Building pilot model of community organizing for new rural construction in the extremely difficult communes in poor districts of the North West, Central Highlands and South West

Results and issues*

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The author of this paper has studied the situation of constructing pilot model of community organization of new rural construction in three extremely difficult communes in three poor districts (Program 30a) in the North West, Central Highlands and South West, depth analysis of the results, assessment of the advantages and problems of building the model of social management organization (Internalunity Development Board, Club of Information, Education and Communication, Green-Clean-Beautiful-Safety-Friendly Environment Board, Community Convention Development Board) and the model of organization of production management is suitable with the economic, cultural and social conditions of each locality, is suitable with the customs and habits of each ethnic minorities group (Production of hybrid rice with high yield and economic efficiency, Growing coffee and growing coffee grafted with butter, Rice with fish intercropping). Since then, the author proposed groups of solutions to improve the efficiency of implementing the pilot model of community building in new rural areas in three extremely difficult communes in three poor districts (Program 30a) in three areas of North West, The Central Highlands, the South West in the direction of sustainable development and the replication of the model into the provinces in the coming time.
1. Introduction

The New Rural construction program in our country in general and in the North West, Central Highlands and the South West in particular have achieved many important achievements: the New Rural model has been gradually formed and many communes have been implemented indicators of New Rural construction. Many places of agricultural production have changed; Socio-economic infrastructure in rural areas is focused on investment; The percentage of poor households has been significantly reduced, the level of people’s knowledge has been improved, some backward practices have been eradicated, the material and spiritual life of people has been improved, the preservation and promotion of traditional cultural values are of great concern... Rural areas in the extremely difficult areas of the Northwest, the Central Highlands and the South West are slowly changing.

However, after a period of implementation of New Rural Program in our country in general and especially in the North West, Central Highlands and South West region, in particular is also exposed many inadequacies. In particular, in many localities, especially the poor communes of the poor districts (under Program 30A), the guidelines and principles of the New Rural Program have not been strictly implemented. The synthesis of community in New Rural Construction has not been properly considered. Community organizations at the village level have not been established or have been guided and facilitated their development, thus not allowing rural communities to understand their role in New Rural development, mobilize the internal force of the community in building new life... That is one of the important causes leading to the effectiveness of the program to build New Rural in the localities are not high. Therefore, it is necessary to promote the role of community in the development of New Rural in localities in order to build a community-based model of New Rural development in extremely difficult communes of poor districts (Program 30ª) in the North West, Central Highlands and South West.

2. Case study: Building a model of community organization in three extremely poor communes of three poor districts (Program 30ª)

2.1 Investigation and survey to build pilot model

Prior to the implementation of the project, the management board selected 600 households in each of the three communes (200 households each) to conduct interviews. Focus on the following issues: survey of current status of New Rural Program development; the status of community participating in New Rural Development; the status of production-oriented organization of the market; the status of construction of village conventions; community participation in environmental protection, participation in communication and community development... Based on survey results, the project selected the location of the village to deploy the model of community development organization. In particular, the model of social management organization was implemented in 21 villages (100%) of Ban Lau commune; 10 villages (100%) of Da K’Nang commune; 9 hamlets (100%) of Tan Hiep commune. To implement the model of social management organization, the Project Management Board advised the People’s Committee of three communes to issue a decision to set up 40 communities based development committees; 40 clubs for information, education and communication; 40 environmental protection groups; 40 village conventions in 40 villages of 3 communes. For the production management organization model, the project management board has surveyed the site to suit the production.

2.2 Activities of the social management organization model

In Ban Lau, the management board selected Ha village to set up the production management pilot model with the establishment of a cooperative group producing hybrid rice for export and implementing the model of rice production LC270. In Da K’Nang commune, Da K’Nang village and Pull village were selected to build a model of production organization with the establishment of two cooperative groups Real coffee and mixed coffee alternatives. In Tan Hiep commune, Ba Trach B hamlet was selected as a model for organizing production management with the establishment of a cooperative group of rice and fish production.

The objectives of the project are to develop a social management model, focusing on four activities:

1) community-based development (ABCD);
2) Information, Education and Communication for Community Development;
3) Activities to support the community to protect the green - clean - beautiful - friendly - safe environment;
4) Support to build village conventions.

2.3 The activities of the production management organization model

1) Model of management organization of high yield hybrid LC270 in Ban Lau commune, Muong Khuong district, Lao Cai province

Studying customs, habits and culture of Dao, Mong and Kinh people in Ha village; rice...
cultivation experience of the people; based on the real economic conditions of the rural village of Ha implementation, the project has selected 50 households participating in the model, the area perform demonstrations of 5 hectares planted high-yielding hybrid rice LC270. The project was coordinated The Commune People’s Committee established the LC270 hybrid rice production cooperative and linked the market with the number of members which are members of 50 households participating in the model.

(2) Organizational model for managing rice production intercropping fish in Tan Tome commune, Tra Cu district, Tra Vinh province

Project managing board has advised and with the commune People’s Committee in the selection of households, selected to implement the model of rice – fish and actively mobilize people to participate in the activities of the model. After agreeing with the local authorities to select a model of rice-fish production intercropping in Ba Trach B hamlet with 50 households involved, on an area of 5 hectares, the Project Directorate in collaboration with the Commune People’s Committee decided to establish a cooperative group of rice-fish production and market linkages. The production management model of real coffee, coffee mixed with booth 7 in Da K’Nang commune, Dam Rong district, Lam Dong province.

In implementing the model, the Project Management Board has consulted and cooperated with the commune People’s Committee to choose the village, to select the village to implement the model of producing real coffee, grafted coffee, actively mobilize people to participate in activities of the model. After agreeing with the local authorities to select the model of real coffee planted alternately in Pull village and the coffee mixed buds of Booth 7 in Da K’Nang village, the project team co-ordinated with the Commission. Commune People’s Committee decided to set up 2 cooperative groups to produce real coffee mixed with booth 7 in Pull village, including 25 households involved and coffee mixed buds of booth 7 in Da K’Nang village, also included 25 participating households.

2.4 Overall assessment of the effectiveness of the community organization model

(1) Effectiveness of the project for the lead agency

- Through the implementation of the project “Building community-based model of New Rural Construction in 3 difficulties communes of belonging to 3 poor districts in the North West, Central Highlands and South West” has contributed to improve the capacity of cadres how to organize the community, promote the internal force of the community in building new countryside.

- Through specific activities implemented locally, project researchers have access to practical community development models, through which staff are trained and accumulated experiences from the community.

- Through the project model, staff trained in the fields of cultivation, animal husbandry, market access, trade...; There is a certain level of organization, receipt and transfer of scientific and technical advances to farmers.

(2) Effective for the community

The success of the project models has contributed to improving the knowledge of science and technology for grassroots cadres, improving the intellectual level and the ability to apply new scientific and technical advances in agricultural production. The success of the project models is an important and positive precondition for replication in other communes in Lao Cai, Lam Dong, Tra Vinh and other provinces in the coming time.

Through the activities, the project has contributed to bringing into full play the strength of the community in building New Rural in particular and for social development in general. The perception of the community (where the project is being implemented) is clearly changing. From the point of view of social development as the role and responsibility of the local government, the community has actively participated in the local social activities, contributing human strength, strength and active participation, build new countryside. The agreement and the combination of cultural policies in the area to implement the model is a sustainable basis to maintain and preserve the traditional culture of the nation. Villages are built and modified to create conditions for repelling social evils, establishing a community that is closely linked, shared and responsible in life.

2.5. Some issues arising from the project activities:

During the implementation of the pilot models in three communes, the project team draws the following issues:

Firstly, the internal strength of ethnic minority communities in mountainous areas is plentiful, especially in terms of land and labor resources. The resources here are not limited to physical facilities but human and land resources. Therefore, we need to have appropriate policies to maximize the internal strength of the community. Engage in local development activities, including New Rural Development.

Secondly, the ethnic minority community has many customs, habits, cultural values in the cycle
of human life, animal husbandry, cultivation ... Due to the specific cultural, socio-economic as well as the diversity of ethnic characteristics, it is necessary to study the development of New Rural in mountainous communes. It is necessary to study and set up specific criteria to suit the characteristics of ethnic minority communities living in mountainous areas, ethnic minorities areas.

Thirdly, the level of awareness and production of ethnic minority communities is limited. Ethnic minorities, especially ethnic minorities in remote especially difficult communes, have a limited level of education, so access to new technologies and access to technology is limited. limited and very difficult, the economic efficiency of plants and animals is low, the rate of poor households is high.

Fourthly, when considering the environmental factors, it is necessary to base on the reality set in the localities in order to develop appropriate environmental criteria. In particular, the issue of environmental protection in the areas selected by the project is not a matter of waste treatment but the issue of afforestation, protection of forests, protection of water resources and especially the issue of people’s awareness of environmental protection.

Fifth, when building New Rural must be based on ethno-psychological characteristics, to promote the strength of the community in implementing the criteria for construction New Rural. It is necessary to define the ownership role in New Rural construction as the community. As the subject, the people must decide the activities from participating in planning, monitoring implementation organization ...

2.6 Significance of modeling community organization in New Rural in three extremely poor communes in three poor districts (Program 30) in the North West, Central Highlands and South West.

Through the development of a community-based model of New Rural development in three extremely difficult communes in three poor districts (Program 30) in the Northwest, the Central Highlands and the South West, the project derives its meaning. The construction of the community organization model for New Rural construction is as follows:

First, the community organization model unites the people, strengthens social consensus, creates a favorable environment for people to participate in building new rural areas. Activities in communities, organizations are an enabling environment for the formation and development of knowledge and social management skills.

Secondly, village community organizations have initially been involved in monitoring and commenting on the mechanisms, policies and laws implemented in the new rural development program.

At present, the state administrative organs of the political system from the grassroots level upwards show great and effective advantages in organizing and exercising the state power and democratizing the life of the commune. Assembly. Village community organizations were initially involved directly in supervising and inspecting the operation of the public authority and the behavior of commune cadres and civil servants, contributing to the prevention and Overcoming bureaucracy, corruption and abuse of power in state agencies.

Thirdly, community-based organizations have promoted the role of people in production management. Community organizations allow self-monitoring and self-management, which increases the sense of responsibility, ownership and capacity of the people.

In the three communes implementing the model, public works and communities have mobilized the collective strength of the people, linking internal solidarity very well with the “village culture” of the people of Vietnam, and at the same time pave the way for the rule of law to come into life through the elaboration and adjustment of the convention. The establishment and development of community organizations is an objective requirement, and community organizations are increasingly playing an important role in social development in general and New Rural development in particular.

3. Solutions to improve the performance of the pilot model of community building in new rural areas in three extremely difficult communes in three poor districts (Program 30A) in the North West, Central Highlands, South West Towards a sustainable and replicable model in the coming time

3.1. Solutions group on improving the effectiveness of the model of social management organization

(1) Awareness raising solution

This is a very important solution, contributing to raising the awareness and responsibility of the community and each member about the great role of community organization, the role of community organization in New Rural development. Raising the awareness of the relevant forces will be the basis for improving the quality and effectiveness of community organizations.

The substantive content of this solution is directed at educating, cultivating to form the right awareness and high responsibility for the
community on the position, role and importance of community organization. To unify awareness, raise the responsibility of each member of the community for the position, role and importance of community organizations and improve the quality of community organizations. The following basic measures:

- Strengthening the education and propaganda of the Party’s guidelines and policies, the State’s policies and laws on the construction of rural areas.
- Various forms of propaganda such as propaganda through village meetings.
- It is necessary to focus on the training of cadres in communes and villages with knowledge on New Rural construction. Qualified staff with new professional skills can mobilize people to participate well.
- The program to build New Rural in general and the implementation of the community organization model in particular to succeed must rely on the internal force of the community itself, so the content of propaganda must be directed to people, communicate, guide criteria and criteria that without participation of the people can not be completed (expansion of hamlet traffic, participation in the form of insurance, embellishment of houses, landscape school).

It is possible to organize visits to some pilot models; Guide members to build some models of breeding and cultivation; Organizing competitions and performing arts shows such as the contest on building new rural areas; learn the law, “village fun, singing village” to propagate to every citizen.

(2) Solutions to the implementation of democracy in community life

The nature of democracy in Vietnam is to guarantee the right of the people to work in all fields of social life, promote the positive and creative of the people in construction and protection. Socialist fatherland through the role of state management, put under the leadership of the Party. Therefore, the Party and State have always paid attention to promote the mastery of the people.

The organization of community organization is the expression of the highest development of democracy - that is, the regime of self-managing laborers in grassroots community. The model of community organization is composed of many social components, population classes, gender, age groups that are effective in all fields.

(3) Solutions with active participation of village communities

The basic principles of promoting the role of the community are the participation and self-determination of the people; Trust in the ability of the people and promote the internal force of the community itself. To do this, the role of the people must always be appreciated and considered as the decisive factor and implement the following key measures:

Firstly, identifying and evaluating the resources of the community, assessing the real situation of resources. On the basis of the results of the sociological surveys, socio-economic assessment in the area, find out, analyze causes, draw conclusions and make proposals for programs and policies as well as planning the socio-economic development of the community.

Secondly, participatory community development planning. Participatory community development planning is to help people reach their potential, constraints, obstacles, and find appropriate solutions through participatory approaches as well as knowledge-based approaches. people.

Thirdly, increase the capacity of the community through increasing internal resources and helping the self-reliant community develop.

(4) Solutions to the management functions of community organizations

Gradually improve the management functions of the community organization. This entails the advent of both the political system and the community itself. Therefore, to promote the role of CBOs in social management will directly relate to the functions and tasks of the grassroots political system. Therefore, it is necessary to perfect institutions and mechanisms to clearly define the state management function of the grassroots political system and the self-management function of the community and the community. To promote the advantages of each organization in the management and development of the community. This does not lead to the separation or opposition in community management of these two types of management.

3.2 Solutions group on improving the effectiveness of implementing the production management organization model

(1) Solutions on resource mobilization

In the formulation and implementation of the production management organization model, it is necessary to well implement the democratic principles, openly and transparently, really pay attention to practical interests of the people. People must be involved in the early selection of the content, the work is the most urgent concern in terms of production and life. As a result, people in the community find themselves the real owner of community development activities and will voluntarily contribute resources to carry out such activities.
When people have high income, stable mobilization of contributions will be more favorable. The government and mass organizations have successfully implemented the restructuring of the agricultural sector and the rural economic structure (organization of production of crops, livestock and aquaculture) according to the planning and strengths of the localities.

2. Solutions to apply advanced science and technology to increase the productivity of animals and plants

The practical significance of agricultural development, farmers and rural areas, especially in new rural areas, has provided the form of organization of production (criterion 13) and is one of the important tasks. The national target program on building new rural areas, the development of models of application of science and technology into production is to bring into full play the potential of land, labor sources and competitive advantages in each locality. Improving income, reducing poverty for the people, through the application of scientific and technical advances, market access and economic information to improve productivity, quality and value of products. in agriculture.

3. Solutions group to sustain the results of the project

1. Create implementation mechanism to maintain operation and achievement after project completion

- At the time of project implementation, the Implementing Agency should consider and develop a mechanism to ensure sustainability and replication of project achievements after project completion. The development of this mechanism is divided into two cases: the promotion and use of “functions and duties”; or create an “additional mechanism” by the project implementing agency. Promote and use the “functions and tasks” of the local project coordinating agency to continue implementing the project activities. During the implementation of the project, the implementing agency has developed a manual or manual, but in order to maintain the results of the project, the project implementing agency should discuss with local authorities. Maintaining the success of the project after the project ends, specifically:

- Create “additional mechanism” for the project. It is necessary to establish a new implementing organization or delegate this responsibility to an existing organization or to train an appropriate human resource to sustain and replicate the results of the project.

- Promote the dissemination of education based on the overall long-term design. It is necessary to carry out education activities for local people at all levels based on the overall long-term development of the local area.

2. Capacity building to ensure sustainability of operations after project closure

Capacity building is the process through which individuals, organizations and societies achieve, strengthen and maintain capacities (capacity to cope with problems) to deliver and achieve. Their development goals over time. Competencies are divided into three levels: individuals, organizations and societies and between them interact with each other.

3. There should be budgetary mechanisms for the project to continue to be implemented in a sustainable manner

The project implementer should promote the project budget to the line agency or within the project implementing agency. After the project is completed, the necessary budget will be prepared for the project implementing agency to continue implementing the project activities. In order to apply for funding, the planned activities will continue to be highly effective and in line with the policies in the field.

4. Promote active participation of beneficiaries in participatory approaches

One of the most important factors affecting the results of the project is the active participation of project beneficiaries: local people and local government officials. A participatory approach is a method that promotes the active and active participation of project executives or beneficiaries in the project activities.

3.4. Solutions group to replicate the results of the project

1. It is necessary to strengthen the dissemination of point models to multiply

In order for the pilot model to be replicated, it is necessary to attach importance to coordinating with the information agencies to widely disseminate the results of the pilot model in many forms. There are more and more models of the results of the point model. Strengthening information and communication activities to raise awareness and practical actions of Party committees, authorities and people on the position and role of the results of the pilot model.

2. Evaluate the results of the project

Based on the results of the project evaluation, the project management board shall coordinate with the managing agency in proposing the continued implementation of the project in the next period in order to maintain sustainability and replication of the project, the results of the project in the area of project implementation as well as expansion to
other localities.

(3) There are mechanisms and policies to support the research results of the pilot model.

To formulate mechanisms and policies to support the success of the pilot project to be further multiplied in order to create commodity production areas and change backward production habits among the population, In ethnic minority people, contributing to sustainable development in rural, mountainous and especially difficult areas.

(4) There should be a mechanism to encourage people to actively participate in scaling up the highly effective point model.

The majority of people are interested in participating in the pilot model, as participants will receive support from the project. However, when the project is over, they do not want to maintain the operation of the pilot model. Therefore, there must be mechanisms to encourage them to further replicate the pilot model. At the same time, the target participants are real households who need to apply new techniques in production, have the capacity and practical knowledge to meet the economic and technical requirements set by the model to maintain model development later. At the same time, choosing the location, scale suitable with the local conditions, ensuring the sustainability and replicability of the model.

Conclusion

After 2 years of implementation of the project „Building community-based model of New Rural construction in 3 extremely poor communes in three poor districts (Program 30A) in the North West, Central Highlands and South West. „, The project has achieved the following basic results:

1. Regarding the model of organization of social management: The project has successfully built three pilot models of social management in three communes: Ban Lau commune, Muong Khuong district, Lao Cai province; Da K’Nang commune, Dam Rong district, Lam Dong province and Tan Hiep commune, Tra Cu district, Tra Vinh province. The social management organization model has been defined by the project by supporting the establishment of four community self-management organizations:

1) Community Based Development.
2) Information - Education - Communication Club.
3) Environmental Protection Team.
4) Village Development Assistance Committee, with 4 specific activities as follows:

(1) Community-based community development
(2) Information - education - community communication

(3) Protect the green, clean, beautiful, safe and friendly environment
(4) Develop village conventions

2. Regarding the model of organization of production management

In 3 communes of Ban Lau, Da K’Nang and Tan Hiep, there are three models of production management in association with community development.

Specifically:

In Ban Lau: The project has supported the establishment of one cooperative group to produce high-yield hybrid rice LC270 with the demonstration model of producing high-yield hybrid LC270 on an area of 5 hectares with 50 participants.

In Da K’Nang: The project has supported the establishment of two cooperative groups: one cooperative group producing real coffee in the village of Pull with 25 households participating and 01 coffee co-operative team in the village of Da K’Nang with 25 households participating, with the demonstration model is the production of real coffee alternating with butter, coffee mixed with alternating avocado, on an area of 5 hectares.

In Tan Hiep commune, the project has supported the establishment of one cooperative group of rice and fish intercropped with the model of demonstration OM5451 rice cultivation with 5 varieties of fish: pink, pink, sesame, croaking The model consists of 50 households on an area of 5 ha.

3. Results of implementation of project activities in the locality have confirmed that the models of social organization have contributed to promoting the role of the community in the socio-economic development of the locality. The activities of the model have contributed to raising the awareness of people and the community about their roles and positions in New Rural development, voluntary participation in community organizations of the residential area. In particular, awareness of environmental sanitation, proper use of pesticides, proper use of organic fertilizers, clean agricultural production, market linkages, sustainable development agriculture and rural areas in 3 selected communes to build models of the project.

In addition to the results achieved, during the implementation of the project, the Board has encountered many difficulties and problems. The disadvantages are: Localities selected by the project to be models are in difficult areas, especially in Da K’Nang commune, Tan Hiep commune, the level of the community is limited. Access to project activities is limited, some people are not fully aware of the role and position of the community in...
building new rural areas. Community organization model is quite new with both staff and community, so when implementing the pilot model is difficult.

4. Based on the analysis and evaluation of the results as well as the difficulties in implementing the project, we propose orientations, solutions and recommendations on improving the sustainability of effective implementation of the project. This is a model for future replication and for extremely difficult communes to shorten the roadmap for new rural development. These are the following groups of solutions:

   (1) A group of solutions to improve the efficiency of the community organization model of the project. In this group of solutions, there are specific solutions for building and organizing the model of social management organization and solution for the organization model of production management.

   (2) Group solutions to sustain the results of the project.

   (3) Group solutions to replicate the results of the project.

In the system of solutions, recommendations, together with the clear definition of responsibilities for each level of government of the political system in improving the effectiveness of project implementation, maintaining the results of the project, replicating the model. This is an important contribution to successful implementation of the new rural program for ethnic minorities in remote and isolated areas, reducing the development gap between rural and urban areas. Urbanization is the creation of conditions for ethnic minority people, for farmers to preserve and promote good cultural identity, customs, customs and good life of the community.

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