

FACTORS AFFECTING CONSENSUS OF LOCAL PEOPLE IN NEW RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROGRAM: A CASE STUDY OF HOANG VAN THU COMMUNE, CHUONG MY DISTRICT, HANOI

Tran Thu Ha¹, Do Thi Huong¹, Pham Thanh Que¹, Ho Van Hoa¹, Phung Minh Tam¹

¹*Vietnam National University of Forestry*

SUMMARY

The national target program on new rural development has been widely implemented in many rural areas in Vietnam since 2010. This program was expected to improve the economy and the living standards of Vietnam's rural people. This study aimed to investigate levels of local people's consensus and its affecting factors in new rural development planning in Hoang Van Thu commune, Chuong My district, Hanoi. 190 structured - interviews were conducted in 7 villages of Hoang Van Thu commune. Exploratory factor analysis and multiple regression analysis methods were mainly applied to identify and verify the consensus of local people and factors affecting the local people's consensus in new rural development planning in the study area. Our results showed that local people's consensus was relatively high and was determined by four factors, including Transparency, Understanding, Supervision, and Contribution, with coefficient β of 0.378, 0.373, 0.364, 0.235, respectively. This study also revealed that there was not a close relationship between the capacity of government and the consensus of the local people. Based on the results, it is suggested that a focus should be put into strengthening the involvement of local people in discussion, consultation, monitoring, and supervision in the implementation of new rural development planning.

Keywords: consensus, factors affecting consensus, Hoang Van Thu commune, new rural development planning, new rural program.

1. INTRODUCTION

Vietnam has been implementing the national target program on new rural development (abbreviated as New Rural Program) that aims to improve the economy and the living standards of Vietnam's rural areas since 2010. The main purpose of the New Rural Program was to construct modern lives for rural communities, maintain cultural identity and an eco-friendly environment in accordance with urban development. This was a comprehensive program in socioeconomic development in 8,973 communes (GSO, 2017) of 63 provinces and cities with 11 main contents and 19 criteria to create positive changes in Vietnam's rural areas. Of 11 important contents of the New Rural Program, planning to build a new countryside was the first key activity to implement the new rural development criteria (Prime Minister, 2010).

The New Rural Program has received the efforts of the whole political and administrative system from central to commune levels to successfully implement its activities. The rural people and community were determined as the subject of the program, which had greatly affected the success of the program (Hoang, Q. V, 2020). There have been some studies on the participation of local people and communities in the New Rural

Program (Hoang, Q. V., 2020, Son, N. H., & Kim, P. S., 2016). However, few studies have been conducted to explore the factors affecting the consensus of local people for the planning of new rural development programs, especially at the commune level.

Hanoi is one of the first provinces in the country to implement the New Rural Program. General planning of Hanoi 2020 – 2030, vision to 2050 was approved by Prime Minister in Decision 1259/QĐ-TTg 26/7/2011. In 2012, the New Rural Program was implemented in 30 communes in Chuong My district, including Hoang Van Thu commune.

Hoang Van Thu commune is located in the most south of Chuong My district with a distance of 30 km from Hanoi center. The commune has many difficulties in geographical location and natural-socioeconomic conditions. The main income of local people was based on agriculture cultivation and small business. When the New Rural Program launched in Hoang Van Thu commune in 2012, only one criterion of infrastructure regarding the post office has complied with the New Rural Program's criteria. In 2017, there were 4 out of 9 criteria, including criteria of planning which have complied with the program. To 2020, Hoang Van Thu commune has completed general planning, land use planning, and sector

planning. Hoang Van Thu commune has difficult natural and socioeconomic conditions and suffers from climate change that greatly impacts the planning of new rural development programs.

Although there have been some studies on the new rural program in Vietnam (Hoang, Q. V., 2020, Son, N. H., & Kim, P. S., 2016), previous studies did not pay attention to the consensus of local people in the implementation of the new rural program at the commune level. Since the consensus and participation of local people play a crucial role in the success of development programs, there was an increasing need to better understand the consensus of local people in new rural programs. This study aimed to explore the consensus of local people and its affecting factors in the implementation of a new rural program in Hoang Van Thu commune, Chuong My district, Hanoi

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

2.1. Analytical framework

There have been some studies on measuring consensus and participation. According to Simatupang, T.M, and Sridharan, R (2004), three factors could be used to measure the consensus of participants, including specific information sharing, synchronization in decision-making, and link incentives. Dang, A.D, 2011 showed that: the social consensus was an important factor in promoting community strengths that were expressed through agreement and consensus in thinking

and acting on one or some issues based on similarities in needs, benefits. Nguyen, Q.H, 2018 focused on a comprehensive assessment of the impact of factors on tax audit results and the consensus of taxpayers with the results of the tax audit. The satisfaction of local people in the new rural program has been explored by identifying quantitative and qualitative criteria to measure the satisfaction of local people in the new rural program in Ea Tieu commune, Cu Kuin district, Dak Lak province (Le, D.N and Truong, T.L, 2017).

This study used an analytical model that emphasizes the importance of local people in receiving information, discussing, implementing, and monitoring rural development programs. This was mentioned in a famous motto of Ho Chi Minh president "the People know, the people discuss, the People do, the People check". Le, D.N and Truong, T.L, 2017 has categorized the factors affecting the consensus of local people into 6 groups (figure 1):

- H1: People were informed of new rural development planning;
- H2: People discussed new rural development planning;
- H3: People implemented new rural development planning;
- H4: People monitored and assessed new rural development planning;
- H5: People benefited from new rural development planning;
- H6: Capacity of local government.

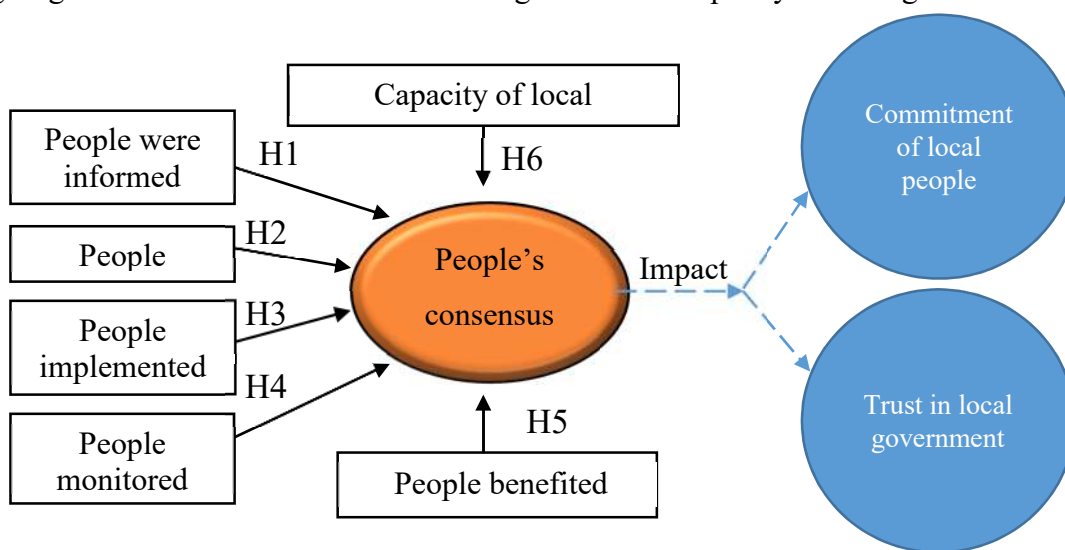


Figure 1. Factors affecting consensus of local people

In this study, SERVPERF method (Cronin and Taylor, 1992) is a scale that has been modified from the standard model SERVQUAL (Parasuraman and partners, 1985). The SERVPERF method ignored the

evaluation of expectations and only focuses on the evaluation of customer satisfaction. This method was applied to assess the consensus of local people by using different scales and variables (table 1).

Table 1. Scales and variables of people's consensus in Hoang Van Thu Commune, Chuong My district, Hanoi

TT	Scale and variables	Code
I	People are informed of new rural development planning	A
1	You were informed of new rural development planning	A 1
2	You were provided with materials about new urban development planning in your area	A 2
3	You knew the goals and the meaning of new rural development planning	A 3
4	You had actively researched new rural development planning	A 4
II	People discuss new rural development planning	B
1	You were permitted to take part in meetings, suggestions, and discussions	B 1
2	You were permitted to propose your subjective opinions on the content that require planning	B 2
3	You were advised to do reasonable planning	B 3
4	You were advised to remove irrational planning	B 4
5	You grasped the specifications for planning	B 5
6	You were compromised new rural development planning before approval	B6
III	People implement new rural development planning	C
1	You were fully paid for your participation in developing a new rural planning option	C 1
2	The times and duration of the meetings and conferences are reasonable	C 2
3	The times and duration of field investigation for planning options is reasonable	C 3
IV	People monitor and assess new rural development planning	D
1	You were permitted to participate in monitoring and assessment of the implementation of new rural development planning	D 1
2	You made complaints or denounce if you find that the planning is not implemented correctly	D 2
3	You found deviations between the area in reality and in planning.	D 3
4	You found deviations between the purpose of land use in reality and in planning	D 4
V	People benefit from new rural development planning	E
1	Your life quality was improved after the implementation of the planning	E 1
VI	Participation of local authority	F
1	You found that the officials of the New Rural Steering Committee are very devoted to the planning	F 1
2	Local authority persuaded the villages to remove inefficient content of the planning	F 2
3	Local authority persuaded the people to add important contents of the planning	F 3
4	Local authority organized polls to collect the People's opinion regarding the planning	F 4
5	Local authority publicly disclosed the planning contents after approval	F 5
VII	People's consensus	G
1	Allocation of the areas for construction works, production areas, central areas, residential areas in the commune	G 1
2	The transport system, water supply, drainage, environmental sanitation in the commune	G 2
3	The locations and area of the schools in the commune are properly planned	G 3
4	Location and area of hospitals, clinics, markets are properly planned	G 4
5	Location and area of cultural houses and sports fields are properly planned	G 5
6	The location and area of religious architectures are properly planned	G 6
7	The location and area of fruit growing areas in the commune are properly planned	G 7
8	The location and area of aquaculture areas in the commune are properly planned	G 8
9	The location and area of integrated farms in the commune are properly planned	G 9
10	The mobilization and contribution of people to implement some planning contents	G10

2.2. Data collection

2.2.1. Secondary data collection

Secondary data related to new rural development planning in Hoang Van Thu commune were collected from the Urban Management Department of Chuong My district, including planning of new rural development in Hoang Van Thu commune, Chuong My district by 2020; General construction planning of Chuong My district by 2030, scale 1/10.000; Adjusted general planning of new rural development Hoang Van Thu commune, Chuong My district by 2020, with a vision to 2030. These data were analyzed, assessed, and synthesized to identify opportunities and challenges of the new rural development program of Hoang Van Thu commune. 190 structured interviews were conducted to collect the level of consensus of the local people.

To categorize the level of consensus of local people in new rural development planning, this study used a Likert scale (5 point - scale) to quantify the consensus. There are five levels of consensus, including (1) Strongly disagree; (2) Disagree; (3) Normal; (4) Agree; (5) Strongly agree.

2.2.2. Primary data collection

a. Identification of sample size

In this study, the exploratory factor analysis method was used (Hair et al., 2010). According

to Hair et al. (2010), the minimum sample size to achieve a reliable estimation for this method with a minimum of 6 observations for a parameter in a model of 23 parameters was $n \geq 6 \times 23 = 138$. In this study, 190 observations (structured - interviews) were carried out to ensure the reliability of the collected data.

b. Sampling method

This study used a stratified sampling method combined with convenience sampling. Stratified sampling is a sampling method from a population that can be divided into different small groups that comply with the criteria: elements within a group are highly homogeneous, and elements in the different groups are highly heterogeneous. This stratified sampling method was used to improve the precision of the sample by reducing sampling errors. In this study, used three groups were used including:

- (1) Officials and civil servants (OCS) in the specialized departments and professional units at the district level
- (2) Officials and civil servants (OCS) of the commune People’s Committee
- (3) Households in Hoang Van Thu commune

Convenience sampling: is a type of non-probability sampling method where the sample was taken from a group of people easy to contact or to reach by the researcher.

Table 2. Allocation of sampling structure

Subject	Number of samplers	Percentage (%)	Number of samples as prescribed (persons)	The actual number of samples (persons)
	(1)	(2)	(3)= (2)*138/100	
OCS in the specialized departments and professional units at the district level	50	1.60	3	10
OCS of the commune People’s Committee	55	1.76	3	10
Households	3021	96.64	132	170
Total	3126	100	138	190

(Source: Synthesized data and calculations)

Due to the importance of understanding groups' opinions and interests in new rural development planning, this study carried out interviews of 3 different groups to overview the censuses of local people.

2.3. Data analysis

Analyzing the reliability and relevance of the scale. The coefficient α of Cronbach is a statistical test of the degree to which the questionnaire items correlate with each other, the formula for calculating α : $\alpha = N\rho/[1 + \rho(N-1)]$.

ρ is the average correlation coefficient between questionnaire items

N is the number of questionnaire items.

Many researchers had shown that when Cronbach alpha was within the range of 0.8 - 1, the measurement scale was good since 0.7 - 0.8 was usable. Overall correlation coefficients of the variables must be 0.3 or higher. Some researchers have suggested that Cronbach alpha from 0.6 or higher is usable if the measured concept was new to respondents in the research context (Hoang, T.C, Nguyen M. N, 2008). The study eliminated the observed variables that do not explain the concept of research (unreliable) and restructure the remaining observed variables into relevant factors (measurement components) as a basis for revision of subsequent research models and research hypotheses, analysis, and verification content.

Principal components method, with the principle-based on Eigenvalue to determine the number of factors (only factors with many

similarities, indicated by Eigenvalue > 1 , are retained) and Varimax factor rotation to enhance the ability to interpret the factor. At the same time, only variables with Factor loading > 0.4 were included.

Exploratory Factor Analysis: The condition required to apply EFA was that the variables must be correlated with each other. Sufficient conditions were values for Kaiser - Meyer - Olkin ($0.5 \leq KMO \leq 1$) (Hoang, T.C, Nguyen M.N, 2008). Therefore, Bartlett's test was used to consider hypothesis H_0 that the variables were not correlated overall, and the KMO value is also considered at the significance level of less than 0.05; Eigenvalue coefficient ≥ 1 (Hair et al., 2010).

The multiple regression analysis (RA) method was the last method used with linear relations to verify the people's consensus in the development of new rural areas through 6 groups of research options (table 1).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1. Status of the implementation of new rural planning in Hoang Van Thu Commune

The master plan of Hanoi 2020 – 2030, vision to 2050 was approved in 2011. To contribute to the implementation of the master plan of Hanoi, the People's Committee of Hoang Van Thu commune has built a new rural planning project in 2012. After five years of the implementation, there are some changes in the area and distribution of some types of land (Table 3).

Table 3. Land – use change of Hoang Van Thu commune before and after the New Rural Program

No	Type of land	Area (ha)	
		2012	2016 – 2020, vision to 2030
1	Residential land	70.42	53.10
2	Land for building commune center	12.37	12.37
3	Construction land	304.64	356.65
4	Agricultural production land	730.06	690.25
4.1	Rice land	454.20	364.98
4.2	Long-term crops	195.77	210.67
4.3	Aquaculture land	80.09	114.60

(Source: Self-synthesized)

Table 3 has shown that there is a significant decrease in residential land from 70.42 ha in 2012 to 53.1 ha in 2020. Interestingly, agricultural production land has experienced a strong decline from 730.06 ha to 690.25 ha, while a slight increase could be found in construction land from 304.64 ha to 356.65 ha. The land for building the commune center remains during the period.

3.1.1. Residential planning

By 2020, the commune's residential network includes seven villages. Due to the difficulties of natural characteristics, complex terrain, and living traditions through many generations, relocating households to form a concentrated residential area is a great challenge in Hoang Van Thu commune. Therefore, the aim of planning needed to maintain the current status of the residential regions and reserve the land to form the reserve areas for population development on the basis of converting a part of agricultural land that was allocated between residential areas and less-efficient farmland near the villages into residential land in the future.

The population of the commune by 2020 is about 14,340 people, increasing 1,369 people compared to 2011 (Hoang Van Thu commune, 2012), corresponding to the minimum new residential land demand of 54,760 m² by 2020 (National standards, 2012). The proportion of residential land reaches 40 - 50 m²/person that complied with the criteria of residential land in the new rural development program. According to land use planning in 2012, Hoang Van Thu commune has expanded to 113,560 m² (twice as much as the standard area) due to the planning of additional auction land and land for residential extension (Hoang Van Thu commune, 2012).

According to article 15, construction law 2014, the duration for amending new rural planning every five years. Thus, Chuong My district people's committee has amended land - use planning for Hoang Van Thu commune that led to a lot of changes in land - use

structure in 2017 such as: all land area for residential expansion is converted into auction land (as the concept of residential expansion was not used in the amended general planning of new rural development program). However, some areas are located in Dong Vung, Yen Trinh village, near Bui River and within the flood drainage corridor, which was not suitable for conducting an auction while some areas were planned to construct a road in Bao Vung area, fields in Cong An village (Chuong My district, 2015).

According to statistics, the land that met the standards for residential land was about 60.33 m²/person. In 2017, 8 new rural residential areas were planned with a total area of 748,400 m² (equivalent to around 52.2 m²/person), which is 1.3 times higher than the standard level. Hoang Van Thu commune has experienced an increase in a residential area since the commune was planned to be a part of the Xuan Mai urban satellite city. Thus, in 2017 the area of 177 ha in the commune was planned for Xuan Mai University (Chuong My district, 2017).

3.1.2. The implementation of planning of the commune center

According to development orientation, the commune center is a political, economic, and cultural center of the commune. The commune center is located in Cong An and Hoa Binh villages, with an area of 12.37 ha. There are not any changes about the boundary of the central area, including the main functional areas such as the commune administration head office, Hoang Van Thu primary school, Hoang Van Thu A kindergarten, and the culture and sports center, post offices, public health center, markets, water plants.

However, this study has investigated that there were some differences between planning and reality. For example, the central kindergarten and Hoang Van Thu primary school are located in the commune center. The central kindergarten has an area of 1,950 m² for 511 students (Hoang Van Thu commune,

2012), which has not yet reached the standard of 12 m²/student (National standards, 2011).

According to new rural planning in 2012, it was planned to divide Hoang Van Thu kindergarten into two kindergartens: Hoang Van Thu A and Hoang Van Thu B and move the primary school to a new position at Dong Gai, Hoa Binh village with an area of 11,200 m². After the extension of the kindergarten, the total area of the central kindergarten reaches 7,210 m² that meets the new rural standards in the criteria of the school. However, there are still some difficulties in the implementation of the plan for separating kindergarten, moving, and building new primary schools since the current land area is farmland with good crops. On the other hand, in 2017, the new rural planning was amended, and the locations of the central kindergarten and the central primary school are changed again. The central kindergarten is moved to Yen Trinh village and is planned to use the lake land in this area. The remaining area was used to expand the central primary school (Chuong My district, 2017a). However, Hoang Van Thu commune did not comply with the standards of the new rural development program in terms of kindergarten and primary schools.

3.1.3. The implementation of construction planning

According to Xuan Mai satellite city master plan, the area of 250 ha in Van Phu village is planned to build Xuan Mai University area. This area was amended to 177 ha in 2017, and the planning has been changed since it takes a part of Thuan Luong village. This has led to a change in the planning of construction materials (brick, tile, tiling) production in Chau bridge, Khoang Lung, Trung Ro of Thuan Luong village with an area of about 50 ha. According to the planning principle, Xuan Mai University area and the construction material production area will not be allocated in the same position. Since the construction materials industry development planning of Chuong My district has to adhere to the construction

materials industry development plan of Vietnam, the planning of construction materials production area was not implemented. However, in 2017 some points of construction material-gathering were established in Cau Tay area, Van Son village, with an area of about 3,000 m², locating near Ho Chi Minh highway.

3.1.4. The implementation of agricultural production planning

Apart from industrial zone development, the commune also focused on expanding agricultural production areas. The commune has transformed inefficient or low-value production models or unused land types to develop highly effective economic models. Especially, the commune paid attention to aquaculture mode since Hoang Van Thu commune is a critical flood drainage area for the Red River and Day river to protect inside Hanoi and surrounding districts. According to statistics, 131.2 ha of rice and 24.4 ha of the crop were flooded, and nearly 63 ha of aquaculture area were damaged in Hoang Van Thu commune in 2017 (Hoang Van Thu Commune, 2017b). Thus, one of the priorities of Hoang Van Thu commune is to prioritize the development of aquaculture models. As a result, 74.69 ha of rice and first farming have been transformed into aquaculture models.

In the period of 2020, the commune has expanded five fruit growing areas, with 8.33 ha transformed from paddy land and nearly 3.13 ha from vegetable growing land. Growing fruits has many advantages for communities, such as the need for water is not regular, high adaptation with flooding. Hoang Van Thu commune is located in the center of the fruit development area in Hoa Binh and Thanh Hoa provinces. Besides, the commune is not far from the Hanoi center that is a large fruit market for growing and consumption.

3.2. Assessment of the people's consensus in implementing the new rural construction planning in Hoang Van Thu commune

3.2.1. Analysis of scale reliability

It can be seen from the test results of the reliability of the scale with Cronbach's Alpha coefficient to assess the level of people's consensus in the implementation of new rural planning in Hoang Van Thu commune that the Cronbach's Alpha of all factor groups ranged from 0.631 to 0.879, which met the requirement. However, the level of assessment of each component is different. Among these,

the lowest component is the people know (0.697). This showed that propaganda or awareness-raising program was not effective. The component with the highest Cronbach's alpha is the People Discuss (0.879). Thus, it was found that the role of the people is indispensable for effective and meaningful planning items.

Table 4. Summary of scale test results

No.	Factor group	Number of observation variables	Cronbach's Alpha
1	People are informed	4	0.697
2	People discuss	6	0.879
3	People implement	3	0.837
4	People monitor	4	0.862
5	People benefit	2	0.851
6	Capacity of local	5	0.851
7	Consensus	10	0.631

(Source: Data analysis results using SPSS 23 software)

3.2.2. Explore factor analysis (EFA)

Table 5 showed the results of appropriate qualitative testing of factor analysis, demonstrating that KMO coefficient (Kaiser - Meyer - Olkin) = 0.695 satisfying the condition of $0.5 < KMO < 1$. Thus, EFA analysis was

suitable for the actual data. In addition, Barlett's test had a value of Sig. = 0.000, demonstrating that the actual data was completely consistent with the EFA analysis and the observed variables were linearly correlated with the representative factor.

Table 5. KMO and Bartlett's Test results

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		0.695
Approx. Chi-Square		1548.510
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Df	153
	Sig.	0.000

Table 6. Summary of scale group elements and rename specific variables

No.	Scale	Factor group	Alternative name
1	F1	B1, B2, B3, B4, B5, B6	Transparency
2	F2	A1, A2, A3, A4	Knowledge
3	F3	D1, D2, D3, D4	Supervision
4	F4	C1, C2, C3, E1	Contribution
5	F5	F1, F2, F3, F4, F5	Government
6	SDT	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7, G8, G9, G10	Consensus

(Source: Self-synthesized)

To verify explanatory level of the observed variables, a variance value of 69.5% is shown. This means that 69.5% of changes in factors are explained by observed variables

(components of factor).

Thus, by testing the scale quality and the EFA model, six groups of factors (6 scales) were identified, representing the influencing

factors and one scale representing the consensus of people with 23 characteristic variables in table 1. The authors based on the content of questions in each group of factors to rename these six groups of factors (table 6).

3.2.3. Multivariate linear regression analysis

To assess the consensus of the local people for planning, the authors used a linear regression model, which was specified by linear regression equation as follows.

$$SDT = \beta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^5 \beta_i F_i \tag{2}$$

In particular, function (2) was used to measure the consensus of local people (SDT); F1, F2, F3, F4, F5 were the factors affecting the consensus of the people about the planning of new rural development, as shown in table 6. The measurement of the factors that influenced the level of people's consensus will be implemented with multiple regression analysis methods. The specific results are as follows:

Table 7. Multiple regression analysis results

Component	Eigen values			Total variance extracted		
	Total	Variance (%)	Accumulation (%)	Total	Variance (%)	Accumulation (%)
1	3.626	20.146	20.146	3.626	20.146	20.146
2	2.840	15.777	35.923	2.840	15.777	35.923
3	2.527	14.036	49.960	2.527	14.036	49.960
4	1.892	10.513	60.473	1.892	10.513	60.473
5	1.410	7.835	68.308	1.410	7.835	68.308
6	1.280	7.112	75.420	1.280	7.112	75.420

(Source: Data analysis results using SPSS 23)

The regression results have shown that the independent variables in the regression model can explain 75.42% of the variation of the dependent variable, and this value also demonstrates that 75.42% of the consensus of the people on the planning of new rural development was explained by six groups of factors and 33 observed variables included in the research model. Results of variance analysis for Sig = 0 indicate that the multivariate linear regression model is suitable for this study.

The result of the load-determining rotation

matrix is shown in Table 7. Data in Table 7 showed that from 06-factor groups with 23 observed variables arranged into five groups are not in the original order. The loading factors of all variables are greater than 0.4. According to Hair et al. (2010), the loading factor must depend on the sample size but must be > 0.3 to meet the minimum requirement for the observed variable to be retained. Thus, in a study with a sample size of 190, the load factor > 0.4 is satisfactory, and the variables included in the analytical framework are of practical significance.

Table 8. Linear regression analysis results

Independent variables	Non-standardized regression coefficients (B)	Standardized regression coefficients (B)	t	Significance (Sig)	VIF	Level of contribution of the variables (%)
	B	Beta				
(Constant)	1.425		10.635	0.000		
F1 (Transparency)	0.112	0.378	8.557	0.000	1.097	26.85
F2 (Knowledge)	0.125	0.373	8.541	0.000	1.074	25.71
F3 (Supervision)	0.166	0.364	8.411	0.000	1.057	25.42
F4 (Contribution)	0.073	0.235	5.022	0.000	1.235	22.02
F5 (Government)	0.010	0.035	0.737	0.000	1.245	

(Source: Data analysis results using SPSS 23)

The significance column (Sig.) in table 8 shows that all variables have statistical significance (Sig < 0.05). Thus, all the elements in the regression model tend to influence the consensus of the people since they are consistent with the six assumptions, as shown in figure 1. However, the t-test indicates that the factors that are statistically significant affecting people's consensus include four factors, F1, F2, F3, and F4. Our results have not shown evidence to confirm that factor F5 (Government) positively affects people's consensus.

Table 8 also shows that the Transparency, Knowledge, Supervision, and Contribution variables contributed to the consensus of the people in new rural development planning, accounting for 26.85%, 25.71%, 25.42%, and 22.02%, respectively. This emphasizes not only the role of local people in new rural development planning but also the importance of communication and propaganda of the new rural program to local people.

3.3. Some policy suggestions

Based on our results, there are five factors affecting the consensus of the people, which are classified from highest to the lowest level of importance. The first factor is F2 (Understanding, demonstrated by questions A1, A2, A3, and A4), reflects the level of understanding and interest of the local people about the local, new rural planning program, factor F3 (Monitoring, demonstrated the questions D1, D2, D3, D4) means that the checking and monitoring of the people in the process of implementing the plan has a significant impact on the consensus of the people. Factor F1 (transparency, demonstrated by questions B1, B2, B3, B4, B5, B6) means that transparent disclosure of approved or rejected planning items has the greatest impact on the consensus of the local people. This confirms that improving the understanding of people's opinions and views on the development of new rural planning before implementing the planning is very important. On the other hand, creating favorable conditions for the people to monitor, check and supervise the implementation of the plan also contribute to improving the consensus of the people.

In particular, factor F4 (Contribution) shows

that local people will reach a consensus on options of planning if they can see positive impacts from planning activities. Thus, the content of planning activities should be announced to each village; in the meantime, local people had to be informed of the planning activities before, during, and after implementation.

F5 (Government) is not reliable enough to achieve the consensus of the people. However, the increase of other factors cannot be separated from the role of the government that might be a limitation of studying the factor affecting people's consensus. Thus, further research will be needed to expand factors affecting the people's consensus in different conditions.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Local people's consensus is crucial to ensure democracy and transparency in new rural development planning. Our results have shown that local people in Hoang Van Thu commune have reached a high consensus on the implementation of new rural development planning. There were four groups of factors that significantly affected the consensus of local people. Among these, "transparency", "understanding," and "supervision" had the greatest impacts on the consensus of local people in new rural development planning. Our study has shown that there was not a close relationship between the capacity of the government and the consensus of the local people. This might be explained by two possibilities (1) local people paid more attention to personal interests than community benefits (2) governmental agencies only focus on informing the planning to local people but ignoring other factors during the planning process such as discussion, making the decision, monitoring and assessment. If local people were fully involved in all steps of the planning process, they would reach a high consensus on the planning and its implementation.

Based on our results, it was suggested that the implementation of new rural development planning should put a focus on improving local people's understanding of new rural development planning and increasing their participation and monitoring during the process.

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CÁC NHÂN TỐ ẢNH HƯỞNG ĐẾN SỰ ĐỒNG THUẬN CỦA NGƯỜI DÂN TRONG CÔNG TÁC QUY HOẠCH XÂY DỰNG NÔNG THÔN MỚI TẠI XÃ HOÀNG VĂN THỤ, HUYỆN CHƯƠNG MỸ, THÀNH PHỐ HÀ NỘI

Trần Thu Hà¹, Đỗ Thị Hường¹, Phạm Thanh Quế¹, Hồ Văn Hóa¹, Phùng Minh Tâm¹

¹Trường Đại học Lâm nghiệp

TÓM TẮT

Chương trình mục tiêu quốc gia về xây dựng nông thôn mới đã được thực hiện ở các vùng nông thôn của Việt Nam từ năm 2010. Chương trình xây dựng nông thôn mới hướng tới việc cải thiện kinh tế và mức sống của dân cư nông thôn ở Việt Nam. Nghiên cứu này nhằm đánh giá các mức độ đồng thuận của người dân và các yếu tố ảnh hưởng tới sự đồng thuận trong lập quy hoạch xây dựng nông thôn mới tại xã Hoàng Văn Thụ, huyện Chương Mỹ, Hà Nội. Nghiên cứu đã thực hiện 190 phỏng vấn cấu trúc tại 7 thôn của xã Hoàng Văn Thụ. Phương pháp phân tích nhân tố khám phá và phân tích hồi quy đa biến để xác định sự đồng thuận và các nhân tố ảnh hưởng tới sự đồng thuận của người dân trong lập kế hoạch xây dựng nông thôn mới. Kết quả nghiên cứu của chúng tôi đã chỉ ra rằng sự đồng thuận của người dân trong lập kế hoạch xây dựng nông thôn mới ở khu vực nghiên cứu là rất cao và được xác định bởi 4 yếu tố: Tính minh bạch, Sự hiểu biết, Sự giám sát và Sự đóng góp với hệ số β có giá trị lần lượt là 0,378; 0,373; 0,364 và 0,235. Nghiên cứu cũng chỉ ra rằng không có mối quan hệ gần nào giữa nhân tố năng lực của các cơ quan chính phủ và sự đồng thuận của người dân. Từ kết quả nghiên cứu, chúng tôi đề xuất cần tăng cường sự tham gia của người dân địa phương trong thảo luận, tham vấn, giám sát và đánh giá trong việc thực hiện lập kế hoạch xây dựng nông thôn mới.

Từ khóa: chương trình nông thôn mới, nhân tố ảnh hưởng, quy hoạch nông thôn mới, sự đồng thuận, xã Hoàng Văn Thụ.

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