



Society of Environmental Protection in Sustainable Development in Vietnam

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Abstract

Environmental protection is both a goal and a basic content for achieving sustainable development in Vietnam. Environmental protection is defined as a task that is both complex and urgent, thus involving the whole society. The great significance of the socialization of environmental protection is that all subjects in society, from children to the elderly, from producers to consumers, are aware of their roles and responsibilities. , their rights and obligations in preserving and protecting the environment. Consequently, the socialization of environmental protection is now an indispensable objective. The article analyzes the situation of socialization of environmental protection in Vietnam today, pointing out some solutions to enhance the socialization of environmental protection.

Keywords: Environment, environmental protection, socialization of environmental protection, Educate the consciousness of environmental protection.



1. Introduction

Socialization of environmental protection is a very important part in the strategy of environmental protection and sustainable development of the Party and State very interested. Socio-economic development with environmental protection is the goal and also the basic direction for achieving sustainable development. Due to the equal importance of environment and development should not be tradeoffs of environment for development and vice versa. Environmental protection has become an indispensable objective in today's development. This work has been going on for many years and has brought some encouraging results. But now the issue of socialization of environmental protection in our country is still inadequate, which requires the Party, the State and all people to jointly find solutions to overcome.

Vietnam is in a renewal period, the economy of transition from central planning to market economy, the protection of the environment is a big problem and complicated, there must be active participation, self-consciousness of all classes. Therefore, the socialization of environmental protection is an urgent need to contribute significantly to improving the environment, protecting the environment, and preserving the environment for the people, ensuring Sustainable Development. The 11th Party Congress also affirmed: "Environmental protection must be the responsibility of the whole political system, the whole society and the duty of every citizen"(2011). Environmental protection is both an objective and one of the basic contents to achieve sustainable development in our country. Environmental protection is a complex task that is urgent and requires the participation of the whole society. In other words, socialization of environmental protection is necessary and should be accelerated. Socialization of environmental protection is a major policy of our Party and State. In particular, the socialization of environmental protection investments is also about the costs and ensuring social justice.

In particular, there are costs of poverty that people suffer in environmental protection. In that spirit, the socialization of environmental protection investment is an inevitable process of objectivity, stemming from the natural demands of life (community services must be implemented by the community, but not self-sufficient, self-sufficient, self-contained), from the need to improve the efficiency of socio-economic investment, constantly improve the quality of life of people and meet the commitments of economic integration both present and future. Over the past time, many branches and localities have carried out this method of piloting, but there has not been a common plan of action, so results are not expected. The implementation is still confusing, not to summarize experience, lack of exchange between the units as a pilot should also not draw the necessary conclusions when socialization so many places when encountered problems can not continue to arrive to place. This article is intended to contribute to the research to better implement this guideline.



2. Subjects and Objectives of the Study

The paper focuses on the relationship between people and the environment (natural environment and social environment) in sustainable development in our country today. Thus, to help people more clearly see the great role of the socialization of environmental protection.

3. Research Methods

To serve this article, the author uses the Marxist philosophical methodology, while also using the method of analyzing documents, observation methods, and logistic-logistic methods.

4. Content

4.1. Theory of socialization of environmental protection and the role of the community in socialization

4.1.1. Socialization of environmental protection

The model of socialization of environmental protection has been implemented and implemented in many localities and many countries. This has brought many practical effects but there is no uniform concept of socialization of environmental protection.

According to Bui Tam Trung (2008): Socialization of environmental protection is a process of transformation that creates a new mechanism of organization and management in the field of environmental protection. On the basis of co-responsibility, to exploit and effectively use social resources in service of environmental protection in order to achieve the objective of sustainable development.

Environmental protection includes many issues such as air pollution, marine and ocean pollution, water pollution, soil pollution, biodiversity. Recognizing the importance of environmental protection for the sustainable development of the country, the Party and State have put forward practical measures to restore and improve the current state of the environment. But the environment is a vast area, directly and indirectly affecting everyone. If it is only based on the State, it does not bring about lasting effects but requires the cooperation of the whole community. Socialization of environmental protection is the mobilization of the entire society's participation in the cause of environmental protection of the country, promoting the role of the community in environmental protection. In other words, the socialization of environmental protection is to turn the guidelines, policies and laws on environmental protection into obligations, responsibilities and interests of all classes of people in society: from policy makers, managers, and people of all ages in society. The purpose of socialization of environmental protection is to mobilize all resources in society to participate in environmental protection activities. Keeping the environment clean and beautiful; Ensure ecological balance. The great significance of this is that all objects in society, from children to the elderly, from producers to consumers, are aware of their roles and responsibilities, rights and duties in keeping and protecting the environment. From the perception of going to action, people will move from the lifestyle, the habits of the small farmers, the arbitrarily freed environment to the lifestyle, the way of thinking towards civilization, respect and security. protect and improve the environment.

The socialization of environmental protection must become the rights and obligations of all levels of society, from policymakers to the people in society. Mobilize the participation to contribute part of the budget of each citizen to reduce the state budget and local investment for environmental protection. Because the environment is a vast area that directly affects people's lives, protecting the environment is the responsibility and obligation of the whole community.



Implementing the socialization will bring many benefits such as attracting more financial and human resources for development. This has contributed to reducing the burden on the state budget, improving the efficiency of investment and infrastructure operations, limiting losses in construction investment and corruption and improving the quality of the epidemic. create more jobs for local people. Furthermore, it is important to reduce dependency on the state while at the same time creating a social dynamic in environmental protection. On the other hand, the promotion of democracy in the community will help the policymaking as well as help the decision-makers have a careful consideration, which will increase the consensus of society.

4.1.2. The role of the community in the socialization of environmental protection

Older communities have been living in dependence on renewable resources and ecosystems to sustain their existence. Over many generations, they have accumulated a lot of knowledge in the fight against natural hazards, having traditional experience in protecting natural resources and land. They are interested in and know how to effectively use their land and resources so they can contribute to the protection of the natural environment and sustainable development. Therefore, the community needs to be involved. Development decisions related to them. It is also the role of socio-political organizations, NGOs and socio-professional organizations. They made the bridge between the government and the people, passed the people's opinions to the government and promptly communicated the policies of the state to the people.

Firstly, the community participates in supervising and criticizing the State's undertakings and policies on environmental protection towards the goal of sustainable development.

There are many guidelines and policies of the State need consultation with the community about the environment before deciding. For example: to elaborate national, regional, inter-provincial and provincial environmental protection strategies, plannings, plans, programs and schemes; To elaborate legal documents on environmental protection; Establishment of environmental indicators in national, regional, regional and provincial socio-economic development strategies, plans and plans. Through the review activities of the State policies and policies on the environment, the communities expressed their opinions and expressed their attitudes and concerns about a development plan or a development plan. Regional, regional, or resource use plans. This is an opportunity for people to express their opinions and thereby be able to influence the decision-making process of the competent authority. Decisions on policy planning in the field of environmental protection will directly affect the quality of life of the population.

Secondly, the community participates in the process of consultation on environmental protection planning towards sustainable development.

Any development projects have a significant impact on people's lives and the surrounding environment, especially inter-regional and inter-provincial projects. Therefore, the implementation of community consultation during the planning of environmental protection and the process of evaluating environmental impacts of projects are of great significance because communities are the main beneficiaries. directly and indirectly from the project. They have the right to be fully informed about such impacts and have the right to express their views on, or objections to, the contents and proposals of the project. If the consultation process is not implemented or is inadequate, it is likely that future environmental conflicts will be difficult to develop and inevitable. The involvement of the community in the consultation process has a great significance. Throughout the consultation process, environmental conflicts and the unfortunate consequences of the environment can be reduced to eliminate potential environmental risks.

Thirdly, the community participates in the process of evaluating the environmental protection results of the production, business or service establishments; Detecting violations of the law in the field of environment



The community also plays an important role in detecting and denouncing violations of environmental protection law. Local self-governing communities in which all members live in the area play an important role in protecting and monitoring the environment, detecting violations in law enforcement. environmental protection. They have the right to denounce acts of violation of environmental protection law by production and business organizations. Therefore, the role of detecting, denouncing the community living around production facilities is very important. The community will clearly, promptly and accurately reflect the violations of environmental protection laws by production and business organizations. They act as a deterrent to Enterprises and production organizations shall carry out the work of environmental protection.

4.2. Current status of socialization of environmental protection in Vietnam

4.2.1. The achievements

Socialization of environmental protection is an effective tool for state management of environmental protection. Therefore, over the past years, socialization and development of public services have been regulated in the legal system of environmental protection in a fairly comprehensive and comprehensive manner. That is reflected in the following:

- *The State has issued many guidelines and policies to encourage people to actively participate in environmental protection.*

The national environmental protection strategy to 2010 and orientation to 2020 clearly shows the viewpoint of socialization of environmental protection by the Party and the State. Two key programs are highlighted: the entire population participates in environmental protection and enhances environmental education in the society. Resolution No. 41 / NQ-TW (November 15, 2004) of the Politburo also states that it is necessary to clearly define the responsibility of protecting the environment of the State, individuals, organizations and communities, To provide legal basis and mechanisms and policies to encourage individuals, organizations and communities to participate in environmental protection. Encourage all economic sectors to participate in the collection, re-use, transportation, recycling, waste treatment and other services for environmental protection. Develop regulations, conventions, commitments on environmental protection, environmental self-management models of the community. The Law on Environmental Protection of Vietnam 2005 emphasizes the socialization of environmental protection through regulations on general principles of environmental protection which are responsibilities, rights and interests of all organizations and individuals. (Clause 2 of Article 4); At the same time, assign the Government to set appropriate incentive, support and incentive policies (Clause 1, Article 5) and other specific regulations.(Le Thi Thanh Ha, 2013)

- *The State shall adopt preferential policies in mobilizing the community to participate in environmental protection.*

In order to promote socialization, to attract more broad participation of non-state economic sectors in environmental protection, the State has been actively developing and promulgating preferential policies, support in environmental protection. Article 117 of the Law on Environmental Protection 2005 stipulates: activities of individuals and social organizations to build concentrated waste water treatment system; Establishments for recycling and treatment of ordinary solid wastes, hazardous wastes and waste burial sites; environmental monitoring station; relocate establishments causing serious environmental pollution; Construction of environmental industry facilities and environmental protection works will be supported with land incentives. In addition, organizations and individuals investing in environmental protection are given priority in borrowing funds from environmental protection funds. In case of borrowing capital from other credit institutions for investment in environmental protection, they shall be considered for post-investment interest rate support or investment credit guaranty according to the provisions of the environmental protection



fund. The Government issued Decree No. 04/2009 / ND-CP on incentives and supports for environmental protection. Decree on preferential treatment, land and capital support; exemption, reduction of taxes and fees for environmental protection activities; price subsidies, support consumption of products from environmental protection activities. The decree also details the procedures that organizations and individuals should take to receive support and incentives. To promote and support investment in environmental protection, on 26 June 2002, the Prime Minister issued Decision No. 82/2002 / QD-TTg establishing Vietnam Environment Protection Fund (No. Initial chartered capital was VND200 billion, then VND500 billion. This is the first national level organization to function as a financial institution that funds capital for environmental projects across the country. Targeted financial support is national, inter-branch, inter-regional, national, inter-sectoral, environmental protection programs, projects and tasks. Over the past 10 years, the Fund has provided support to All economic sectors in nearly 45 provinces and cities throughout the country, contributing to and improving the environment for environmentally-friendly areas.

- *The State has signed documents with mass organizations and social organizations on environmental protection.*

The mobilization of associations, mass organizations and social masses to participate in environmental protection is implemented through the signing of resolutions jointly signed between the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and political and social organizations including the Commission The Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and the Vietnam Union of Scientific and Technical Associations; The Vietnam War Veterans' Association; Vietnam Farmers' Association; The Vietnam Women's Union; The Vietnam Cooperative Alliance; The Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the Vietnam General Confederation of Labor; Resolutions on the coordination of environmental protection propaganda with mass media such as Vietnam Television, Radio Voice of Vietnam and Vietnam News Agency.

- *Diversify modes of environmental communication.*

In the period of 2006 - 2010, many activities were organized to respond to major environmental events held by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, including many annual events such as World Environment Day (5/6), "Earth Hour" Campaign, Campaign to Make the World Cleaner, Wetlands Day (22/2), International Biodiversity Day (22/5), Clean Water Week (from April 29 to May 6). These events have attracted a large number of organizations, individuals and local communities. Many environmental contests have been successfully organized and have great influence in the community.

- *Diversify the forms of community participation.*

Over the past few years, the State has created conditions for community organizations to contribute their ideas to the development of policies and legislation on environmental protection. Programs and projects on socio-economic development with environmental factors and the elaboration of normative documents on environmental protection in localities and establishments. The community has monitored the implementation of environmental protection guidelines, policies and laws at local and grassroots levels, directly involved in resolving environmental conflicts. The role of the community is very important, showing: detecting environmental incidents, detecting and fighting acts of violating environmental protection law at local and grassroots levels. Voluntary environmental protection is growing in the youth, students, students and other parts of society. Looking back on the mobilization of community participation in environmental protection has made remarkable achievements. Especially in the field of waste collection and treatment. Most of the villages and communes in rural areas have private enterprises involved in garbage collection in order to protect the environment. Improving the sense of environmental protection for the community through the dissemination and promotion of environmental protection among the



masses has also been formulated and initially implemented effectively. Environmental awards are announced every year, the environmental protection movement increasingly strong.

4.2.2. Limit

In Vietnam, the socialization of environmental protection has not really been united, but in this place, there is also mutilation, deviation, even distortion and abuse in the way of understanding and how. While localities have not paid attention to environmental protection due to lack of state or private investment does not want to invest ... also localities have implemented socialization investment protection As for environmental protection, there is not equal treatment among enterprises of different economic sectors participating in socialization and environmental protection.

- About the role of the State

- There is no legal regulation to encourage the private sector to participate extensively in environmental protection, such as in the field of treatment and rehabilitation of pollution. In the field of environmental industry: there is no fair and fair competition mechanism between private enterprises and state enterprises participating in environmental protection; There are still unequal treatment among enterprises of different economic sectors participating in environmental protection. There are many laws and regulations on the use of natural resources and environmental protection that have been promulgated and widely disseminated on the mass media, but people still do not know, because they are not recognized. This is to show that the State has not fulfilled its task of disseminating legal information. protect the environment for the people and strictly enforce the legal documents. Thus, this practice has created a great distance between the enactment of laws and the enforcement of the law, which creates a paradigm for lawlessness in the people.

- The state has mobilized the environmental protection community, but only the first step, the results are small and unsustainable. The inspection is not regular, timely. Therefore, the environmental protection activities of the community are formal, heavy on the movement.

- On the perception of the community

The awareness of many people about the environmental pollution is limited. According to the survey of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, 33.9% of respondents said that Vietnam's resources are endless; 27.55% said that only surface water was contaminated, while groundwater was not; 29.2% said that the environment in the city was polluted, while in rural areas it was not (Le Thi Thanh Huong, 2006). This misconception is one of the reasons why people have behavior that is not friendly to the environment, violate the law of environmental protection.

Understanding of many people about law and environmental protection policy is limited. According to a survey of the General Department of Environment (October 2010), over 90% of respondents said that they have too little information about the environment and that error belongs to the central state management agencies and localities. In fact, there are many regulations on environmental protection that people are not aware of, especially those living in remote areas who often have direct activities related to protection environment. For example, many people do not know which forests and what is prohibited. Many people are assigned to manage the forest but do not know what to protect and what to take advantage of from the forests they manage.

Many people are still indifferent to acts of violation of environmental protection law. According to a narrow survey in Hanoi about the attitude of people towards waste disposing not in accordance with the regulations of others, the result is that only 12.2% of people express reminder, up to 55.1% did not show any attitude and 11.25% did not pay attention to the violation (Le Thi Thanh Huong, 2006). They argue that this is the responsibility of state management agencies for environmental protection, not theirs. If they reminded, it was just as salt dropped, nothing, sometimes bring the body into the body, because the State has no mechanism to protect people who



are aware and act to protect the environment. Thus, in society there are many people who are indifferent to the environment.

The community has not been actively involved in environmental protection activities. At present, people have some knowledge about the status of natural resources, environment and environment in our country. However, there is a great distance between awareness and practical action to protect the environment, so the positive character of the people as a participant in environmental management and conservation Environmental protection has not been promoted well. In reality, people are still primarily acting as managers rather than proactive participants in environmental management and environmental protection. Moreover, many state management agencies in charge of environmental protection have not really boldly empowered the community. This type of management makes the participation of the community into environmental protection passive, the main involvement is only the force implementing top management decisions. So, as a manager, they easily have unfriendly behaviors. At the same time, this also leads to management decisions that are not close to the realities of life, and people become indifferent and irresponsible to monitor the enforcement of environmental protection laws.

4.3. Some solutions to promote the socialization of environmental protection in Vietnam.

In the face of the contradictions between the increasing demand for raising the sense of environmental protection for the people, the socialization of environmental protection, the current state and policies of the State in this area are now many restrictions. Requirements in the coming time to raise the sense of environmental protection for the people; At the same time, promoting the socialization, attracting more broad participation of non-state economic sectors in environmental protection, we need to deal well with the following issues:

4.3.1. The State should develop and promulgate preferential policies and support for environmental protection

The State should develop and promulgate more specific and detailed guidelines on land, capital, tax and credit policies for specific environmental protection activities. The extent to which the community benefits from environmental policies also greatly affects community participation. Therefore, in order to ensure that the regulations on state management of environmental protection are implemented, the regulations must be specific and close to the real life of the community. Residents of communities must know their responsibilities and interests when participating in environmental protection activities. Attention should be given to promoting the active and active role of social organizations such as the Women's Union, the Elderly Association, the Veterans Association, the Farmer's Union ... in the development and implementation of the regulations of the regulations on environmental protection of the state.

Diversify the types of activities to protect the environment; To adopt mechanisms to encourage enterprises of all economic sectors to carry out environmental protection services. To encourage the setting up of environmental protection assessment and consultancy organizations. To mobilize investment capital from organizations and individuals to build environmental protection works, hygienic waste treatment yards and standard water supply and drainage works. Continue to raise the awareness of environmental protection of the people. The essence of this work is to promote the active role of the people in protecting the environment. These are very basic measures that the State has implemented and need to continue to perform drastically in the coming time.

4.3.2. Educate the sense of environmental protection in society

Strengthening the education of environmental consciousness for the people. Lack of environmental awareness is one of the most important causes of environmental pollution and degradation. People who do not understand the environment, do not see the role, the importance of



environmental protection, have no incentive to protect the environment, do not know how to protect the environment, even discharge the waste. causing environmental pollution, do not know the consequences of it. Everyone must have the right perception to take the right action in protecting the environment. This is a solution built on the basic principle of Marxism-Leninism, both as the subject and the product of society and the conscious control of the relationship between man and environment.

Raising awareness about the environment and protecting the environment for the people. This is the foundation for creating new, environmentally friendly behaviors. It must provide specific knowledge about how to conduct environmentally friendly behavior for the people.

In addition, it is necessary to create conditions for the people, especially the poor in rural areas, to change their way of life, as well as the backward farming practices that are harmful to the environment. Environmental protection should be integrated with poverty alleviation, planned birth; The benefits of environmental protection are the benefits and daily subsistence of the people, especially the poor.

Raising awareness and responsibility for environmental protection in the leadership. Defining environmental protection is the responsibility of the whole society, but responsibility belongs first to the State. Therefore, education should be strengthened to raise awareness and action on environmental protection in the Party, the Government, Fatherland Front, unions and people of all strata. Particularly, it is necessary to focus on training and improving the knowledge on environmental protection such as organizing training courses on sustainable development, the relationship between people and the environment, the relationship between environment and the environment. for the leadership. Along with changing the mindset of the leaders on environmental protection, there should be provisions that clearly define the responsibility for environmental protection of the leadership. For example, it is necessary to have provincial and city leaders, ministry leaders to take responsibility for environmental pollution occurring in their localities without timely handling measures. It is necessary to bring the issue of directing and executing the enforcement of environmental protection law into one of the norms of emulation, commendation and promotion of leading officials.

Raising the sense of responsibility for environmental protection for enterprises. In order to change the perception, attitudes and behavior of many enterprises in environmental protection, they should: Organize training courses, raise awareness of environmental responsibility of enterprises according to each target group be suitable; To strongly develop a network of organizations and centers for fostering and consulting on clean technologies and cleaner production to support enterprises; Strengthen the organization of activities to raise awareness of enterprises about the economic benefits from the investment projects cleaner technology than the investment projects to control pollution in enterprises; Organizing propaganda, commendation and reward enterprises that well implement regulations on environmental protection; To label environmentally-friendly products for clean energy-using products, save energy sources and save natural resources; Organizing the publicity of information on pollution and the compliance with the environmental protection law by enterprises with related subjects such as people, social organizations, consumers and investors. pressure enterprises, forcing businesses to implement measures to protect the environment; Develop the monitoring mechanism of the people and the community towards enterprises in implementing environmental commitments and regularly maintaining measures to reduce environmental pollution; Set up communication channels between people and local authorities to promptly report cases of violation of environmental protection laws.



4.3.3. To associate environmental issues with hunger eradication and poverty alleviation, linking environmental protection interests with benefits and daily living of people, especially poor people.

It is impossible to isolate and separate environmental protection from business activities and hunger eradication and poverty reduction. It is important to note that financial instruments must be used in a flexible and reasonable manner in order to minimize their negative side, thus inhibiting economic development, increasing poverty or forcing people to violate them. the urge of the need to live. At the same time, their adverse impacts on environmental protection should be avoided. For example, if gas taxes are too high, poor consumers will have to switch to charcoal or deforest for firewood, thereby increasing environmental pollution.

Therefore, it is necessary to have a long-term plan to actively review, adjust, replace, upgrade, supplement and finalize legal regulations on environmental protection, concretize for each group of actors and behaviors. polluting the environment; for each type of pollution; For each specific object of execution in the course of carrying out activities of polluting and supervising and protecting the environment. Specifying both the norms, norms, norms, quantitative and qualitative norms for environmental protection violations and corresponding sanctioning levels. It is urgent to develop, complete and publicize the legal provisions for the participation of non-state economic sectors (cooperatives, private enterprises, including foreign companies) in the activities Activities, as well as other activities related to environmental protection.

4.3.4. To provide suitable remuneration to officials and employees engaged in environmental protection

In addition to strengthening the information - propaganda education widely in the people about environmental protection, attention should be paid to the team of workers directly involved in environmental protection. Clearly assign responsibilities, rights and treatment worth both material and spiritual for each person, each specific title. In the immediate future, priority should be given to those who are well-educated and have advanced degrees in the environment. To enhance international cooperation and exchanges among provinces and big cities in the country and in the world in order to study and improve their knowledge and experience in environmental management. To formulate the system of official standard titles and awards, the regime of reward and discipline on the environment for uniform application, effective and effective in the locality in order to bring into full play the strength of the commune Association for environmental management.

5. Conclusions

Vietnam is accelerating the pace of industrialization and modernization, starting the period of integration with the world, facing many serious challenges, including environmental problems. The development of industry and service business accelerated the process of urbanization, putting increasing pressure on natural resources and the environment. With the implementation of many national strategic objectives, state resources mainly focus on solving problems at the macro level, when deploying to the grassroots, many things are inadequate. It is therefore essential to involve community forces, collective economic actors and the private sector in environmental activities. A view has been affirmed by the world that without the participation of the community is not capable of carrying out the cause of environmental protection.



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