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Status of New Rural Construction in Phu Tho Province Period 2010 – 2020

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Abstract:

Recognizing the importance of implementing the national target program on new rural construction for the province's socio-economic development. The Party Committee of Phu Tho province has directed the strict implementation of the central resolutions and has achieved positive results. This article is to clarify the results that Phu Tho province has achieved in new rural construction in recent years. from there, objectively assess the situation of new rural construction in Phu Tho province and make recommendations to better implement this program.

Keywords: *New rural contruction, National target program, Phu Tho*

1. Introduction

Phu Tho is a province in the northern midland and mountainous region, located at the contiguous position between the Northeast, the Red River Delta, and the Northwest; the province's total natural area is 3,532 km², of which agricultural land accounts for 79.8%; population 1.463 million; with 33 ethnic groups living together; The province has 13 administrative units at the district level, including 11 districts, 01 city, and 01 town; with 247 communes implementing new rural construction, of which 31 communes are extremely difficult. Since the beginning of the implementation of the New Rural Development Program, Phu Tho province has always received the attention and support of the Government, ministries, departments, and branches of the Central Government; consensus, determination of the whole political system, active participation of the people, etc. However, being a mountainous province, the starting point of the communes is very low, the average criterion is only 6,5 criteria/commune, there are 27 communes reached 10-14 criteria, 220 communes achieving under 10 criteria and 51 communes achieving under 5 criteria[9].

After 10 years of implementing the program, with the focus and drastic direction of the Party Committee and the government, along with the promulgation of the right mechanisms and policies, it has mobilized the active participation of the class of the people, the National Target Program on building new rural areas in the province achieved quite comprehensive results, completing the goal of the Resolution of the 18th Provincial Party Congress to 2020 3 years before; Phu Tho province's new rural construction results are in the top position and the first province to have a district meeting new rural standards in the northern mountainous region. This article is to clarify the results that Phu Tho province has achieved in new rural construction in recent years. from there, objectively assess the situation of new rural construction in Phu Tho province and make recommendations to better implement this program.

2. Research Methods

To clarify the current situation of new rural construction in Phu Tho province, the article uses data analysis, synthesis and processing methods. Research results mainly use secondary data collected through reports, books, journals and statistical yearbooks of the province.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. The Nature of the Construction of New Rural

New rural construction is the process of rural development in the direction of urbanization, therefore, the process of building new countryside is also in the process of rural urbanization. The goal of new rural construction is to build a modern rural area in the urban style but still retain the traditional cultural features of the countryside. Building a new countryside in the immediate future is to strive to achieve the criteria on the new countryside that the Government has set out. The criteria that the Government has set out are important criteria to build a rural area with adequate conditions in terms of physical facilities, socio-economic infrastructure, and improve people's income, guaranteed living environment... New rural construction is not simply building a rural area with the development of economic forms, the development of physical facilities, socio-economic infrastructure, but also needs to build a new rural area. countryside with "new rural people". The socio-economic development of an area depends very much on the development in awareness and knowledge of the people living in that area. It is not only financial investment to build infrastructure, investment in technical equipment, strong development of economic sectors to ensure the long-term development of a region, but also is important to change people's lifestyles and thoughts, improve the management capacity of managers, improve people's intellectual level, and improve labor skills... like that to ensure sustainable and effective development of a region in general and of the countryside in particular.

The subject of new rural construction is the people, which are not merely individuals, but also organizations and cooperative forms of farmers. The people have both a role in contributing ideas to the decisions of the State in matters of planning, plans, steps to carry out the work, etc., and also play an important role in the process of policy making. of the State into implementation. Under all circumstances, people cannot stand aside from the construction of new countryside in the place where they live. Not only that, people also play an important role in mobilizing capital sources for the process of building new countryside in the locality. The investment capital for the new rural construction process is very large and needs the support of many levels and departments, in which the contribution of the people is indispensable. That contribution is not only material and money, but also includes the contribution of human strength, the participation of people in construction items in the local new rural construction planning. This participation of the people is of great significance. On the one hand, it contributes to increase the investment capital in the program, on the other hand, it also creates more motivation and a sense of responsibility for the people in preserving the achievements they have achieved. The State is only the one who guides and supports in the process of building and developing new countryside so that this process brings the best results.

3.2. Criteria of New Rural

On April 16, 2009, the Prime Minister issued Decision 491/QĐ-TTg on Promulgating the National Criteria for Rural Development. According to the decision, there are 5 contents with 19 criteria on communes meeting rural standards, specifically:

- First, on Planning: Criterion 1. Planning and implementation of planning: land use planning, socio-economic infrastructure and planning of residential areas;
- Second, on economic and technical infrastructure, including: Criterion 2. Traffic; 3. Irrigation; 4. Electricity; 5. School; 6. Cultural facilities; 7. Market; 8. Post office; 9. Residential housing);
- Third, on Economy and Production Organization, including: Criterion 10. Income; 11. Poor households; 12. Labor structure; 13. Form of production organization);
- Fourth, on the socio-cultural environment, including: Criterion 14. Education; 15. Medical; 16. Culture; 17.Environment;
- Fifth, about the political system, including: Criterion 18. Strong socio-political organization system and 19. Security and social order. In each criterion, there are specific targets for each region, region, industry and field.

Pursuant to the Prime Minister's Decision No. 491/QĐ-TTg dated April 16, 2009 promulgating the national set of criteria for rural development, on November 18, 2009, Phu Tho province issued Decision No. 3883/QĐ- People's Committee on the promulgation of the New Rural Criteria in Phu Tho province. At the same time, based on the Decision No. 342/QĐ-TTg dated February 20, 2013 on amending a number of criteria of the National Criteria for New Rural areas, on July 23, 2013, Phu Tho Provincial People's Committee issued a decision Decision No. 1832/QĐ-UBND on adjusting and amending a number of criteria for new rural communes in the New Rural Criteria in Phu Tho province. (Appendix 1)

3.3. The Results of the Criteria Implementation

3.3.1. Resource Mobilization

Total mobilization of resources for program implementation in the province by June 2019 reached VND 12,640 billion. In which: Central budget capital directly supporting the implementation of the Program is 1,680.4 billion VND, accounting for 13.3%. State budget investment in integrated program implementation (from the National Target Program on Sustainable Poverty Reduction and integration from other targeted support programs and projects) reached VND 3,194.1 billion, accounting for 25.3%. Local budget capital (province, district, commune) reached 2,373 billion VND, accounting for 18.8%. Credit capital is 2,833.6 billion VND, accounting for 22.4%. Capital mobilized from enterprises and other economic organizations are VND 1,040.2 billion, accounting for 8.2%. Community capital (only counting working days, land donation, and rural road construction) is VND 1,518.8 billion, accounting for 12%[5].

TT	Content Implementation	Implemented The 2016-2018 Period	Implemented The 2011-2018 Period
	Total	104.6	261.3
1	Executive management	4.3	8.6
2	Capacity building of new rural areas	2.1	11.9
3	Communication on new rural construction	3.2	13.4
4	Production development	36.9	132.7
5	Supporting the development of cooperatives	1.4	1.4
6	Vocational training for rural workers	11.7	11.7
7	Rural education development	6.3	6.3
8	Improve the quality of cultural life	11.3	11.3
9	Rural environmental sanitation	11.9	11.9
10	Overcoming, treating pollution and improving the environment of craft villages	2.4	2.4
11	Maintenance and repair of works after investment	2.7	2.7
12	Enhance background information	10.4	10.4

Table 1: Resource Mobilization Results

Source: Author's Own Synthesis[4],[5]

3.3.2. Results of the Implementation of the Program's Objectives

Number of communes recognized as archived new rural standard: 93 communes, account for 37.7% of the total communes in the province (higher than the average of the northern mountainous region by 26.45%); completed the goal of the Resolution of the Provincial Party Committee and the implementation plan of the Program until 2020 assigned by the Prime Minister under Decision No. 1865/QĐ-TTg dated November 23, 2017, 3 years ago and exceeded 63.5%. It is expected that by the end of 2021, 105 communes will meet the standard, reached 42.5% of the total number of communes in the province.

Number of district-level units archived new rural standards (completing new rural construction tasks): Lam Thao district achieved new rural standards in 2015 (the first district of the Northern mountainous region to meet the standard and the 14 of the whole country); Phu Tho town, Viet Tri city, and Thanh Thuy district have 100% of communes meet new rural standards, is completing the application for appraisal and recognition.

Average number of criteria per commune: 15 criteria per commune, an increase of 8.5 criteria per commune compared to 2011 (higher than the average of 12.28 criteria in the Northern mountainous region and close to the average of the common of countries is 15.26 criteria); achieving the target of the Resolution of the Provincial Party Committee and the plan to implement the program by 2020 (the average of the province's criteria reaches 15 criteria per commune), there are no communes under 7 criteria, specifically: Communes meet 19 criteria: 93 communes, accounting for 37.7% (in the period 2010-2015 there were 19 communes, in the period 2016-August 2019 there were 74 communes). Communes meet 15-18 criteria: 44 communes, accounting for 17.8% (increasing 44 communes compared to 2011). Communes meet 10-14 criteria: 92 communes, accounting for 37.2% (increasing 65 communes compared to 2011). Communes meet 5-9 criteria: 18 communes, accounting for 7.2% (decreased by 151 communes compared to 2011). Communes under 5 criteria: 0 communes (decreased by 51 communes compared to 2011)[5].

- Number of residential areas recognized as meeting new rural standards: 9/13 districts, cities and towns have implemented the implementation (the districts of Lam Thao, Thanh Thuy, Viet Tri city, Phu Tho town do not build residential areas) new rural residential area because 100% of communes have met the standards), the province has 166 zones recognized by the district-level People's Committee as new rural residential areas.

3.3.3. Results of Specific Criteria

3.3.3.1. New Rural Planning

Immediately after the National Target Program on new rural construction was approved by the Prime Minister, based on the guidance of central ministries, Phu Tho province organized and directed the implementation of planning for rural areas. 03 communes represent 03 regions of the province, include Son Duong commune - Lam Thao district, Dong Luan commune - Thanh Thuy district, Gia Dien commune - Ha Hoa district. By 2011, Phu Tho province directed the implementation of new rural construction planning for all remaining 244 communes. As of May 2012, all 247/247 communes in the province have been approved for new rural planning, reached 100%. After the new rural construction planning is approved, the communes have publicized and posted the planning drawings according to regulations; promulgate regulations on planning management. Provincial and district levels regularly inspect and supervise the implementation of planning implementation of the communes, promptly grasp the shortcomings, thereby directing the commune level to review and adjust the planning accordingly.

3.3.4. Socio-economic Infrastructure

3.3.4.1. Rural Transport Development (Criteria No.2)

To implement, the Standing Board of the Provincial Party Committee issued Resolution No. 01-NQ/TU dated March 10, 2011, on the development of rural transport in the province. Phu Tho period 2011-2015, the Provincial People's Committee has issued Plan No. 1071/KH-UBND dated March 29, 2012, to implement Resolution No. 01-NQ/TU and plans to support cement to build rural traffic by cement concrete annually associated with the new rural construction program. For communal roads: 49 km have been newly built, 1,144.6 km have been upgraded and renovated; building, upgrading, and renovating 28 bridge positions; building, upgrading, and renovating 1,959 locations of sluices and spillways. For village, hamlet, and intra-field roads: 41.6 km has been built; upgrade and renovate 2,956 km; building, upgrading, and renovating 52 bridge positions; new construction, upgrading, and renovation of 3,620 locations of sluices and spillways. The total cost of implementation in the period reached over 7,800 billion VND. In which, the direct capital from the New Rural Program in the 2011-2018 period is 499.9 billion VND, supporting the implementation of 978 rural road works. The whole province has 136/247 communes achieved traffic criteria, reached 55.1% of the total number of communes in the province; an increase of 132 communes compared to 2011; increased by 87 communes compared to 2015.

3.3.4.2. Regarding Irrigation (Criteria No. 3)

Up to now, the province had 2,551 km of grade 3 canals and infield canals, of which 837 km had been solidified, 283 pumping stations, 182 reservoirs, 648 dams for irrigation and drainage for 33,395 ha of rice land; water supplied and drainage for 10,100 hectares of aquaculture; irrigated thousands of hectares of dry crops; The work of ensuring on-site disaster prevention and control is concerned by localities. The total capital for irrigation in the period from 2011 to now is VND 791.2 billion. In which, the direct capital from the new rural program in the 2011-2018 period is VND 82.7 billion, supporting the implementation of 163 irrigation projects. The whole province had 229/247 communes met irrigation criteria, reached 92.7% of the total number of communes in the province; increased by 217 communes compared to 2011; increased by 171 communes compared to 2015.

3.3.4.3. Rural Electricity (Criteria No.4)

The construction of the power grid system to serve the daily life and production of rural people is concerned and implemented. In the period from 2010 to May 2019, 1,038 km of medium voltage lines and 1,797.8 km of low voltage lines were built to meet technical requirements. The percentage of households using electricity in the province reached 99.5%. Up to now, the whole province had 243/247 communes achieved the electricity criteria, reached 98.4% of the total number of communes in the province; an increase of 132 communes compared to 2011; increased by 13 communes compared to 2015.

3.3.4.4. Schools (Criteria No.5)

The program to solidify schools and classrooms and build schools up to national standards had been promoted and gradually socialized. Up to now, the province had 184/257 preschools, reached the rate of 71.6%; there were 241/265 primary schools, reached 91.0%, there were 160/214 junior high schools, reached 75% having facilities and teaching equipment up to national standards; Compared to 2010, it has increased by 121 preschools, 91 primary schools, 131 lower secondary schools with facilities and teaching equipment up to national standards. The total direct capital from the new rural program in the 2011-2018 period is 197.6 billion VND, supporting the implementation of 473 school projects at all levels. Up to now, the whole province has 153/247 communes that meet the criteria for schools, reached 61.9% of the total number of communes in the province; increased by 111 communes compared to 2011; increased by 65 communes compared to 2015.

3.3.4.5. Cultural Facilities (Criteria No.6)

The whole province has 242/247 communes with cultural houses concurrent community learning centers, of which 181/247 cultural houses meet the criteria and basically meet the standard, accounting for 73%, there are 5 communes without cultural houses: Van Mieu, Tat Thang (Thanh Son district), Trung Son commune (Yen Lap district), Man Lan commune, Phuong Linh commune (Thanh Ba district). For cultural houses in residential areas, there are 1,952/2,474 cultural houses in 247 communes that meet the prescribed standards. From 2010 to now, the whole province has mobilized 376.5 billion VND to build, upgrade and renovate communal cultural houses and residential areas, of which socialization capital is 150.6 billion VND. copper, accounting for 40%. Direct capital from the new rural program in the 2011-2018 period is VND 63.7 billion, supporting the implementation of 187 cultural facilities in the communes. In general, the province has 199/247 communes meeting the criteria of cultural facilities, reaching 80.6% of the total number of communes in the province; increase by 180 communes compared to 2011; increased by 78 communes compared to 2015.

3.3.4.6. Rural Commercial Infrastructure (Criteria No.7)

From 2010 to now, 17 new markets have been built and renovated and repaired 31 markets with a total cost of over 140 billion VND. Currently, in the communes, there are 200 operating rural markets, mainly grade 3 markets; 100% of communes have convenience stores or general business stores, over 20,000 retail stores to ensure that they can well serve the people's essential shopping needs. Up to now, there are 215/247 communes meet the criteria of rural

commercial infrastructure, reach 87% of the total communes of the province; increased by 191 communes compared to 2011; increased by 135 communes compared to 2015.

3.3.4.7. Communication Information (Criteria No.8)

Repaired and upgraded 8 district stations; built 15 new commune-level stations, upgraded and repaired 158 commune-level stations. The total mobilization of resources for the period was 215.6 billion VND. Up to now, 100% of communes have radio stations, the broadcasting rate reaches 100% in terms of area and population; 100% of communes have postal, telecommunications, internet service points; 100% of Party Committees, People's Councils, The Commune People's Committee has computers with a broadband internet connection, the ratio of computers to civil servants is 0.3 or higher; 100% of communes use the official email system and document management software. There are 238/247 communes in the province that meet the criteria for communication information, reach 96.4% of the total number of communes in the province; increased by 60 communes compared to 2011; increased by 23 communes compared to 2015.

3.3.4.8. Residential Housing (Criteria No.9)

From 2010 to now, the "Fund for the Poor" at all levels in the province has mobilized 234.7 billion VND, supported support for 16,349 poor households to remove temporary houses. Up to now, the province has 154/247 communes meeting the criteria of residential housing, reaching 62.3% of the total number of communes in the province; increased by 112 communes compared to 2011; increased 36 communes compared to 2015.

3.3.4.9. Income Criteria (Criteria No.10)

The province has 147/247 communes up to the standard, reaching 59.5% of the total number of communes in the province; increase 121 communes compared to 2011; an increase of 12 communes compared to 2015. There are 197/247 communes meeting the criteria on production organization (criteria 11), accounting for 79.8% of the total communes of the province. Per capita income in rural areas is estimated at 30.0 million VND/person/year, up 16.3 million VND compared to 2011. Up to now, there are 244/247 communes in the whole province that meet the criteria of employed workers (Criteria No.12), reaching 98.8% of the total number of communes in the province; increased by 223 communes compared to 2011; increased 33 communes compared to 2015. 192/247 communes met the criteria for poor households (Criteria No.13), reaching 77.7% of the total communes of the province; increased by 156 communes compared to 2011; increased by 79 communes compared to 2015. 224/247 communes met education criteria (Criteria No.14), reaching 90.7% of the total number of communes in the province; increase by 183 communes compared to 2011; increased by 65 communes compared to 2015. 185/247 communes met the health criteria (Criteria No.15), reaching 74.9% of the total communes of the province; increased by 73 communes compared to 2011. 222/247 communes met cultural criteria (Criteria No.16), reaching 89.9% of the total number of communes in the province; increased by 94 communes compared to 2011; increased by 07 communes compared to 2015. 117/247 communes met the criteria on environment and food safety (criteria No. 17), reaching 47.4% of the total number of communes in the province; increased by 111 communes compared to 2011; increased by 52 communes compared to 2015. 148/247 communes met the criteria on Political System and Access to Law (Criteria No.18), reaching 59.9% of the total number of communes in the province; and 221/247 communes met the criteria for national defense and security (Criteria No.19), reaching 89.5% of the total number of communes in the province.

4. Conclusion and Recommendation

4.1. Conclusion

The emulation movement "Together to build a new rural" and the movement "All people unite to build a new rural and a civilized city" have been widely deployed, attracting the active participation of all levels, sectors, socio-political mass organizations and rural communities, since then the awareness and sense of responsibility of cadres and people have been enhanced, people have actively and actively participated in contents of the Program. Up to now, Phu Tho province has 93 communes meeting new rural standards, accounting for 37.7%, 13/13 districts, cities, and towns all have communes meeting new rural standards.

The rural areas in the province have had a clear change: The essential infrastructure system in the communes has been synchronously invested, serving well the people's living and production needs, creating a dynamic force for socio-economic development in the localities. The fields of culture, education, health, physical training, and sports, etc. have developed strongly, social policies and social security are promptly implemented; the quality of life of people in rural areas is getting better and better; fine traditional cultural values are preserved and promoted; Community awareness, village friendship, charity, and charity activities continue to be aroused and promoted. The rural landscape changes in the direction of light, green, clean, beautiful, safe and civilized.

Agricultural production development has many positive changes, attracting enterprises with large investment scale and modern technology; fast-growing farm economy; to restructure production, in association with promoting the potential and strengths of each locality, and to promote the application of science and technology to production, to form concentrated commodity production areas associated with linkages and consumption. products, contributing to improving the value and efficiency of agricultural production in the province.

The income of people in rural areas has been increasingly improved, the poverty rate has decreased steadily over the years; material and spiritual life for people in rural areas has been increasingly improved; political situation, security, and order in the localities are maintained; People's trust in the Party and State is consolidated and enhanced.

The political system at all levels has been consolidated, consolidated and operated with increasing quality and efficiency. The construction of the government apparatus at all levels continues to receive attention. Administrative reform, innovation of working styles and working styles of ministries and public servants towards serving businesses and the people have made positive changes. The grassroots democracy ordinance is implemented more substantively. Political security and social order and safety are ensured; The movement "All people protect national security" achieved positive results, ensuring absolute safety for important political events in the province.

The management and execution of the program are paid attention to implementation. The steering apparatus and the assisting apparatus of the steering committees at all levels were consolidated synchronously. The system of documents directing and guiding the implementation of the program is fully issued; the work of urging, inspecting and supervising the implementation of the program is carried out regularly and effectively; Emulation - commendation work is focused on implementing, promptly rewarding and motivating individuals and organizations with excellent achievements and creating motivation in the program implementation.

4.2. Recommendation

Reviewing the new rural situation of the post-merger communes, focusing on the review and adjustment of the new rural construction planning in line with reality and socio-economic development conditions for the next period. next; focus on mobilizing all resources to build communes up to new rural standards and new rural standard residential areas to ensure the completion of planned objectives.

Implement comprehensively the program's contents, in which the focus is on promoting production development and raising people's income; promote local strengths, form and develop production linkage models along the value chain, large-scale high-tech science and technology application models with high economic value. Effectively implementing vocational training for rural workers, the One Commune One Product (OCOP) Program in the province.

For communes and districts that have met the new rural standards, focus on directing, determining the contents and solutions for implementation, ensuring to maintain and strive to reach the new enhanced rural standards and model in the 2021 period. -2025; continue researching and promulgating breakthrough policies to support and promote mountainous and difficult communes to meet new rural standards.

Accelerate restructuring, develop comprehensive agriculture in the direction of modernity in association with the development of industries, trades and services, create jobs to increase income, and transform rural economic structure. Focus on accelerating the restructuring of the agricultural sector, renewing the growth model associated with the development of clean agriculture, organic agriculture and biosecurity; building concentrated agricultural raw material areas associated with growing area codes, barcodes, and QR codes to meet quality management standards (VietGap, GlobalGap) and traceability for all agricultural products;

Implement well the policy of cooperation, linking product consumption in the province and the policy of attracting and calling for businesses to invest in agriculture and rural areas according to Resolution No. 05/2019/NQ-HDND dated 16/05 July 2019 of the Provincial People's Council on policies to support and encourage agricultural and rural development in Phu Tho province.

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Appendix

Criteria for New Rural in Phu Tho Province

(Issued together with Decision No. 3883/QĐ-UBND dated November 18, 2009; Decision No. 1832/QĐ-UBND dated July 23, 2013 of Phu Tho Provincial People's Committee)

STT	Criteria name	Criteria content	Nationwide	Northern mountainous region	Phu Tho province			
					Current Status	Target by region		
						High mountain region	Midlands and mountains	Delta
a. Zoning								
1	Planning and implementing the plan	1.1. Land use and planning essential infrastructure for economic development, agricultural production, goods, industry, handicrafts, and services	Pass	Pass	Not reached	Pass	Pass	Pass
		1.2. Planning for development of infrastructure - economy - society and environment according to new standards	Pass	Pass	Not reached	Pass	Pass	Pass
		1.3. Planning the development of new residential areas and embellishing the existing residential areas in the direction of civilization, preserving the good cultural identity	Pass	Pass	Not reached	Pass	Pass	Pass
b. Socio-economic infrastructure								
2	Traffic	2.1. Percentage of making communal and inter-commune trunk roads that are asphalted or concreted up to the technical standards of the Ministry of Transport	100%	100%	47.50%	100%	100%	100%
		2.2. Percentage of kilometers of village trunk roads that are hardened to meet the technical standards of the Ministry of Transport	70%	50%	51.50%	50%	60%	80%
		2.3. Percentage of kilometers of alleys and villages that are clean and not muddy in the rainy season	100%	100%	60% (46.1% hardening)	100%	100%	100%
				(50% hardening)		(50% hardening)	(55% hardening)	(60% hardening)
		2.4. The ratio of	65%	50%	8.10%	35%	55%	65%

		kilometers of main road in the field is hardened, motor vehicles are convenient to travel						
3	Irrigation	3.1. The basic irrigation system meets production and people's requirements	Pass	Pass	Not reached	Pass	Pass	Pass
		3.2. Percentage of km of canals and canals managed by the commune that are solidified	65%	50%	36.10%	45%	50%	55%
4	Electricity	4.1. The power system meets the technical requirements of the electricity industry	Pass	Pass	Not reached	Pass	Pass	Pass
		4.2. Percentage of households using electricity regularly and safely from different sources	98%	95%	97.95%	98%	98%	99%
5	Schools	5.1. Percentage of schools at all levels of preschool, kindergarten, primary school, and junior high school with facilities that meet national standards	80%	70%	24%	70%	75%	85%
6	Cultural facilities	6.1. The cultural house and communal sports area meet the standards of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	Pass	Pass	17.60%	Pass	Pass	Pass
		6.2. Percentage of villages with cultural houses and village sports areas meeting the regulations of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	100%	100%	72.10%	100%	100%	100%
7	Rural market	7.1. The market according to the planning meets the prescribed standards	Pass	Pass	Not yet achieved (30.8%)	Pass	Pass	Pass
8	Post office	8.1. There is a post and telecommunications service point	Pass	Pass	93.60%	Pass	Pass	Pass
		8.2. There is internet to the village	Pass	Pass	9.88%	Pass	Pass	Pass
9	Residential housing	9.1. Temporary house, dilapidated	Are not	Are not	11.73%	Are not	Are not	Are not

		9.2. Percentage of households with houses meeting the standards of the Ministry of Construction Xây	80%	75%	64.52%	75%	78%	90%
c. Economy and organization of production								
10	Income	10.1. Per capita income in rural areas (million VND/person)	18	twelfth	Pass			
11	Poor households	11.1. The rate of poor households	< 6%	ten%	21%	ten%	8%	5%
12	Percentage of employees with regular jobs	12.1. Ratio of people working to population of working age	> 90%	Pass	Failed (80%)			
13	Organizational form of production	13.1. There are cooperative groups or cooperatives of agriculture, forestry and fishery that operate effectively	Have	Have	Not reached	Have	Have	Have
d. Culture - society - environment								
14	Education	14.1. Universalization of secondary education	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
		14.2. Percentage of students graduating from secondary school who continue to attend secondary school (general, supplementary, vocational training)	85%	70%	73.29%	75%	80%	85%
		14.3. Percentage of trained workers	> 35%	> 20%	35.60%	> 25%	> 35%	> 40%
15	Medical	15.1. Percentage of people participating in health insurance	30%	20%	58%	58%	70%	75%
		15.2. Communal health care meets national standards	Pass	Pass	65.61%	Pass	Pass	Pass
16	Culture	16.1. Communes with 70% or more villages meeting the standard of cultural villages according to regulations of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	Pass	Pass	50%	Pass	Pass	Pass
17	Environment	17.1. Percentage of households using hygienic and clean water according to national standards quy	85%	70%	72.80%	70%	80%	90%

		17.2. Business establishments meeting environmental standards	Pass	Pass	Not reached	Pass	Pass	Pass
		17.3. There are no activities that cause environmental degradation and there are activities to develop a green, clean and beautiful environment	Pass	Pass	Not reached	Pass	Pass	Pass
		17.4. Cemetery was built according to the plan	Pass	Pass	Not reached	Pass	Pass	Pass
		17.5. Waste and wastewater are collected and treated according to regulations	Pass	Pass	10.67%	Pass	Pass	Pass
e. Political system								
18	Strong political and social organization system	18.1. Qualified commune officials	Pass	Pass	Not reached	Pass	Pass	Pass
		18.2. There are enough organizations in the grassroots political system as prescribed	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
		18.3. Party committees and commune authorities meet the standard of "clean and strong"	Pass	Pass	Not reached	Pass	Pass	Pass
		18.4. The commune's political mass organizations have achieved the title of advanced or higher	Pass	Pass	Not reached	Pass	Pass	Pass
19	Social Security and order	19.1. Security and social order are maintained	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

Table 2