

HO CHI MINH CITY ABOUT SOCIAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE ETHNIC MINORITY AND MOUNTAINOUS AREAS

Le Thi Huyen

Vietnam Academy of Ethnic Minority

Email: huyenlt@hvd.edu.vn

Received: 29/7/2022; Reviewed: 11/8/2022; Revised: 29/8/2022; Accepted: 05/9/2022; Released: 30/9/2022

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.54163/0866-773X/722>

The Communist Party of Vietnam upholds Ho Chi Minh's thought as completely correct in socio-economic development in ethnic minority and mountainous areas. That is consistent with President Ho Chi Minh's great contributions and pure moral example. That work is also consistent with the development of Marxism - Leninism. Therefore, Ho Chi Minh's thought is not only the ideological foundation and guideline for the actions of our Party and the Vietnamese revolution, but also becoming a sustainable value that has been and will be spread more and more widely, deeply in the world.

Keywords: *Ho Chi Minh's thought; Socio-economic development; Ethnic minorities and mountainous areas.*

1. Introduction

Throughout his life, President Ho Chi Minh has always given deep affection and special attention to ethnic minorities. During the years as the highest leader of the Party and State, President Ho Chi Minh worked with the Central Committee of the Party and Government to develop and direct the implementation of many policies for socio-economic development in ethnic minorities and mountainous areas, aiming to improve the lives of ethnic minorities. Stemming from understanding, sympathy and love for his compatriots, He often took care of the economic development in ethnic minority areas, He pointed out: "All the things the Party has to take care of. The building of socialism and communism, and the struggle for national reunification, the Party must take care of. Even the ketchup, fish sauce and salt of the people, the Party has to take care of it". His love and respect for the people made him always think about the people's life, "wishing everyone to have food to eat, clothes to wear, everyone to study". Therefore, with that great heart, He often reminds all levels and branches to help people increase production so that everyone can be happy and the country is peaceful.

Stemming from the above reason, in many speeches and articles, President Ho Chi Minh mentioned the issue of economic development, improving the lives of ethnic minorities. His thought has been flexibly applied by the Party and State to make ethnic policies in ethnic minority areas with the highest results in recent years.

2. Research overview

Until now, the research of policies towards ethnic minorities in particular has attracted many scientists' attention, including a number of research works such as: The article "Ideology Ho Chi Minh on ethnic minorities in Vietnam" by author Vu Truong Giang, published in the Communist Journal, presented an approach to summarizing ethnic policies of the Party and the State, Ho Chi Minh emphasized: "The ethnic policy of our Party and Government towards the mountainous areas is very correct. In that policy, there are two most important things: National solidarity and improvement of the people's lives" the author put today, in the cause of industrialization and modernization of the country in general, ethnic minorities and mountainous areas in particular, Ho Chi Minh's thoughts on ethnic minorities are still unceasing to promote scientific and humane effects.

The article: "Ethnic policy in Ho Chi Minh's thought and the guideline of the Communist Party of Vietnam", author Pham Thi Kim Oanh of the Institute of Journalism and Propaganda commented that President Ho Chi Minh's views have become the ideological foundation for our Party's ethnic policy in the past as well as today. Thanks to that, the tradition of sustainable solidarity in the community of Vietnamese ethnic groups was built; thwart the enemy's plots and tricks. The manifestations of great nationalist ideology, narrow nationalism, extreme nationalism, low self-esteem and national guilt are only partial and unique in one place and another. Therefore, the implementation of ethnic policies must follow the motto "persistence, prudence and certainty", but it

is also necessary to be resolute, at the same time, to encourage and promote the role of typical and prestigious individuals in the community to build local community, ethnic community. Author Ta Thi My Linh in 2020 in the article, “Guidelines and policies of the Party and State of Vietnam through revolutionary periods”, ethnic policy in Vietnam is concretizing the views of the Communist Party of Vietnam on ethnic issues. In terms of the Party’s goals and policies on ethnic minorities, it aims to exploit all potentials of the country to serve the lives of the people, all ethnic groups, gradually overcome the gap and disparity, eliminate hunger and reduce poverty, realize “rich people, strong, democratic, fair and civilized country”. The ethnic policy of the Communist Party of Vietnam embodies basic principles: equality, solidarity, respect and mutual development. These contents have an organic relationship with each other, interact with each other and form a unified whole, which is both the goal and the driving force of development. With each historical period, the viewpoints and ethnic policies of the Party and State are supplemented and gradually improved.

The article: “Applying President Ho Chi Minh’s thought on ethnic issues to practice in mobilizing ethnic minorities” by author Hau A Lenh on the Vietnam Fatherland Front page in 2018, Applying President Ho Chi Minh’s thought on the ethnic issue to the implementation of ethnic policies for the people’s satisfaction in the current situation.

Policies that are pleasing to the people are those that do good things for the people, avoid doing harm to the people, must make information transparent and accountable, as well as make the public handling results to the people, thereby respecting the voice of the people. Policies that are pleasing to the people must come from people’s lives so that people can benefit, people evaluate and monitor them. The Resolution of the 2nd Party Congress clearly stated that all ethnic groups living in Vietnam are equal in rights and obligations, must unite and help each other to fight the war and build the country. Taking care of the legitimate interests of ethnic minorities, that is, paying attention to improving the people’s livelihood, raising the people’s knowledge, practicing democracy, guiding and creating conditions in all aspects for the people to boost production, economic, cultural and social development, aiming to improve and enhance living standards. Taking care of the material and spiritual life of ethnic minorities must go hand in hand with promoting the people’s sense of self-reliance, to propagate and explain to the people clearly that it is in their interests and their duties for the compatriots to voluntarily carry out.

In general, the above researchs all analyze

and evaluate in-depth and comprehensively the achievements, limitations and causes leading to the limitations of inadequate program policies, analyze the limitation causes of reduction poverty policies and ensure social life in localities in recent years. This is also an important basis for the author to inherit in his next research work.

3. Research method

In this article, the author uses a number of main methods such as primary and secondary data collection methods, with a fairly rich volume of documents, including previous research works, a system of policy documents and reports on economic growth in Report 732/BC-UBDT dated June 10th, 2021 of the Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs, Summary Report of the Ethnic Work Strategy to the year 2020, combined with the method of synthesis, evaluation and analysis of available documents to collect data on programs, schemes and policies in ethnic minority areas in the research work.

4. Research result

4.1. Economic development is a central, leading and extremely urgent task in ethnic minority and mountainous areas

Right from the early days of independence, while busy with work, President Ho Chi Minh paid special attention to the lives of ethnic minorities. During the resistance war against the French, the situation was sometimes very difficult, He always encouraged people in mountainous provinces to pay attention to increase production to improve their lives. After the Border campaign, He reminded the ethnic minorities in Lao Cai, Lai Chau and Hoa Binh provinces to emulate to increase production to keep everyone happy.

While building socialism in the North, despite his advanced age, He still took time to visit ethnic minorities, write letters, discuss and talk about ethnic affairs and economic development in the mountainous provinces. With the people of the Viet Bac Autonomous Region, He wrote: “Everybody tries their best to increase production, implement the State plan, make everyone have enough food, warm clothes and get an education, make the Viet Bac autonomous region must be rich”. To the Tuyen Quang ethnic group, he explained: “Socialism means that all people of all ethnic groups are more and more prosperous, our children and grandchildren are more and more happy. To do so, all people, girls as well as boys, all ethnic groups must understand that: in general, they are the collective masters of the country; in particular, workers are factory owners and cooperative members are owners of agricultural cooperatives.

Everyone is the master, everyone must strive to build socialism, that is, they must emulate to

increase production and practice thrift...”.

Concentrating production is the central and leading task of localities. Despite the difficult conditions, the people must also actively produce, cannot delay, there are production to have a prosperous life, the purpose of increasing production is not only to make the people have enough to eat, wear and make for the local people’s lives to become better and better both in material and spiritual terms, but to progress to wealth. In particular, He emphasized that emulation to increase production is an action that clearly shows the mastery of each compatriot, and is the most practical action to build socialism.

4.2. *Comprehensively develop economic sectors in ethnic minority and mountainous areas*

Ho Chi Minh stated: “Production must be comprehensive, planting food crops and industrial plants, developing livestock, developing forestry, focusing on promoting livestock, because mountainous areas have many breeding possibilities”.

It is necessary to increase production and practice thrift, only then can everyone’s life be secure. In order to increase production well, it is necessary to focus on developing agriculture, forestry, industry and handicraft industries. He advised the compatriots in great detail: to develop a comprehensive agriculture, growing both food crops and industrial crops, in which attention should be paid to the development of cash crops because “crop crops are a precious food for people and for livestock; if the crops are poor, it will have a negative impact on people’s lives. If industrial crops fail to meet the plan, industrial development will be affected”. In addition to farming, livestock must be focused on because “buffaloes and cows are close friends of farmers, both helping farmers to work and a good source of fertilizer”. In order to develop agriculture, it is necessary to focus on the basic issues: enough water, plenty of manure, thorough plowing, good seeding, proper planting thickness, control of pests, mice and wild animals, improvement of farming tools, care of field. While, He emphasized three things: to do irrigation, to have enough manure and to improve farming tools.

In forestry development, the people have to exploit forest products because it is a great source of profit for the people in mountainous areas, but He also warned: “At the same time, we must pay attention to protecting forests and planting trees to cause forests”.

He reminded ethnic people to pay attention to the development of industry, handicrafts and commerce “must be closely combined: local industry, handicraft and agriculture; production and processing, commerce and transport”. To develop comprehensively all economic sectors but must

be based on rational exploitation of potentials and strengths of each region.

4.3. *Moving from small production to large production step by step*

According to Ho Chi Minh, in order to develop agriculture, it is necessary to organize agricultural cooperatives: “The purpose of cooperatives is to increase the general income of the commune and the individual income of the cooperative members”. It is worth noting that in building cooperatives, it must be sequentially from low to high, not hasty, “must follow the principle of voluntary, not forced, gradually bring too small cooperatives into medium class cooperatives”, “The scale of the cooperative should not be too big, too big it will be difficult to manage. Also should not be too small, too small, the human strength is small, difficult to develop. So depending on the conditions of each locality, each cooperative, small about 20 to 30 households, large about 50 to 60 households. That’s okay”. The step-by-step transition from small, self-sufficient and self-sufficient production to large production is to increase income and improve people’s lives. Therefore, it must adhere to the principle of voluntariness, the scale should be just right to suit the conditions in mountainous areas.

4.4. *The majority people must unite closely, practical support and help for the ethnic minorities to develop their economy; The Party and State need to have the right policies, organizations, mass organizations, cadres at all levels in the localities must promote their roles and responsibilities well, be really exemplary in all aspects for the people to follow*

When receiving the delegation of ethnic minorities in Tuyen Quang province, He said: “Whenever the French can’t come back, the Kinh people will be free to help the Tho and Man people more. The government will also help the Tho and Man people as it will help other small ethnic groups to have enough fields to work, enough buffaloes and cows to plow... the Kinh people and the Government love the Man and Tho people as brothers and sisters. in one house”. At the Conference of Vietnam’s Ethnic Minorities (December 3rd, 1945), three months after independence, He pointed out: “Vietnam is becoming more and more independent, ethnic minorities are equal with the Vietnamese people, all are like brothers and sisters in the same family... The government will make every effort to help the ethnic minorities. numerically in all aspects: Economically, agriculture will be expanded for all ethnic groups to enjoy. About culture, the Government will pay attention to the education level for the nation”.

In a letter to the Southern Congress of Ethnic

Minorities in Pleiku not long after that, He again wrote: “The Kinh or Tho, the Muong or the Man, the Gia Rai or the Ede, the Xe Dang or the Ba Na and the other ethnic minorities are Vietnamese descendants, all are siblings. We live and die together, enjoy and suffer together, help each other with hunger and hunger”.

Therefore, it is necessary to properly distribute the labor in the locality and encourage the lowland people to go wild. He reminded: “The cooperatives in ruins, the State’s agricultural and forestry farms, need to unite and help the local people, it is necessary to follow the Party’s policy on ethnic issues”; At all levels, branches, party members must take care of helping people develop production to improve their lives “Cadres must be really close to helping the people, putting the interests of the people first”. “The task of cadres, party members and youth unions is to set an example in all work, to make the mountainous areas catch up with the lowlands, to implement the policy of great national unity and constantly improve the lives of the people in mountainous region”, the army must help the people increase production. It can be seen that Ho Chi Minh’s thought on mountainous economic development plays a very important role.

4.5. The application of our Party and State in the current period

Immersed in Ho Chi Minh’s thought on socio-economic development in ethnic minority and mountainous areas, in recent years, our Party and State have made many policies and guidelines on economic development in ethnic minority and mountainous areas in order to “Ensure all ethnic groups are equal, unite, respect and help each other develop”. Thoroughly grasping the Party’s policy, the Government has issued many National Target Programs to develop the economy in ethnic minority and mountainous areas such as the National Target Program for Sustainable Development, the New Rural Program, recently the socio-economic development program in ethnic minority and mountainous areas for the period of 2021-2030 according to Resolution No.88/2019/QH14 dated November 18th, 2019 of the National Assembly.

Thanks to the good implementation of the Party and State’s policies and guidelines in recent years, the economy in ethnic minority and mountainous areas has achieved remarkable economic growth, some mountainous provinces in the North of Vietnam is considered as the bright spot of ethnic minorities and mountainous areas, typically the work of hunger eradication and poverty reduction and construction of new rural areas in ethnic minority and mountainous areas in recent years has achieved remarkable results. Particularly in the

period of 2015-2019, 08/64 poor districts under Resolution No.30a got rid of difficult situation; 124/2,139 communes, 1,322/20,176 villages with special difficulties are out of the investment area of Program 135; there are 1,052/5,266 communes (accounting for 22.29% of communes in the region) meeting the new rural standards. There are 61 district-level units in 31 provinces and cities directly under the Central Government receiving standards for completing the task of building new rural areas.

4.6. Some limitation

The rate of poor households is still high according to Decision No. 353/QĐ-CP dated March 15th, 2015 of the Prime Minister, approved nationwide, there are still many poor districts. Accordingly, the rate of poverty in ethnic minority and mountainous areas is still high, increasing from 61 poor districts to 74 districts, of which some poor households are still high in provinces, such as Cao Bang, Bac Kan and Lai Chau, especially Thanh Hoa, there are 06 poor districts, accounting for a very high rate compared to the whole country.

The new rural construction program’s targets are still difficult to achieve, the infrastructure problem has no roads from the village to the commune, there is no asphalt or concrete road. Regarding economic development, despite the growth rate, it is still not sustainable in some programs with many shortcomings, overlapping and lack of synchronization.

- *Objective reasons*: The ethnic minority and mountainous areas is wide, the terrain is divided and dangerous, transportation is difficult, the climate is complicated, natural disasters (floods, flash floods, landslides...) often occur with great consequences. Socio-economic field of ethnic minorities and mountainous areas have a low starting point, inadequate infrastructure, a high proportion of poor and near-poor households, educational attainment and quality of human resources to be short.

- *Subjective causes*: The cadre is limited, inadequate and weak, the good economic cadres are both lacking and weak, the investment resources are not adequate, the Party committee’s awareness is also limited in economic management should have the following solutions.

In order to promote the achieved results and limit the weaknesses in the coming period, it is necessary to have synchronous solutions such as:

Firstly, continue to implement the State’s policies that are still in effect, especially the National Target Programs such as the New Rural Development Program; National Target Program on Sustainable Poverty Reduction; National target program for socio-economic development in ethnic

minority and mountainous areas for the period of 2021 - 2030. Triving for an average income of ethnic minorities to increase more than 2 times compared to 2020; The rate of poor households among ethnic minorities decreases by over 3% each year.

Target orientation to 2030:

The average income of ethnic minorities is half of the national average; Reducing poor households to less than 10%. There are basically no more communes and villages with special difficulties; 70% of communes in ethnic minority and mountainous areas meet new rural standards.

Secondly, promote the decentralization of powers for localities in the process of implementing policies, especially program 135 under the national target program for sustainable poverty reduction. The localities promote the implementation of decentralization of investment works items for the grassroots. Accordingly, in the period of 2016-2020, the assignment of investors to the facility has brought into play its effectiveness, contributing to improving project management capacity for local authorities.

Thirdly, focus on solving pressing problems about the lives of ethnic minorities, such as the lack of residential land, production land, daily-life water; implement solutions to support production development and creating livelihoods.

Fourthly, promote propaganda, raise awareness and responsibility of cadres, party members, leaders at all levels, branches and ethnic minority and mountainous people about socio-economic development policies for ethnic minorities and mountainous areas. Disseminate guidelines and policies of the Party and State on ethnic issues and ethnic affairs, especially Resolution No. 24-NQ/TW, dated March 12th, 2003, of the 7th Plenum of the IX Central Committee about "Ethnic affairs"; Conclusion No. 65-KL/TW, dated October 30th, 2019, of the Politburo, on "Continuing to implement Resolution No. 24-NQ/TW of the IX Central Committee of the Party on ethnic affairs in new situation" and Decree No. 05/2011/ND-CP, dated January 14th, 2011, of the Government, on "ethnic affairs". Fostering and raising awareness for ethnic minorities to actively implement the guidelines and policies of the Party and State on ethnic issues and ethnic affairs.

5. Discussion

From the idea of great national unity. For Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam is the common homeland of all ethnic groups, Vietnam is the family of all ethnic groups. This is very clearly shown in the letter that He sent to the Central mountain Teaching School: "You are from many ethnic groups and in many localities. But all of them are children of a common

family: being a Vietnamese family, they all have a common homeland: the Vietnamese homeland"; 54 ethnic groups living together in Vietnam, He always believes that all ethnic groups are "all descendants of Vietnam, are all brothers and sisters, we live and die together, we are happy and miserable together, full and hungry help each other". Therefore, He is constantly interested in the lives of all people, especially ethnic minorities.

Stemming from the requirement to preserve political security and protect the national border. Geographically, areas where many ethnic minorities live to be often key areas with strategic positions for security and defense (such as the Northwest, Southwest and Central Highlands...). However, these areas have not yet developed economies and people's lives are still difficult; therefore, this is a favorable condition for hostile forces to take advantage of infiltration and manipulation, causing political insecurity, social order and safety...

From the above problems, the requirements of economic development in general and agricultural economic development in particular, ethnic minorities live in a large area with diverse terrain. It is an area with great potential for economic development in agriculture, forestry and industry, Ho Chi Minh wrote: "In terms of number of people, mountainous people account for one-fifth of the total population of our country, and mountainous people two-thirds of total area of our country and more than 3000km of border. There is a proverb that we have a saying "Golden forest, silver sea", that sentence is very true, mountainous areas have very rich resources with many possibilities to expand agriculture and industry. Therefore, focusing on economic development in this region not only directly contributes to improving the lives of ethnic minorities here, but also promoting economic development in general and development of agriculture and forestry in particular.

Thus, over the years, imbued with Ho Chi Minh's thought, our Party has thoroughly grasped and implemented Ho Chi Minh's views on economic development in mountainous areas, ethnic minority areas, our Party and State have implemented a series of socio-economic development programs.

In which, it is necessary to mention the effectiveness of economic development policies and improve infrastructure to help develop the economy of ethnic minority areas step by step to comprehensively transform the lives of ethnic minorities. Infrastructure has received attention, investment and development, with the biggest achievements being the national target programs, including Program 135, which is a typical example of infrastructure development in ethnic minority and mountainous areas.

Implement Resolution No. 88/2019/QH14 of the National Assembly on approving the master Plan for socio-economic development in ethnic minority and mountainous areas for the period of 2021-2030 with the objectives and strategies of political Policies on socio-economic development, defense and security in ethnic minority and mountainous areas must be comprehensive, aiming at the goal of sustainable development and promoting the advantages and potentials of the region and the spirit of self-reliance power of ethnic minorities. To step up propaganda work in ethnic minority and mountainous areas; strengthen social consensus; promote internal resources, overcome difficulties and challenges, integrate and develop together with the country; consolidate the great national unity bloc and the people's confidence in the Party and State.

Resolution No. 88/2019/QH14 of the National Assembly focusing on socio-economic development investment in ethnic minority and mountainous areas is an investment for sustainable development of the country, improving material life and the spirit of the people; gradually narrow the gap in living standards and income of ethnic minorities compared to the national average.

- Socio-economic development in ethnic minority and mountainous areas in association with building a strong political system at the grassroots; strengthening national defense and security potentials, firmly protecting national border sovereignty, building a border line of peace, friendship, cooperation and development.

The strength of economic development projects is the integration of synchronous and unified policies, the reduction of management focal points and clear assignment of tasks; bringing into play the roles and functions of ethnic minority affairs agencies; ensuring and improving the efficiency of investment resources; prioritizing investment with focus, focusing on areas with special difficulties, ethnic groups with specific difficulties of ethnic minorities and mountainous areas.

It must be said that the National Target Programs implemented in the provinces have brought great results. The investment capital from the programs contributes to making the socio-economic appearance of remote and remote communes for increasing positively change, people's life is improved in all aspects.

According to the assessment of the National Target Program Steering Committee, the implementation of the National Target Programs has made positive changes, making important contributions to socio-economic development, hunger eradication and poverty reduction, reducing poverty of people, promoting economic

development in rural areas in the province. The National Target Programs actively contribute to job creation, improving the quality of human resources, increasing the percentage of trained workers,... At the same time, creating a positive change in the construction of the environment of rich and healthy culture, improving the cultural life of all people classes, preserving and promoting the value of cultural heritages.

Most of the roads from the commune center in the ethnic minority and mountainous areas to the district center have been hardened with the percentage of kilometers hardened (paved or concrete) reaching 95.2% and no traffic disparities between regions and socio-economic regions. Nearly 90% of villages in ethnic minority and mountainous areas have hardened roads to the commune center, nearly 17 percentage points higher than in 2015. This rate is lower in border areas than in other areas (75.2% vs. 89.9%), in urban areas higher than in rural areas (98.6% vs. 86.2%). However, at present, ethnic minority and mountainous areas still face many difficulties, some localities, the poverty rate is still high and people's lives are still difficult, especially those living in special difficult, remote areas of the country, still 35.5% of ethnic minority households are poor. That requires greater efforts of all levels and branches, first of all, of each ethnic minority in focusing on economic development and improving living standards in all aspects. In particular, it is necessary to continue to creatively apply Ho Chi Minh's thought, suitable to the practical conditions of each locality in the new situation, in which some basic issues should be paid attention to:

- All levels and branches must always pay attention to the economic development of mountainous areas, to the lives of ethnic minorities. It is necessary to guide ethnic minorities in detail, how to do the economy, in the stages of cultivation and animal husbandry,... to gradually develop the economy, to shift to small, fragmented and inefficient production, closed into a commodity production on a larger scale with higher economic efficiency. The authorities and the agricultural sector need to focus on devoting more resources to agricultural and forestry extension work, transferring science and technology and providing specific instructions to the people after clearly defining the production plan for each region.

- Having specific policies such as preferential and rotation policies for cadres working in mountainous areas. Special attention is paid to improving the quality of human resources, training cadres on the spot, having specific policies to keep these cadres in the locality to work. Avoiding the situation that a large number of students who are selected for recruitment of ethnic minorities, after

finishing their studies, they did not return to their homeland to work but stayed in urban areas.

- Consolidating the political system at the grassroots levels, so that the member organizations can well implement the ethnic policy and develop the mountainous economy, truly uniting closely, wholeheartedly serving the people, putting the interests of the people above all, exemplary in learning, productive labor, anti-bureaucracy, bossy, authoritarianism, wastefulness and embezzlement.

6. Conclusion

Ho Chi Minh's thought on socio-economic development in ethnic minority areas in Vietnam covers the core and most basic issues, on the basis of creative application and development of Marxist-Leninist theory. These are the arguments about the nature, goals and dynamics of socialism; on the objective necessity of the transition period; on the characteristics, historical tasks, contents, forms,

steps and measures to carry out the construction of socialism in our country. That thought becomes an invaluable asset, the theoretical basis and guideline for the persistence and maintenance of the socialist orientation of our Party and at the same time, it suggests many problems in determining the form, measures and steps to socialism in accordance with the characteristics of the ethnicity and movement trends of the present time.

Accelerating economic development and improving the lives of ethnic minorities is the fundamental and most important solution to building a position of people's hearts, strengthening the great unity bloc of the whole nation and consolidating security, national defense, creating a foundation for stability, innovation and development, bringing mountainous areas to catch up with lowlands, ethnic minorities closer to the majority, realizing the goal of a rich people and a strong country, democratic and civilized society.

References

Communist Party of Vietnam. (2021). *Document of the 13th National Congress of Deputies*. Hanoi: Publishing House of National Politics, volume 1, p.50,170-171,272.

General Statistics Office. (2020). *Survey results collect socio-economic survey information of 53 ethnic minorities in 2019*.

Publishing House of National Politics - Truth. (2011). *Ho Chi Minh: Completed volume*. Hanoi.

The Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs. (2021). *Final Report on ethnic minority work Strategy to 2020*. Report No.732/BC-UBDT dated June 10th, 2021.

The National Assembly. (2019). *Approving the master plan for socio-economic development in ethnic minority and mountainous areas for the period of 2021-2030*. Resolution No.88/2019/QH14 dated November 18th, 2019.

TƯ TƯỞNG HỒ CHÍ MINH VỀ PHÁT TRIỂN KINH TẾ - XÃ HỘI VÙNG ĐỒNG BÀO DÂN TỘC THIỂU SỐ VÀ MIỀN NÚI

Lê Thị Huyền

Học viện Dân tộc

Email: huyenlt@hvdt.edu.vn

Nhận bài: 29/7/2022; Phản biện: 11/8/2022; Tác giả sửa: 29/8/2022; Duyệt đăng: 05/9/2022; Phát hành: 30/9/2022

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.54163/0866-773X/722>

Đảng Cộng sản Việt Nam nêu cao tư tưởng Hồ Chí Minh là hoàn toàn đúng đắn trong phát triển kinh tế - xã hội vùng đồng bào dân tộc thiểu số và miền núi. Điều đó phù hợp với những đóng góp vĩ đại và tấm gương đạo đức trong sáng tuyệt vời của Chủ tịch Hồ Chí Minh. Việc làm đó cũng phù hợp với sự phát triển của chủ nghĩa Mác - Lênin. Vì vậy, tư tưởng Hồ Chí Minh không chỉ là nền tảng tư tưởng, kim chỉ nam cho hành động của Đảng ta và cách mạng Việt Nam mà còn trở thành giá trị bền vững, đã, đang và sẽ lan toả ngày càng rộng rãi, sâu sắc trên thế giới.

Từ khóa: Tư tưởng Hồ Chí Minh; Phát triển kinh tế - xã hội; Vùng đồng bào dân tộc thiểu số và miền núi.