cadres. Fully complete the organizations in the grassroots political system according to regulations. Building Party committees and commune administrations up to "clean and strong" standards. The political unions of the commune strive to achieve the title of advanced or higher. Maintain the stability and development of an organized and disciplined society on the basis of the provisions of the law.

Seventh, Strengthening training to improve the capacity of implementing policies on new rural construction for cadres and civil servants.

Continue to raise awareness, thoroughly grasp the purpose and meaning of fostering and training new rural construction knowledge for cadres and civil servants from central to grassroots levels; key cadres, party committees and authorities from the province to the commune, especially

commune-level officials, are both the implementers of the policy of building new rural areas to the people and the people who directly implement them. The training and retraining must meet new requirements, stick to reality, take experience from practice and supplement theory. Therefore, training materials also need to be regularly supplemented and adjusted in the direction of updating new guidelines and policies, streamlining the content; develop new theories from practical experience, change the way classes are organized and methods of communication; at the same time pay attention to the teaching staff both in quantity and quality.

Eighth, Promote the emulation movement of the whole country to join hands in building new countryside

It is necessary to focus on strongly launching the emulation movement "the whole country works together to build new rural areas"; associated and integrated with other emulation movements launched by all levels and sectors. Strengthen inspection and supervision to detect errors, limitations and inadequacies in order to correct and correct them in time. Periodically organize preliminary and final review and assessment of the implementation of new rural construction in the locality with an objective and honest view; avoid disease of movement achievements that increase the results of the criteria or because of the regime of poor villages and poor communes that lower the criteria. Timely detect good practices and good models to disseminate widely, reward individuals, groups and businesses with excellent achievements in building new rural areas, and also seriously review and criticize those acts that obstruct the construction progress of new rural areas in the locality.

V. CONCLUSION

The article has systematized the basic theoretical issues about the role of the new rural construction policy; contents and tools of the new rural construction policy, the influencing factors in the implementation process and the experiences in new rural construction of some localities. Raise the issues raised from the actual policy of building new rural areas of Ben Luc district, Ha Tinh province from 2018 to 2022; in which attention is paid not only to the new rural construction policy itself, but also to the method of organizing the implementation of the policy in the locality, the coordination and participation of the political system, sectors and localities in the process of developing new rural areas. implement 19 new rural criteria in communes; advantages,

disadvantages, limitations, and causes.

In general, in the implementation of new rural construction in Ben Luc district, the process and reasonable stages from planning according to the Party's policy to implementing implementation have been provided with guiding documents; The superior agencies regularly inspect, guide and promptly supplement recommendations for adjustment to suit the conditions of the district.

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