

NEW RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN BINH DUONG PROVINCE: SITUATION AND SOLUTIONS

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New rural development is one of the great policies of our Party and State. The Resolution of the 11th National Party Congress of the Party has defined the goal of building a new countryside as: “Developing a new rural area that is richer and more beautiful, democratic, fair, civilized, with a reasonable economic structure, appropriate production relations, and increasingly modern socio-economic infrastructure”. Implementing the Party’s guidelines, in recent years, the movement to develop a new rural area has been active in all localities across the country in general and Binh Duong province in particular. The article based on an overview of outstanding achievements in new rural development of Binh Duong province in the period of 2010-2020, has proposed solutions to continue to improve efficiency and successfully implement new rural development goals and tasks in Binh Duong province in the coming time.

Keywords: *Binh Duong province; New rural development; Socioeconomic; Economic development; Situation and solutions.*

1. Introduction

Binh Duong is a province in the Southeast region, located in the southern key economic development region with a natural land area of 269,464 hectares, of which the area of agricultural and forestry land is 194,799 hectares, accounting for 72.29% of the total. Total natural area. The province has 09 district-level administrative units (03 cities, 02 towns and 04 districts) and 91 commune-level administrative units (46 communes, 41 wards, 04 townships). Population 2,163,643 people (in which, rural population is 472,369 people, accounting for 21.83%); agricultural labor accounts for 20.77% of the general labor structure of the province. The Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) in 2020 is industry - service - agriculture - product tax minus product subsidies, respectively, reaching 66.53% - 22.78% - 2.51% - 8.18% (Resolution: 63.2% - 26% - 3% - 7.8%). GRDP per capita will reach VND 155.7 million in 2020 (Resolution: VND 142.6 million).

Index of industrial production (IIP) increased by an average of 9.64%/year (Resolution: 8.7%/year) (Binh Duong Provincial Party Committee, 2020, p.41). Since 2010, Binh Duong province has piloted the implementation of new rural communes in 03 communes (Bach Dang, Thanh An, An Son) creating a premise for experience in the implementation of the National Target Program on building a new rural area. Binh Duong is also one of the provinces that have implemented quite well the policy new rural development. After 10 years of implementing the Program (period of 2010-2020), socio-economic infrastructure in rural Binh Duong has achieved many positive results: “100% of communes and 100% of districts and towns have met new rural standards; completed the plan one year in advance, which was highly appreciated by the Central Committee” (Binh Duong Provincial Party Committee, 2020, p.46); The rate of poor households according to the province’s new

multidimensional poverty line as of June 2019 was 1.56%. On the basis of those achievements, Binh Duong continues to perform well the key tasks of socio-economic development in the 2020-2025 period, including the task of new rural development.

2. Research overview

The problem of new rural development in our country has been studied by many authors, in which the works mainly focus on analyzing the achieved results, difficulties, challenges and solutions to improve the effectiveness of the program, including the following typical projects:

Author Duong Thi Bich Diep, “Building a New Rural Area in Vietnam: Current Situation and Solutions”, Vietnam Social Sciences Journal, No. 8, 2014. The article has focused on analyzing the current situation of the new rural development program in 11 communes under the direction of the Central Government; causes leading to limitations and shortcomings; thereby proposing some solutions to continue effectively implementing the policy of building new rural areas across the country, analyzing the actual situation of implementing the new rural development program in 11 communes under the direction of the Central Government; causes leading to limitations and inadequacies; thereby proposing a number of solutions to continue effectively implementing the policy of building new rural areas across the country; Dam Quang Tuan, “New rural development planning – Problems raised,” Vietnam Knowledge Magazine, 2019. The article analyzes the current situation of planning, identifies the problems posed in new rural development in different regions of the country and propose some solutions to overcome the problems posed in the present new rural planning.

Along with research projects on new rural development nationwide, there have also been a number of studies on new rural development in Binh Duong province, typically: Article, “New rural development in Binh Duong” by Phung Hieu on the official website of Binh Duong province has summarized the achievements after nearly 10 years of implementing the new rural development program. The author also analyzes the advantages and disadvantages in the process of new rural development in the provinces of the province. At the same time, some solutions to improve efficiency were proposed, such as using local resources to improve the effectiveness of the new rural development program in Binh Duong. Author Tue Man, “Lessons from experience and key tasks and solutions to realize new rural development goals in Binh Duong province after 2020”, on the website of the Ministry of Home Affairs, 2019 analyzed the tasks and solutions to improve the effectiveness of the new rural development program in Binh Duong

in the period of 2020-2025, in which, the author emphasized solutions such as: Capacity building of members of the Steering Committee and assisting apparatus at all levels; building a contingent of qualified commune-level cadres and civil servants; promoting propaganda and advocacy work... Author Thuy Bich, “Binh Duong builds a cultural life at the grassroots in association with the construction of new rural areas and civilized cities in the period of 2020 - 2025”, <https://toquoc.vn> has also clarified the contents of building cultural life at grassroots in association with the construction of new rural areas and civilized cities in the 2020 - 2025 period, the author makes the point that it is necessary to associate new rural development activities with regulations and conventions at the grassroots in order to promote internal resources from the people. Author Yen Nhi in the article “The life of rural people is increasingly improved” posted on the website <https://www.binhduong.gov.vn> mentioned some results achieved in new rural development of Binh Duong province according to the National Target Program on new rural development of the Government and Binh Duong Provincial Party Committee. Thereby, the author has evaluated the achievements in the new rural development of the province and the benefits of the Program to the people of Binh Duong province, especially people in rural areas. In which, focusing on clearly showing the achievements in the following issues: the achievements enjoyed by the people, the role of the people and the factors contributing to the victory in the task of new rural development.

In general, the articles have analyzed the achievements and difficulties in building new rural areas in our country over the past 10 years, there are a number of articles that have also studied the results of new rural development in Vietnam. Binh Duong Province. However, the articles only study at a general level, not comprehensively assessing the achieved and unachieved results in the implementation of the National Target Program on new rural development in Binh Duong during the period. Therefore, solutions and development orientations in accordance with the reality are set out in the new rural development program in Binh Duong province in the coming time. Therefore, it is necessary to study the current situation and propose solutions to improve the effectiveness of the new rural development program in Binh Duong province.

3. Research method

The article mainly uses the method of collecting data sources from reports, articles, research articles, news websites of Binh Duong province, thereby synthesizing, analyzing and making statistics of information sources directly related to the research content. In particular, the author has inherited data

sources from the summary reports of the New Rural Development Program in the past 10 years and the Document of the 11th Binh Duong Provincial Party Committee (period of 2020-2025).

4. Research result

In 10 years (period of 2010-2020), through the policies of the Central Government and the National Target Program on new rural development, Binh Duong province has invested in synchronous development to change the face of rural areas. Socio-economic infrastructure status in rural areas has been significantly improved. Specifically:

4.1. Results of the implementation of the emulation movement “The whole country works together to build a new countryside” in Binh Duong province

In the period of 2010-2020, the People’s Committee of Binh Duong province issued many documents on organizing the implementation of the emulation movement “The whole province works together to build a new countryside” such as: Plan No. 1048/KH-UBND, April 19th, 2012; Plan No. 707/KH-UBND, dated March 7th, 2017. Based on the general plan of the province, departments, branches and People’s Committees of districts, towns and cities have concretized within their respective branches and levels in association with the implementation of the campaign “All people union joint construction of cultural life in residential areas” (now the movement “All people unite to build new rural areas and civilized cities”). As a result, rural people have been mobilized to contribute 58,458 working days, donate 67,275m² of land with a cash value of 84.6 billion VND for rural transport, contribute 61 billion VND to fund for the poor, support and repair 786 great solidarity houses, support 2.1 billion VND for the poor for medical examination and treatment, support 1,674 children of poor households to go to school, 10,500 poor households can visit and give gifts on Tet holiday and Day for the Poor (New Rural Steering Committee, 2019).

Thanks to the attention of the Leaders, the response and consensus of the entire people, the program to build new rural areas in the localities has come into practice and achieved important results: People’s lives in the countryside has been gradually improved and better taken care of. Medical examination, treatment and health care services for rural people are enhanced; the grassroots medical network has been gradually consolidated and developed; telecommunications network, mobile phone, Internet coverage extended to hamlets; 100% of communes have village cultural houses meeting the criteria. In addition, the focus on restructuring the agricultural sector has helped rural people access

many suitable and effective agricultural production models associated with stable jobs. Currently, Binh Duong province has issued a new set of advanced rural criteria for the period of 2018-2020 in Decision No. 1925/QĐ-UBND, dated July 16th, 2018 and a manual to guide the implementation of the New Advanced Rural Criteria in Decision No. 2575/QĐ-People’s Committee, dated September 9th, 2019. The People’s Committees of districts, towns and cities have focused on investing in improving the quality of new rural criteria in communes according to the criteria of newly improved rural communes and model new rural areas. Currently, there is one commune that has met the newly enhanced rural standards. The number of communes recognized as meeting new rural standards is 46/46 communes (an increase of 46 communes compared to 2011, an increase of 17 communes compared to 2015). Number of district-level units meeting new rural standards/completed new rural development tasks: 3/7 districts and towns met new rural standards and completed new rural development tasks (increased by 3 districts and towns compared to the previous year). 2011, an increase of 02 towns compared to 2015). Average number of criteria/commune: 19 criteria (an increase of 9 criteria compared to 2011, an increase of 3 criteria compared to 2015). The number of communes under 5 criteria is 0 communes. Economic development means that people’s living standards are constantly being improved, and the access to and enjoyment of social services is better. The current per capita income in rural areas is 58 million VND/person/year (reaching 161.11% of the plan for the period of 2011-2020); 100% of houses meet the standards according to the regulations of the Ministry of Construction, no more temporary houses, dilapidated houses. Binh Duong is also one of 06 localities in the country with an income poverty line higher than the national poverty line (1.7 times); the rate of poor households according to the province’s criteria is only 1.3%, there are basically no poor households according to the central standards, no households falling back into poverty (Binh Duong Province People’s Committee, 2019).

In the period of 2016-2018, 157 rural roads have been upgraded, asphalted and concreted with a total length of 248.8km, contributing to maintaining and improving the quality of achieved targets such as: 100 % of commune roads, roads from commune center to district town are asphalted; 100% of hamlet and inter-hamlet roads are asphalted, concreted or hardened. Up to now, in the province, 46/46 communes have met irrigation criteria. From 2016 up to now, people have been mobilized to invest in installing lighting systems in 101 streets and alleys, implement 186 rural medium and low voltage grid

projects, expand the rural grid system, improve the percentage of rural people using electricity from the national grid reached 99.9%. Currently, in the communes, there are 114/172 schools meeting national standards, accounting for 66.28%. The province has built 04 district cultural centers, upgraded and repaired 06 commune cultural centers, ensuring that 100% of communes have cultural houses and communal sports areas, cultural houses and hamlet sports areas up to standards. The medical stations are fully equipped with facilities to serve medical examination and treatment, waste collection and treatment in accordance with regulations of the Ministry of Health. The Bank for Social Policies has coordinated with socio-political organizations to receive entrustment disbursements for 17,279 turns of poor, near-poor households, who have just escaped poverty in rural areas, with a total amount of VND 580 billion 629 million. The province has created jobs for 26,833 workers; 2,396 pupils and students in rural areas with difficult circumstances are eligible for loans to go to school; built 42,870 clean water works and rural environmental sanitation works. There are 87.95% of people participating in health insurance; 100% of communes, wards and townships have doctors (Binh Duong New Rural Steering Committee, 2019).

Thus, after 10 years of implementing the New Rural Development Program, Binh Duong province has basically completed essential works to meet the requirements of production development and improve the lives of people in rural areas: traffic, electricity, domestic water, schools, commune health stations and other social welfare; creating conditions for rural people to access many appropriate and effective agricultural production models associated with stable jobs for the people; increase incomes and improve living standards for people in rural areas, narrowing the gap between rural and urban areas.

In the process of implementing the National Target Program on new rural development together with investment capital from the state budget, the province also mobilized well capital for socialization with the participation of businesses and residential communities, so the process of organizing and mobilizing resources for new rural development in the province is relatively propitious. The state budget has prioritized investment and construction of essential infrastructure works, supporting production development, creating jobs for rural workers, and increasing people's incomes. Total capital to implement the Program reached VND 14,361,465 million (Budget capital: VND 7,611,657 million; Provincial budget: VND 6,532,485 million; District budget: VND 1,160,319 million, Commune budget: VND 98,853 million ; Enterprise capital:

VND 1,746,508 million; Contributed capital: VND 2,247,159 million...) (Binh Duong New Rural Steering Committee, 2019).

The localities have well done the work of mobilizing people to contribute capital, donate land, crops, work days,... to build intra-field roads, rural roads, inter-hamlet roads, and construction of works in service of the residential community, the contributions are all on the voluntary principle of the people in the communes and hamlets. Thereby also creating favorable conditions to call for enterprises to invest in rural areas, implement socialization in new rural development.

4.2. Propaganda and mobilization for the implementation of the National Target Program on new rural development

The propaganda of the National Target Program on new rural development was directed by the Provincial People's Committee to the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (the program's standing agency) to focus on coordinating with other sectors to innovate methods, diversify communication methods to strengthen the dissemination of mechanisms and policies, popularize good practices and effective models in new rural development, introduce the beauty of economic, cultural and social life... in hamlets and communes up to rural standards. Over 10 years of implementation, the Program has organized 51,928 propaganda sessions with 1,258,770 participants, created 60 DVD discs, distributed 400,824 leaflets, 400 manuals, installed 559 panels and 5,229 banners; Organized 08 contests about new countryside and 03 photo contests about new countryside with more than 550 contestants, more than 2000 turns of participants; Carrying out 499 reports, 45 topics, the radio station performed 3,398 news and 145 articles; Propaganda about the new countryside on local radio stations with 24,343 hours (New Rural Steering Committee, 2019). Propaganda has been widely deployed and diversified in many forms, contributing to raising awareness of cadres, party members and people about the position and role of agriculture, farmers and rural areas. Therefore, the emulation movement "The whole country works together to build a new countryside" of the Central Government and widely deployed by Binh Duong province has received a positive response from all levels, sectors, localities and people in the province. Thanks to good propaganda and mobilization, localities have been very auspicious in mobilizing the participation of a large number of people, creating synergy and promoting internal strength in new rural development activities. in the provinces of the province. The new rural development program has become a widespread movement throughout Binh Duong province. Therefore, the province has

completed a number of targets in the program early.

4.3. The role of people in new rural development

In the process of new rural development, people are the key factor determining the effectiveness of the movement. Before the transformation of the countryside, besides inheriting the available conditions from the facilities, people had a chance to catch up with the new trend of the integration period by actively grasping scientific and technical knowledge, actively responding to movements of high-tech application in production, start-up, and innovation. The Farmers' Unions at all levels have mobilized members to actively participate in the construction of rural infrastructure with a total donation of more than 6 billion VND and 6,000 working days to build 590km of rural roads, repaired and renewed 10 bridges and culverts, 37,000m² of land has been donated for public welfare works. In the annual program, the development plans of the province are dedicated to specific decisions for rural people such as vocational training for rural workers, production support, charity house construction, science and technology transfer, preferential loans for production,... In addition, the movement of farmers emulating good production and business has created a lively emulation atmosphere across the province, the whole province has over 132,000 households winning the title of productive farmers - good business at all levels. The application of high technology in agricultural production has been applied by many businesses, farms and farmers, bringing high economic efficiency. Collective economic models are interested in consolidating and developing. The province has 152 cooperatives (including 72 cooperatives located in 46 communes for new rural construction) with over 55,000 members; there are many new models of cooperatives associated with value chains that operate effectively, expand investment and business; 73 agricultural production facilities and farms are certified to meet VietGAP standards. Concentrated husbandry, high-tech application continues to develop with 119 farms (<https://www.binhduong.gov.vn/>).

After 10 years of implementation, the National Target Program on new rural development in Binh Duong province has received the support of a large number of people. New rural development in Binh Duong became a movement with strong and widespread pervasive power, supported by the whole political system and by a large number of people. From the movement, the rural socio-economic infrastructure is interested in investment, the rural face of the province is increasingly spacious, "green - clean - beautiful"; High-tech agricultural production has developed strongly, contributing to job creation and income

increase for rural people. In 2019, Binh Duong province's people and officials were honored to be awarded the Third-class Labor Medal by the State President for their outstanding achievements leading in the development of urban agriculture, high-tech agriculture associated with new rural development in the period of 2010-2019; Ben Cat town and Tan Uyen town were awarded the Third-class Labor Medal for their achievements in the emulation movement "The whole country works together to build a new countryside" in the period of 2016-2020, contributing to the cause of building socialism and defending the Fatherland. Three new rural communes were awarded certificates of merit by the Prime Minister for their achievements in the emulation movement "The whole country works together to build a new countryside" in the period of 2016-2020. Many individuals, collectives, organizations and businesses were awarded certificates of merit by the Provincial People's Committee for their great contributions during the new rural development in the locality (<https://mekongsean.vn/>).

The above results have brought great efficiency, high breakthrough, created a new and more optimistic view in implementing the task of new rural development of Binh Duong province over the past time. Thereby, contributing to the successful implementation of the province's socio-economic development goals and aiming to improve the people's material and spiritual living standards; towards building a civilized, rich and beautiful city.

In addition to the achievements, the task of new rural development in Binh Duong province still has some limitations and difficulties in the implementation process. Specifically:

Propaganda and campaigning activities have been implemented in a rich and diverse manner, but not focused on visual propaganda (movies, images...) and not flexible. Some places only propagate through radio stations, the unit's briefings and conferences have not yet integrated the propaganda work with other activities and movements in the locality; Output for agricultural products in recent times has faced many difficulties, the life of a part of farmers is still limited. The internal resources of the locality have not been fully brought into play in creating capital sources for new rural development, especially resources from enterprises in rural areas; in some communes, the role of the community has not been fully promoted in the implementation of new rural development; Maintaining and improving the quality of criteria such as socio-cultural, environmental in some communes faces a lot of pressure due to the overload in fields such as education, health,... Security situation order is maintained, but there are hidden many complicated

factors in urban fringe communes, communes with industrial zones and clusters...

The above limitations stem from the following basic reasons:

Party committees and local authorities have not paid due attention to new rural development. Some places still have the mindset of waiting and relying on the investment of the State budget. In addition, the capacity of cadres working in new rural development in some localities is still limited, not really active in advising and proposing the implementation of the Program.

Propaganda work in some localities and units is still formal, so it has not created a widespread spread among the population, especially in rural areas.

Social investment in agriculture is low, of which 50% is from the state budget, only 16.7% is from enterprises. Small household economy still accounts for a high proportion and is revealing limitations and weaknesses hindering the process of agricultural industrialization and modernization. Enterprises have not been able to bring into full play their potential in rural economic development and new rural development.

Many localities focus on investing a lot in transport and rural infrastructure, but some contents directly affect people's lives such as health, education, culture, environment, security and order, social safety... has not been given due attention. Besides, the population growth is fast and it is a favorable area for criminals to hide and operate (it is estimated that every year, the province adds more than 80,000 people from outside the province to work and live in the province). Up to now, the proportion of people outside the province accounts for 53.5% of the province's population) (Binh Duong Provincial Party Committee, 2020).

4.4. Some solutions to improve the effectiveness of new rural development program in the coming time

In order to continue to promote the achieved results and overcome the limitations and difficulties in the new rural development program, in addition to inheriting the solutions that have been and are being implemented in the coming time, Binh Duong province needs to continue to implement the following solutions:

Firstly, regularly strengthen and inspect the implementation of the New Rural Development Program; continue to promote propaganda and raise awareness of both the political system and the people in order to arouse the potential and advantages of the locality in socio-economic development, ensuring security and order... strive to fulfill the planned targets of the National Target Program on new rural development for the period of 2021-2025.

Secondly, promote the implementation of agricultural restructuring in the direction of increasing production value associated with new rural development (in which, priority is given to developing the region's strengths in fruit trees, vegetables, medicinal plants, specialty plants, livestock, poultry, forestry...), clean agricultural production and organic agriculture; focus on forestry development associated with sustainable poverty reduction; strengthen the implementation of the "One Commune One Product" (OCOP) program, develop community-based tourism in association with new rural development.

Thirdly, complete and improve the quality of basic infrastructure systems in rural areas, with focus on investing in projects in hamlets to directly improve the living and production conditions of rural people, respond to natural disasters and climate change. Improve the quality of health care and education, build cultural and sports institutions to promote and improve the quality of cultural and sports activities, eliminate social customs and evils to improve the spiritual life of rural people. Preserve and promote the cultural diversity of ethnic groups, as a basis for replicating models of community-based tourism in rural areas.

Fourthly, improve the efficiency of administrative reform, implement policies to attract and call for businesses to invest in localities, focusing on attracting large enterprises to invest in agricultural product processing along the supply chain and non-agricultural sectors in order to create more jobs for rural workers.

Fifthly, enhance the quality of training, fostering as well as vocational training for rural workers in association with specific programs and projects in the locality, encourage enterprises to participate in training, improve labor quality, and have solutions to supplement people's skills. At the same time, attention should be paid to strengthening capacity building for staff working in new rural development at all levels, especially at commune and hamlet levels to improve the quality of advisory work, propose innovative and breakthrough mechanisms and policies suitable to local conditions.

Sixthly, to consolidate and improve the quality and performance of the steering committee and the steering committee's assistant department; Improve the quality of vocational training for rural workers in association with the new rural development planning, concentrated commodity production models according to the agricultural restructuring scheme and the direction of economic restructuring, the needs of the labor market.

Seventhly, building and replicating good practices and models of new rural development;

Promptly reward and motivate organizations and individuals to do well and make great contributions to the Program.

5. Discussion

Despite achieving positive results, the process of new rural development in Binh Duong province is also posing some problems such as:

Firstly, the communes that meet the new rural development standards of the province are still lower than the common level of other provinces; quality standards and maintaining and improving the quality of the criteria are still limited and not really sustainable.

Secondly, some localities mainly focus on infrastructure investment; the link between the construction of new rural areas and the restructuring of the agricultural sector is not close; the results of the implementation of the criteria for rural development in terms of income, poor households, and production organization have not achieved high results; The quality and operational capacity of agricultural cooperatives is still weak.

Thirdly, the rural environment has been paid attention, but solutions for environmental protection and improvement are still limited and not effective; The quality of food hygiene and safety and agricultural products have made progress, but the change is not really clear. The infrastructure has not met the development requirements, the production of goods in the field of agriculture and forestry is not commensurate with the potential of the province.

Fourthly, there is a contradiction between the new and the old that is posed in the process of new rural development in some places, especially in the rural areas of the province. It is the reception for new cultural features, suitable for modern life or the preservation of traditional elements that are still not fully understood by the people. Therefore, the efficiency of new rural development in the locality is

not high, the progress of building criteria is still slow.

Fifthly, new rural development is a large program with many contents, covering all fields of socio-economic life in rural areas, but the direct level of implementation is at the commune level. Most of the staff have limited qualifications, have not met the requirements of assigned tasks, are still confused, while the support of the State is not really timely, some criteria are difficult to fulfill...

6. Conclusion

It can be said that, after 10 years of implementing the National Target Program on New Rural Development of the Central Government and the province, the appearance of Binh Duong's countryside today has changed markedly, the material and spiritual life of people in the countryside has been increasingly improved. The current agricultural structure of the province is low compared to other sectors and fields, however, along with the process of industrialization, modernization and urbanization, the agriculture, farmers and rural areas have undergone comprehensive changes and are geared towards modern agriculture, high-tech agriculture and urban agriculture. These changes in the countryside have made the socio-economic aspect of the province more prosperous, the economy developed, the poverty rate decreased higher than other localities in the country and higher than the criteria of the Central Government; social evils and outdated customs have been pushed back and eliminated; cultural identity is preserved and promoted, the great unity of the whole nation is consolidated. This is the driving force for Binh Duong province to successfully carry out the tasks of socio-economic development, preservation of security and defense, creating a solid premise for successfully implementing the task of building an increasingly civilized and modern province in the period of industrialization, modernization, urbanization, international integration and towards building Binh Duong the smart city in the future.

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XÂY DỰNG NÔNG THÔN MỚI Ở TỈNH BÌNH DƯƠNG: THỰC TRẠNG VÀ GIẢI PHÁP

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Xây dựng nông thôn mới là một trong những chủ trương lớn của Đảng và Nhà nước ta. Nghị quyết Đại hội Đại biểu toàn quốc lần thứ XI của Đảng đã xác định mục tiêu xây dựng nông thôn mới là: “Xây dựng nông thôn mới ngày càng giàu đẹp, dân chủ, công bằng, văn minh, có cơ cấu kinh tế hợp lý, quan hệ sản xuất phù hợp, kết cấu hạ tầng kinh tế-xã hội phát triển ngày càng hiện đại”. Thực hiện đường lối của Đảng, trong thời gian qua, phong trào xây dựng nông thôn mới đã diễn ra sôi nổi ở khắp các địa phương trên cả nước nói chung và tỉnh Bình Dương nói riêng. Bài viết trên cơ sở khái quát những thành tựu nổi bật trong xây dựng nông thôn mới của tỉnh Bình Dương giai đoạn 2010-2020 đã đề xuất những giải pháp để tiếp tục nâng cao hiệu quả và thực hiện thành công các mục tiêu và nhiệm vụ xây dựng nông thôn mới ở tỉnh Bình Dương, trong thời gian tới.

Từ khóa: Tỉnh Bình Dương; Xây dựng nông thôn mới; Kinh tế-xã hội; Phát triển kinh tế; Thực trạng và giải pháp.