

**HO CHI MINH NATIONAL ACADEMY OF POLITICS**

**TRUONG DIEU HAI AN**

**THE RESPONSIBILITY CONSCIOUSNESS OF  
PEASANTS IN NEW RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN  
THE SOUTH CENTRAL REGION TODAY**

**SUMMARY OF DOCTORAL DISSERTATION  
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**Scientific Supervisors: 1. Prof. Dr. Tran Van Phong**



**2. Dr. Ngo Thi Nu**



**Reviewer 1: .....**

**Reviewer 2: .....**

**Reviewer 3: .....**

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## INTRODUCTION

### **1. Urgency of the research topic**

For a nation that rooted in a wet-rice agricultural civilization, the peasantry occupies an exceptionally important position in the national economy. Although this social class constitutes the majority of the population, it still continues to exhibit certain limitations. As K.Marx emphasized, the peasantry is characterized by a lack of cohesion and internal unity; V.I.Lenin underscored its dual nature; and Ho Chi Minh, while highly appreciating its revolutionary role, also noted that peasants often fail to fully and consciously mobilize their own strength. Therefore, fostering and enhancing the peasants' consciousness of responsibility becomes an essential requirement for building a genuinely strong revolutionary force.

Inheriting and further developing the viewpoints of Marxist theorists, the Communist Party of Vietnam has consistently assigned the peasantry a strategic role in the nation's socio-economic development. This principle was reaffirmed in Resolution No. 26 of the Seventh Plenum of the 10th Central Committee in 2008. To promote the role of the Vietnamese peasantry, the Government approved the National Target Program on New Rural Development (NRD), which aims to create favorable conditions and an enabling environment for peasants to learn, cultivate their capacities, engage in creativity, and assert their autonomy. Through this process, their sense of responsibility toward building a civilized and modern countryside is strengthened, thereby indirectly contributing to national construction and development.

The South Central Region comprises the South Central Coast provinces and those of the Central Highlands. With a geographically advantageous position encompassing highlands, plains, and coastal areas, the region possesses abundant potential for robust agricultural development. The initial achievements of the NRD Program have contributed to transforming the rural landscape particularly in mountainous communes and significantly improving the material and spiritual life of local residents. However, alongside these positive results, certain limitations persist in the process of building new rural areas in the South Central Region.

Within the scope of this dissertation, the empirical investigation focuses on five provinces of the former Central Highlands region, namely Kon Tum, Gia Lai, Dak Lak, Dak Nong, and Lam Dong. This subregion holds a strategic position in terms of national defense and security, and possesses distinctive natural conditions, socio-economic characteristics, and agrarian structures compared with other localities in the South Central Region. The progress of NRD in the former Central Highlands has been relatively slow, ranking fifth among the six socio-economic regions nationwide. This situation, to some extent, reflects the level of responsibility consciousness among farmers in these provinces, who despite demonstrating positive changes, have not fully upheld or internalized this sense of responsibility in certain places and at certain times, thereby failing to generate sufficient motivation for further advancement.

From this practical foundation, the researcher has chosen the topic ***“The responsibility consciousness of peasants in new rural development in the south central region today”*** as the subject of a

doctoral dissertation in Philosophy, specializing in Dialectical and Historical Materialism.

## **2. Research aims and tasks**

### ***2.1. Research aims***

Grounded in a systematic analysis of key theoretical issues and practical conditions concerning farmers' the sense of responsibility in the process of new rural development in the South Central Region - based on empirical surveys conducted in the former Central Highlands provinces- this dissertation aims to develop well-founded theoretical perspectives and propose feasible solutions to foster and enhance farmers' sense of responsibility in new rural development in the South Central Region in the South Central Region in the coming period.

### ***2.2. Research tasks***

To achieve the stated research aim, this dissertation undertakes the following specific tasks:

*First*, to conduct a comprehensive review of scholarly works relevant to the dissertation's topic in order to establish the theoretical and empirical foundation for the study;

*Second*, to analyze and elucidate the key theoretical issues related to farmers' sense of responsibility in the process of new rural development;

*Third*, to examine and evaluate the current situation, identify underlying problems, and assess the emerging challenges associated with farmers' sense of responsibility in new rural development in the South Central Region -based on empirical investigations conducted in the former Central Highlands provinces during the period 2021-2024;

*Fourth*, to propose fundamental viewpoints and feasible solutions aimed at fostering and enhancing the farmers' sense of responsibility in new rural development in the South Central Region in the current context.

### **3. Research object and scope**

#### ***3.1. Research object***

The object of this research is the farmers' sense of responsibility within the process of new rural development in the South Central Region.

#### ***3.2. Research scope***

Regarding content: The dissertation examines farmers' sense of responsibility in new rural development from both ethical and legal perspectives, with particular attention to its cognitive, attitudinal, and affective dimensions as manifested among farmers in the South Central Region.

Regarding space: The empirical data used in this dissertation are drawn from surveys and field investigations conducted in five provinces of the former Central Highlands namely Kon Tum, Gia Lai, Dak Lak, Dak Nong, and Lam Dong, which now belong to the South Central Region in accordance with Notification No. 65 dated June 4, 2025, issued by the Party Committee of the Government.

Regarding time: The dissertation covers the period from 2021 to 2024.

### **4. Theoretical foundation and research methodology**

#### ***4.1. Theoretical foundation***

This dissertation is grounded in the theoretical perspectives of Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh's thought on the farmers' sense of responsibility, as well as in the orientations of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the State's policies and legal frameworks, and provincial-level

decisions of the former Central Highlands related to new rural development.

#### ***4.2. Research methodology***

At the methodological level, the research is grounded in the philosophical foundations of dialectical and historical materialism. In line with this approach, the study employs a combination of research methods, including the historical and logical analysis, analytical and synthesis methods, statistical techniques, comparative and contrastive approaches, sociological surveys, in-depth interviews, and scientific forecasting.

#### **5. Scientific significance**

Upon completion, the dissertation is expected to yield several theoretical contributions:

It clarifies and further develops the theoretical foundations related to farmers' sense of responsibility in the process of new rural development. It provides an in-depth assessment of the current situation and identifies key issues concerning this sense of responsibility among farmers in the Central Highlands. Furthermore, it proposes core viewpoints and fundamental solutions aimed at fostering and enhancing the farmers' sense of responsibility in new rural development specially in the Central Highlands and more broadly across the South Central Region in the current context.

Practical significance:

The dissertation serves as a valuable reference for academic research and teaching in related fields. Its proposed viewpoints and recommendations hold practical significance for policy formulation and for strengthening farmers' sense of responsibility in new rural

development, particularly in the Central Highlands and more generally, throughout the South Central Region in the coming period.

## **6. New contributions of the dissertation**

The dissertation systematizes the conceptual framework concerning farmers' sense of responsibility in new rural development, thereby enriching the theoretical discourse and supplementing the existing body of research and empirical evidence on this issue -specially in the Central Highlands and more broadly across the South Central Region.

## **7. Structure of the dissertation**

In addition to the Introduction, Conclusion, and List of the Author's Scientific Publications, the dissertation comprises four chapters divided into twelve sections.

## **Chapter 1**

### **OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH RELATED TO THE DISSERTATION**

#### **1.1. STUDIES ON THEORETICAL ISSUES CONCERNING FARMERS' SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY IN NEW RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

The dissertation reviews a range of domestic and international research works related to responsibility, the sense of responsibility, the Vietnamese peasantry, and New Rural Development (NRD). These studies presented in monographs, doctoral dissertations, and peer-reviewed journal articles offer significant theoretical contributions and serve as valuable reference sources for this dissertation.

#### **1.2. STUDIES ON THE CURRENT SITUATION OF FARMERS' SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY IN NEW RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE SOUTH CENTRAL REGION**

The dissertation examines research findings related to socio-economic development, cultural transformation, and farmers' participation in NRD in the South Central Region. These studies approach NRD from varying scopes - ranging from local to international contexts, and from specific to more comprehensive perspectives. Their findings suggest that farmers' sense of responsibility has been gradually formed and is becoming increasingly evident across the dimensions of cognition, attitude, sentiment, and action.

#### **1.3. STUDIES ON VIEWPOINTS AND SOLUTIONS FOR ENHANCING FARMERS' SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY IN NEW RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE SOUTH CENTRAL REGION**

The dissertation also reviews a number of domestic and international studies that propose viewpoints and solutions for enhancing farmers'

responsibility in NRD. These works carried out in the form of scientific projects, monographs, doctoral dissertations, and scholarly articles possess both theoretical and practical significance, thereby providing essential reference points for the present study.

#### **1.4. VALUES OF THE REVIEWED STUDIES AND ISSUES TO BE FURTHER ADDRESSED**

##### **1.4.1. Values of the reviewed studies**

From the literature review, the dissertation identifies several key scientific values:

*First*, the reviewed studies indicate that earlier research tended to conceptualise the sense of responsibility primarily as a component of moral consciousness, whereas more recent works have incorporated legal dimensions into its interpretation. This marks a significant theoretical advancement and provides an important foundation for the dissertation's analytical approach to farmers' sense of responsibility.

*Second*, research on the Vietnamese peasantry and their role as a socio-political subject is diverse, multidimensional, and context-sensitive. These findings offer a valuable basis for synthesizing and assessing the characteristics of farmers and the process of NRD in both the Central Highlands and the broader South Central Region.

*Third*, previous studies provide a comprehensive and regionally diverse overview of NRD practices - particularly in the South Central Region. These findings constitute a practical foundation for examining farmers' sense of responsibility within local NRD processes.

*Fourth*, many studies propose solutions aimed at improving the effectiveness of NRD implementation. Although developed for varying research purposes, these policy recommendations remain informative and can be selectively adapted, developed, and refined to establish the

dissertation's own viewpoints and proposed solutions for the South Central Region.

#### **1.4.2. Issues to be further addressed by the dissertation**

Despite notable achievements, existing research has not directly or systematically examined *farmers' sense of responsibility in NRD within the South Central Region*. Accordingly, this dissertation seeks to address three core issues:

*First*, to fill theoretical gaps by clarifying the concept, structure, and determinants of farmers' sense of responsibility;

*Second*, to analyze the current situation of farmers' sense of responsibility in the Central Highlands during the period 2021-2024, focusing on three dimensions: support for NRD policies, participation in implementation, and preservation of NRD achievements;

*Third*, to explain the impacts of regional specificities-including natural conditions, ethnic diversity, religion, and traditional customs-on farmers' sense of responsibility, and thereby proposing feasible solutions for enhancing this sense of responsibility in NRD in the South Central Region today.

## **Chapter 2**

### **THEORETICAL ISSUES ON FARMERS' SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY IN NEW RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

#### **2.1. FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS**

##### **2.1.1. Sense of responsibility**

Throughout the history of Eastern and Western philosophy, the concept of *responsibility* has been interpreted from multiple perspectives. Although these interpretations vary, most philosophical traditions

emphasize responsibility as an individual self-awareness of obligations within social relationships.

From this foundation, the *sense of responsibility* may be understood as a person's self-awareness encompassing both moral and legal dimensions. It is manifested through cognition, sentiment, and attitude, which together orient behavior toward compliance with ethical norms and legal regulations, thereby generating positive outcomes for both individuals and the community.

In a broad sense, the sense of responsibility refers to an individual's accurate and positive awareness within specific social relationships, aimed at the development of both self and community. In a narrow sense, it represents the unity of proper cognition, constructive attitude, and ethical-legal compliance, as shaped by socially recognized moral standards and national laws.

The essence of the sense of responsibility, therefore, lies in the individual's self-awareness of duty and obligation, accompanied by the willingness to fulfill them. Its role is to motivate, regulate, and guide human behavior, ensuring harmony between individual and collective interests.

### **2.1.2. New rural development**

The National Target Programme on NRD, initiated by the Government in 2008, aims to modernize rural infrastructure, foster comprehensive rural economies, strengthen linkages among agriculture, industry, services, and urban areas, and build democratic, culturally vibrant, and environmentally sustainable rural communities with improved living standards for residents.

NRD is not merely an administrative or infrastructural initiative but represents a profound socio-political transformation that mobilizes the

collective strength of rural communities. While the political system provides leadership and strategic direction, and intellectuals and entrepreneurs contribute scientific knowledge, technological innovation, and market linkages, farmers remain the central actors whose participation fundamentally determines the programme's success or failure.

### **2.1.3. Farmers' sense of responsibility in new rural development**

Farmers' sense of responsibility refers to their self-awareness of ethical and legal obligations in the process of NRD, expressed through sound cognition, positive attitudes, deep sentiments, and voluntary actions aimed at achieving outcomes beneficial to both themselves and the community.

Accordingly, "*the sense of responsibility of farmers in new rural development*" can be understood as their moral and legal self-awareness, manifested through proper understanding, affective commitment, positive attitudes, and voluntary self-discipline, thereby contributing to tangible outcomes for both individuals and society in building new rural areas.

This sense of responsibility in NRD is reflected in three fundamental aspects:

1. Supporting the Party's guidelines and the State's policies and laws on NRD;
2. Participating in the organization and implementation of NRD tasks;
3. Protecting and promoting achieved NRD outcomes.

## **2.2. CONTENTS OF FARMERS' SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY IN NEW RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

### **2.2.1. Responsibility in supporting the party's guidelines and the state's policies and laws on NRD**

A correct and comprehensive understanding of NRD guidelines, goals, criteria, timelines, and methods is essential. Although farmers's

educational level vary, they must not remain passive recipients of policy. Instead, they should actively internalize the programme's purposes, voluntarily build consensus, and participate in information dissemination, thereby strengthening political trust and social cohesion.

### **2.2.2. Responsibility in implementing NRD tasks**

Farmers play a decisive role in NRD implementation by directly engaging in economic development, production restructuring, rural infrastructure construction, cultural preservation, environmental protection, maintenance of social order, and community activities. Their voluntary contributions of labor, land, resources, time, and ideas demonstrate genuine ownership and commitment to collective goals.

### **2.2.3. Responsibility in protecting and promoting NRD achievements**

At the consolidation stage, farmers' responsibility becomes a determining factor in sustaining and upgrading NRD standards. Without a strong sense of responsibility, achievements risk becoming superficial or reversible. Farmers must, therefore, actively protect public infrastructure, uphold community regulations, and preserve cultural and environmental values to ensure long-term rural development.

## **2.3. DETERMINANTS INFLUENCING FARMERS' SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY IN NEW RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

Farmers' sense of responsibility is not formed spontaneously, but is shaped by social existence and practical conditions. The key influencing factors include:

1. Socio-economic conditions, market mechanism, and the natural environment;
2. The Party's guidelines, the State's policies and laws, and local political leadership;

3. Education, communication, and technological development;
4. Traditional culture, customs, beliefs, and community psychology;
5. Community activities, social-political organizations, and international cooperation.

### **Chapter 3**

## **THE CURRENT SITUATION OF FARMERS' SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY IN NEW RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE SOUTH CENTRAL REGION (BASED ON THE CENTRAL HIGHLANDS) AND EMERGING ISSUES**

### **3.1. OVERVIEW OF THE SOUTH CENTRAL REGION AND ITS PEASANTRY**

#### **3.1.1. The South Central region**

##### ***3.1.1.1. Geographic location and natural conditions***

The South Central Region comprising the South Central Coast and the Central Highlands covers approximately 99,154 square kilometers and has a population of about 18.3 million, accounting for 30.3% of the national territory and 18% of the national population. The region features a diverse ecological structure of mountains, plateaus, coastal plains, and maritime zones, offering both opportunities and challenges for rural development and agricultural modernization.

##### ***3.1.1.2. Socio-economic structure and production models***

The region is transitioning from small-scale agricultural production toward diversified economic models integrating agriculture with industry,

services, and ecological tourism. However, socio-economic disparities remain significant, particularly between coastal and highland areas.

### ***3.1.1.3. Culture, religion, and belief systems***

Local cultures reflect a rich blend of ethnic identities, including the Kinh majority and various indigenous groups. Traditional customs, communal practices, and religious beliefs continue to exert a strong influence on social psychology and farmers' behavioral patterns.

## **3.1.2. The Peasantry of the South Central Region**

### ***3.1.2.1. Formation and Distribution***

In the South Central Coast, the population is predominantly the Kinh, with minority communities such as the Cham, Raglai, and Co Ho. The Central Highlands, by contrast, is home to more than 50 ethnic groups, forming a multi-ethnic, multicultural community. Indigenous groups maintain distinctive cultural identities, although some traditions have gradually merged through interethnic interaction and migration.

### ***3.1.2.2. Characteristics of the Peasantry***

Farmers in the region exhibit several notable characteristics:

1. Diligence and industriousness in agricultural production;
2. Solidarity, patriotism, and community cohesion;
3. Distinct cultural and psychological features typical of the Central

Highlands, including:

1. Simplicity, honesty, and straightforward behavior;
2. Strong communal bonds and collective traditions;
3. Persistence in small-scale, subsistence-oriented production.

These characteristics shape both the strengths and the limitations of farmers' sense of responsibility in NRD.

## **3.2. THE CURRENT SITUATION OF FARMERS' SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY IN NRD IN THE CENTRAL HIGHLANDS**

### **3.2.1. Strengths**

#### ***3.2.1.1. Responsibility in supporting party guidelines and state policies***

Farmers demonstrate a high degree of political trust and consensus, recognizing NRD as essential for improving rural life. Most farmers understand the core objectives, criteria, and timelines of NRD, and exhibit civic responsibility by complying with policies, legal regulations, and community norms.

#### ***3.2.1.2. Responsibility in implementation***

Farmers directly engage in key NRD activities, including infrastructure development, production restructuring, cultural preservation, environmental protection, and the maintenance of security. Their voluntary contributions of land, labor, financial resources, and ideas reflect genuine ownership and shared responsibility for community development.

#### ***3.2.1.3. Responsibility in Protecting and Promoting Achievements***

Farmers increasingly recognise the value of completed NRD structures and standards. Many communities have established regulations for managing and maintaining public facilities, reinforcing long-term sustainability and confidence in the NRD process.

### **3.2.2. Limitations**

Despite positive developments, several limitations persist:

#### ***3.2.2.1. Limited Awareness in Supporting NRD Policies***

Some farmers possess an incomplete understanding of NRD objectives, focusing primarily on short-term economic benefits while overlooking broader social and cultural goals. A portion remains passive, dependent on State assistance, and susceptible to external negative influences.

### **3.2.2.2. *Insufficient Enthusiasm in NRD Implementation***

In some localities, outdated customs, superstition, and backward practices constrain participation. Certain households are reluctant to contribute resources or collaborate in collective activities, thereby weakening solidarity and reducing program effectiveness.

### **3.2.2.3. *Weak Responsibility in Preserving and Promoting Achievements***

In some areas, NRD outcomes lack sustainability. Limited long-term commitment has led to neglect, deterioration of infrastructure, and diminished community engagement. Risks of regression, poverty relapse, and social disorder persist.

### **3.2.3. Causes**

Strengths arise from:

1. Alignment of NRD with farmers' practical interests, stimulating intrinsic motivation;
2. Effective communication and mobilization by the Party and political system;
3. Policies tailored to regional characteristics;
4. Rising educational levels and access to technology;
5. Tangible socio-economic improvements reinforcing community confidence.

Limitations stem from:

1. Administrative shortcomings and top-down implementation at the grassroots level;
2. Low educational attainment among some ethnic minority groups;
3. Challenging terrain and dispersed settlement;
4. Persistent poverty and livelihood insecurity;
5. Cultural practices hindering modernization.

### **3.3. EMERGING ISSUES**

From the current situation, four major issues emerge:

- A gap between immediate interests and long-term NRD objectives;
- Contradictions between political system efforts and limited farmer participation;
- Lack of confidence among some farmers in NRD outcomes;
- Inconsistent leadership and coordination, undermining farmers' initiative and responsibility.

## **Chapter 4**

### **VIEWPOINTS AND FUNDAMENTAL SOLUTIONS FOR ENHANCING FARMERS' SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY IN NEW RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE SOUTH CENTRAL REGION TODAY**

#### **4.1. VIEWPOINTS ON ENHANCING FARMERS' SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY IN NRD**

##### **4.1.1. Enhancing farmers' sense of responsibility must harmonize immediate and long-term interests**

Efforts to enhance farmers' sense of responsibility in NRD must move beyond superficial campaigns toward substantive and sustainable engagement. The process should avoid formalism, ensure durable results, and inspiring farmers' voluntary participation rather than impose external obligations. Ultimately, NRD must improve both the material and spiritual quality of farmers' lives. When immediate and long-term interests are harmonised, a genuine sense of responsibility will be cultivated and sustained.

#### **4.1.2. Enhancing farmers' sense of responsibility must simultaneously promote strengths and overcome limitations**

This is a dialectical process that reinforces positive traits while addressing constraints. Farmers in the South Central Region, especially in the Central Highlands, possess rich cultural traditions such as diligence, solidarity, respect for nature, and communal cohesion. These internal strengths should be fostered, while outdated customs, superstitions, small-scale production habits, and conservative mindsets must be gradually transformed. Only through this dual process can a comprehensive and sustainable sense of responsibility be developed.

#### **4.1.3. Enhancing farmers' sense of responsibility must fit regional realities and local characteristics**

Enhancing farmers' responsibility must correspond with the region's natural, economic, and cultural conditions. Because each locality has distinctive features influencing cognition and behaviors, policies and measures must be flexible, context-sensitive, and responsive to local conditions. Harmonizing the universal objectives of NRD with regional specificities is key to encouraging voluntary engagement and strengthening farmers' sense of responsibility.

### **4.2. FUNDAMENTAL SOLUTIONS FOR ENHANCING FARMERS' SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY IN NRD IN THE SOUTH CENTRAL REGION**

#### **4.2.1. Solutions for raising awareness and promoting farmers' activeness, proactiveness, and self-discipline**

Leadership and management play decisive roles in strengthening farmers' awareness. Effective communication, civic education, and capacity building should help farmers understand their central role in NRD. When farmers clearly recognize their rights, responsibilities, and

benefits, internal motivation is awakened, leading to increased autonomy, initiative, and self-discipline.

#### **4.2.2. Solutions for socio-economic development, cultural preservation, education, and consolidation of national defense and security**

This group of solutions seeks to build a comprehensive foundation for NRD:

- *Economic*: Promote agricultural restructuring, expand value chains, develop processing industries and rural services, and raise household incomes;
- *Social and cultural*: Preserve traditional values while fostering modern, civilized rural lifestyles;
- *Educational*: Develop human resources and enhance farmers' knowledge and skills, particularly among youth;
- *National defense and security*: Maintain political stability, strengthen grassroots security, and ensure social order to protect NRD achievements.

A prosperous economy, stable society, and educated rural population form the material and spiritual basis for cultivating a strong sense of responsibility among farmers.

#### **4.2.3. Solutions for promoting the role of the political system and strengthening discipline and governance**

A unified and effective political system is vital to enhancing farmers' responsibility. Party organizations must exercise leadership and moral example; local authorities should ensure administrative discipline and policy enforcement; and socio-political organizations must serve as bridges connecting the Party, the State, and the people. Through close coordination, timely communication, and effective supervision, the political system can encourage positive behavior, prevent violations, and strengthen farmers' trust, thereby deepening their sense of responsibility in NRD.

## CONCLUSION

NRD is a comprehensive and profound socio-political mission aimed at modernizing agriculture, developing rural areas, and improving the material and spiritual well-being of farmers. In this process, farmers are not merely beneficiaries but central actors whose sense of responsibility directly determines the effectiveness and sustainability of NRD.

From both theoretical and practical perspectives, the dissertation achieves several major results:

**First**, it systematizes and clarifies theoretical issues concerning farmers' sense of responsibility in NRD, interpreting it as the unity of cognition, attitude, sentiment, and voluntary action expressed through ethical and legal dimensions.

**Second**, based on surveys and field studies conducted in the Central Highlands (2021-2024), it objectively assesses the current situation, identifying both strengths-such as political trust, willingness to contribute, and growing ownership-and limitations, including passive attitudes, short-term thinking, dependence on State support, and weak sustainability of NRD outcomes.

**Third**, it proposes fundamental viewpoints and feasible solutions to enhance farmers' sense of responsibility in the South Central Region, emphasizing awareness-raising, harmonization of interests, internal motivation, political leadership, cultural preservation, and socio-economic development.

In essence, enhancing farmers' sense of responsibility in NRD is a long-term, dynamic, and dialectical process requiring the joint efforts of the political system, socio-political organizations, communities, and the farmers themselves. Only when farmers fully internalize their role as central subjects-acting proactively, voluntarily, and responsibly-can NRD be achieved its goal of sustainable development, cultural advancement, social stability, and improved quality of life in the South Central Region and the nation as a whole.

## **LIST OF RELATED PUBLICATIONS BY THE AUTHOR**

1. Truong Dieu Hai An (2021), “Promoting the Role of Farmers as Central Subjects in New Rural Development in the Central Highlands Provinces”, *Journal of Theoretical Activities*, No. 6 (179).
2. Truong Dieu Hai An (2023), “The Role of Farmers in the New Rural Development Process in the Central Highlands - Evidence Against Distorted and Hostile Viewpoints”, *Journal of Theoretical Activities*, No. 6 (195).
3. Truong Dieu Hai An (2024), “The Responsibility of the Women's Union in New Rural Development in Dak Lak Province Today”, *Journal of Family and Gender Studies*, No. 2 (Q34).
4. Truong Dieu Hai An (2025), “The Sense of Responsibility Among Farmers in the Central Highlands in New Rural Development - Current Situation and Solutions”, *Journal of Theoretical Activities*, No. 3 (208).