

ASSESSMENT OF EFFICIENCY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT POLICIES IN ETHNIC MINORITY AREAS

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From the survey results to collect information on the socio-economic status of 53 ethnic minorities in 2019, this article focuses on analyzing and evaluating the effectiveness of economic development policies in ethnic minority areas (Vietnam). However, when it comes to the effectiveness of economic development policy, we never see that it is merely economic, it is always associated with social factors, meeting the social needs of the people. Therefore, this article mainly focuses on analyzing and evaluating the effectiveness of economic development policies in ethnic minority areas, but there are parts of data and evaluation that cannot be separated from social factors.

Keywords: *Ethnic minorities; Economic development policy; Ethnic minority area; Vietnam.*

1. Introduction

Implementation of Decision No. 02/QĐ-TTg dated January 5th, 2015 of the Prime Minister approving the Project on Investigation and Collection of Information on the Socio-economic Status of 53 Ethnic Minorities, The General Department of Statistics has coordinated with the Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs to organize a survey to collect information on the socio-economic status of 53 ethnic minorities in 2019. On July 30th, 2018, the Director General of the General Department of Statistics signed Decision No. 593/QĐ-TCTK on promulgating the Survey Plan for 53 ethnic minorities in 2019 on October 1st, 2019. The 2019 Survey on 53 Ethnic Minorities collected information on population, housing conditions and socio-economic conditions of ethnic minority households in order to reflect the socio-economic status of the 53 ethnic minorities; serving the compilation of statistical indicators under the National Statistical Indicator System and the Statistical Indicator System on ethnic affairs serving the formulation and policy-making of socio-economic development for the ethnic minority areas in the period of 2021-2025; serving as a basis for updating the information and statistical data system on ethnic minorities in Vietnam. However, in the implementation task of this article, we only focus on analyzing and evaluating the effectiveness of economic development policies in ethnic minority areas (Vietnam) - through the above statistics.

2. Research overview

It can be said that, so far, there has not been a

thesis or dissertation that has researched or written on a topic with the name “Analysis of national data to assess the effectiveness of economic development policies in ethnic minority areas” or “Evaluating the effectiveness of economic development policies in ethnic minority areas”. Perhaps because this is a wide, large, intertwined and complex field, many actors (Ministries, branches, central and local governments) managing and participating, which is difficult to synthesize and accurately evaluate. However, there have been a number of authors and research papers close to the above content.

- Directly research a number of economic development models, socio-economic policies in general and in ethnic minority areas in Vietnam, with authors and research works such as: Nguyen Cuc (Chairman, 2008), “Renovation of socio-economic mechanisms and policies in the provinces of the Northwest region of our country”, Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics, Hanoi; Nguyen Van Nam (Chairman, 2009), “Mechanisms and policies for sustainable development of key economic regions until 2015”, national science and technology topic, Hanoi; Cao Ngoc Lan (2019), Chairman of the topic “Regional economic development policy in Vietnam in the period of 2021-2030”, Institute of Development Strategy, Ministry of Planning and Investment, HNI 003/2019. Research topics on a number of theoretical and practical issues on regional economic development policies; the natural, socio-economic characteristics that create the premise for regional economic development policies in Vietnam; Practical experience on regional economic development policies; Assessment of the

impact of regional economic development policies and proposing policies for regional economic development in Vietnam in the period of 2021-2030.

- Researching scientific arguments related to economic development policy in general and economic development in ethnic minority areas with authors and research works such as: Phan Van Cuong (Chairman, 2018), “Researching scientific arguments to serve the functions and tasks of the Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs in appraising programs, plans, projects and policies on economic development - Ethnic minority area society”, Institute of Strategy and Policy for Ethnic Minorities, Hanoi; Tran Van Phong (2014), Chairman of the topic “Researching, summarizing and clarifying some theoretical issues about the relationship between the development of productive forces and the construction, improvement of socialist production relations step by step, Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics, Hanoi;... The topics clarify the relationship between the development of modern productive forces and gradually build socialist production relations, clarifying the connotation of socialist production relations in the socialist-oriented market economy and international integration. On that basis, providing scientific arguments to contribute to the formulation and policy-making of socio-economic development in the process of socialist renovation in Vietnam today; contributing ideas to the document of the 12th Party Congress and serving the training and retraining of leaders and managers at the Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics.

- Practical research from which to have a basis to propose mechanisms and policies for economic development in general and economic development in ethnic minority areas with authors and research works such as: Vo Cong Nguyen (2011), Chairman of the topic “Socio-economic development in the Khmer and Cham ethnic minority areas in An Giang province in the period of 2011-2015 and up to 2020”, People’s Committee of An Giang province. The topic focuses on researching, analyzing and evaluating the current situation of socio-economic development in the Khmer and Cham ethnic minority areas in An Giang province, serving as a scientific basis for the development of views and solutions of socio-economic development; selecting projects to prioritize socio-economic development in the Khmer and Cham ethnic minority areas in the period of 2011-2015 and up to 2020; Trinh Quang Canh (Chairman, 2012), “Assessment of the impact of a number of socio-economic development policies on the environment in ethnic minority and mountainous areas over the past time, proposing solutions to help improve environmental sanitation in ethnic minority and mountainous areas”, Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs, Hanoi.

The topic outlines the implementation of socio-economic development policies in ethnic minority and mountainous areas, assessing the impact status and proposing some solutions to protect, support and improve environmental sanitation and sustainable development of ethnic minority and mountainous areas; Phung Thi Viet Ha (2019), Chairman of the topic “The role of scientific information in the planning of guidelines and policies for local socio-economic development of leaders and managers at all provincial level”, Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics, Hanoi. The topic has systematized and clarified some basic theoretical issues about the role of scientific information in making leadership and management decisions; analyzing and evaluating the characteristics, roles and information requirements of the team of leaders and managers at the provincial level, at the same time, analyzing the impact of scientific information on the formulation of guidelines and policies of local socio-economic development and its impact on the development of scientific information, proposing directions and solutions to improve the quality of scientific information.

- Investigating, surveying and synthesizing related to economic and socio-economic policies in general and in ethnic minority areas in Vietnam with topics such as: In 2019, the Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs - General Department of Statistics published the book “53 Ethnic Minorities in 2019”, Statistical Publishing House, Hanoi. This can be said to be the most complete book to announce the results of the 53 Ethnic Minority Survey, the most complete data collection ever, including data on: socio-economic characteristics of ethnic minority area; population and demographic characteristics; housing conditions, activities and cultural and spiritual life of ethnic minority households; Author Nguyen Thi Thu Thanh (2021) has the topic “Vietnam’s ethnic policy through 35 years of renovation”, <https://tuyengiao.vn/>. This topic summarizes and summarizes the basic ethnic policies of Vietnam over the past 35 years.

3. Research method

The article uses some basic methods such as: inheritance and analysis of secondary documents, at the same time using methods of synthesis, evaluation and analysis of available documents to collect from data and documents, programs, projects and topics from which to analyze and evaluate the effectiveness of economic development policies in ethnic minority areas (Vietnam).

4. Research result

4.1. General information on ethnic minority areas and economic development in ethnic minority areas

On a national scale, there are 5,468 communes in

ethnic minority and mountainous areas, accounting for 49.0% of the total number of communes in the country. The communes in ethnic minority and mountainous areas are distributed mainly in rural areas (87.3%), under the management scope of 503/713 districts, towns and cities directly under the province, 54/63 provinces and cities directly under the Central Government, urban areas account for 12.7%; border areas account for 7.8%. These communes are under the management of 503/713 districts, towns and cities directly under the province (accounting for 70.5%), 54/63 provinces and cities directly under the Central Government (accounting for 85.7%); of regions as: Northern Midlands and Mountains, Red River Delta, Central North and Central Coast, Central Highlands, Southeast and Mekong River Delta.

Table 1. Number of communes in ethnic minority and mountainous areas for which information was collected ¹

Unit: Commune

	General	Urban, rural		Region	
		Urban	Rural	Border	Other
WHOLE COUNTRY	5468	696	4772	424	5004
Northern Midlands and Mountains	2422	228	2194	212	2210
Red River Delta	283	47	236	17	266
Central North and Central Coast	1213	70	1143	110	1103
Central Highlands	726	127	599	36	690
Southeast	361	115	246	32	329
Mekong River Delta	463	109	354	17	446

Of the 53 ethnic minorities, there are a total of 14,19,256 people (Male 7,073,907; Female 7,045,349). The number of ethnic minorities in urban areas accounted for 13.8%, in rural areas accounted for 86.2% (this figure is 34.4% and 65.6% for the whole country).

Number of ethnic minorities living in economic regions, specifically as follows: Northern Midlands and Mountains: 7,037,246 people; Red River Delta: 468,313 people; Central North and Central Coast: 2,075,922 people; Central Highlands: 2,199,784 people; Southeast: 1,027,984 people; Mekong River Delta: 1,310,007 people.

¹. Results of the survey to collect information on the socio-economic status of 53 ethnic minorities in 2019

Structure of ethnic minority labor force: In urban areas: Male 53.2%, Female 46.8%; In rural areas: Male 51.9%, Female 48.1%.

Proportion of trained workers with degrees and certificates: Male 11.7%, Female 8.9%; In urban areas: 23.2%; In rural areas: 8.8%.

Proportion of laborers with simple jobs: 53 ethnic minorities: 68.6%; Nationwide 33.2%.

Employment position: Owner: 0.5%; Self-made: 36.1%; Family labor: 38.8%; salaried employment: 24.6%.

Housing and living conditions of ethnic minority households: 99.8% of households have houses; in which: Permanent or semi-permanent house: 79.2%; Unstable or simple houses: 20.8%; Household living in traditional house: 26.2%.

Households keeping livestock and poultry under or next to the house: 24.4%.

Households with preferential loans from the Bank for Social Policies: 19.7%.

The number of enterprises, cooperatives, agricultural, forestry and fishery processing establishments with headquarters and branches located in ethnic minority and mountainous communes is still quite modest with 44,439 units, equivalent to 0.8% of the total number of enterprises, cooperatives, processing establishments operating nationwide.

As of October 1st, 2019, there are 44,439 enterprises, cooperatives, agricultural, forestry and fishery processing establishments with headquarters, branches or production facilities that are operating and located in communes in ethnic minority and mountainous areas (abbreviated as commune in the ethnic minority area).

About 64.5% of these enterprises and establishments are agricultural product processing establishments. Compared with other regions, the Northern Midlands and Mountainous Areas have advantages in forestry products with 55.5% of forest product processing establishments concentrated in this region. Meanwhile, the Mekong River Delta is an advantaged area in terms of seafood products with nearly 60% of seafood processing establishments concentrated in communes in this region.

The average density of operating enterprises per 1000 people (in 2019), on average, there are 7.9 enterprises operating per 1000 people nationwide; in which 5 localities have the density of active enterprises per 1000 people lower than 2 enterprises: Ha Giang and Son La both have 1.4 enterprises; Tuyen Quang and Dien Bien together have 1.7 enterprises; Bac Kan has 1.9 enterprises.

The average density of operating enterprises per 1000 people of working age, on average there are 15.4 operating enterprises per 1000 people of

working age in the whole country; in which 11 localities have the lowest density of enterprises operating per 1000 people of working age in the country, mainly concentrated in ethnic minority areas such as: Ha Giang has 2.2 enterprises; Son La has 2.6 enterprises; Tuyen Quang has 2.9 enterprises; Bac Kan has 3.1 enterprises; Dien Bien has 3.2 enterprises; Cao Bang has 3.6 enterprises; Yen Bai and Tra Vinh together have 3.7 enterprises; Soc Trang has 3.8 enterprises; Lai Chau and Dong Thap together have 3.9 enterprises.

Table 2. Number of enterprises, cooperatives, agricultural, forestry and seafood processing establishments in the area of ethnic minority communes by region, urban, rural and socio-economic regions Unit: DN/Cooperative/CSCB

Unit: DN/HTX/CSCB

General	Number of enterprises, cooperatives, and agricultural processing establishment	Number of enterprises, cooperatives, and forestry processing establishment	Number of enterprises, cooperatives, and seafood processing establishment
TOTAL	44439	28706	14339
Region			
Border	1510	991	416
Other	42929	27715	13923
Urban, rural			
Urban	7563	4715	2398
Rural	36876	23991	11941
Socio-economic region			
Northern Midlands and Mountains	19170	10966	7963
Red River Delta	2564	1610	783
Central North and Central Coast	11728	8260	3385
Central Highlands	4856	3886	923
Southeast	3204	2422	729
Mekong River Delta	2917	1562	556

4.2. Economic development policies in ethnic minority areas

Summarizing the guiding views of the Party through the congresses on economic development

in ethnic minority areas, we find the following:

At the 6th National Congress, the Party’s Resolution affirmed: “In the socio-economic development of areas with a large number of ethnic minorities, it is necessary to fully demonstrate the ethnic policy, developing good relations associated with ethnic minorities in the spirit of solidarity, equality, mutual help and collective mastery”.

At the 7th National Congress, the Party paid more specific attention to ethnic issues, emphasizing that the socio-economic development of ethnic minority areas must be associated with the specific characteristics of each ethnic group and the conditions, characteristics of each region: “Having a policy to develop commodity economy in ethnic minority areas suitable to the conditions and characteristics of each region, each ethnic group, ensuring that ethnic minorities can exploit local strengths to get rich themselves and contribute to the cause of national construction and defense.”

At the 9th National Congress, our Party continued to affirm the policy of ethnic minorities, and at the same time pointed out the direction, goals and driving force of socio-economic development in ethnic minority areas.

At the 13th National Congress, on the basis of assessing the achieved results, as well as limitations in the implementation of ethnic policies, the Party proposed the undertakings: “Mobilizing, allocating, using and managing effectively efficiency of resources for development investment, creating fundamental changes in economy, culture and society in ethnic minority areas. Paying attention to the specificity of each ethnic minority region in planning and organizing the implementation of ethnic policies. There is a mechanism to promote the positivity, self-reliance of ethnic minorities for socio-economic development, multi-dimensional and sustainable poverty reduction”.

From the above viewpoints and guidelines of the Party, the Government has issued many target programs, schemes and projects for economic development in ethnic minority areas, most of which focus on supporting livelihoods and creating opportunities of hunger eradication and poverty reduction, such as: Program 143 (Program on hunger eradication, poverty reduction and job creation for the period of 2001-2005, approved under Decision No.143/2001/QĐ-TTg, dated September 27th, 2001, of the Prime Minister); Program 135 (Socio-economic

development program in extremely difficult communes in mountainous and remote areas, approved by Decision No.135/1998/QĐ-TTg, dated July 31st 1998, of the Prime Minister); Program 134 (several policies to support production land, residential land, housing and daily-life water for poor ethnic minority households with difficult lives, according to Decision No.134/2004/QĐ-TTg, dated July 20th 2004, of the Prime Minister); The National Target Program on Sustainable Poverty Reduction for the period of 2016-2020, according to the Prime Minister's Decision No.1722/QĐ-TTg, dated February 2nd 2016; The national target program on building new rural areas for the period of 2016-2020, according to the Prime Minister's Decision No.1600/QĐ-TTg dated August 16th 2016; Program on forest land allocation and afforestation; policies on education, health,...

During the period of 2011-2018, there were 205 policies to support socio-economic development in ethnic minority and mountainous areas. For the period of 2016-2018 alone, according to Report No.426/BC-CP, dated October 4th, 2018, of the Government, "Evaluating 3 years of implementing policies to support socio-economic development in ethnic minority and mountainous areas", the Government and the Prime Minister issued 41 programs and policies, including 15 direct policies for ethnic minorities and ethnic minorities and 36 general policies with priority for ethnic minorities. The content of policies for the period of 2016-2018 focuses mainly on poverty reduction; developing production in agriculture, forestry and fishery; development of education - training, culture, such as: Policies to support residential land, production land, daily-life water, production development and life stabilization for poor ethnic minorities and poor households in extremely difficult areas; stabilizing life for spontaneous migrants; socio-economic development for very few ethnic minorities; developing human resources of ethnic minorities, reputable people among ethnic minorities; propagating, disseminating and educating the law in ethnic minority areas...

As of October 2020, there are 118 policies in effect for implementation in ethnic minority and mountainous areas, of which 54 are direct policies for ethnic minorities, ethnic minorities and mountainous areas, 64 are general policies have priority for ethnic minorities. In addition to policies that directly affect ethnic minorities and mountainous areas, there are currently 21 target programs with indirect content affecting this region.

It can be said that, so far, the ethnic minority policy system has been promulgated quite fully, covering all fields, in order to support ethnic minorities in economic development and sustainable poverty reduction; development of education-training,

health, culture; developing human resources and building a political system at a strong base. The programs have brought about positive effects on the material and spiritual life of the ethnic minorities in our country. From 2003 to 2020, the State has focused on allocating investment and financial support for socio-economic development in ethnic minority and mountainous areas, with a total budget of about 250,000 billion VND for the period of 2003-2008, the period of 2011-2015 is 690,000 billion VND, the period of 2016-2020 is 998,000 billion VND.

Especially now, the National Target Program for Socio-Economic Development of the Ethnic Minority and Ethnic Minorities Region in the period of 2021-2030, with the capital allocated for the period of 2021-2025 is more than 134 trillion VND and 41 programs and policies bringing strategic, important significance, affecting all fields of socio-economic, defense and security in ethnic minority and mountainous areas. To implement this Program, the Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs has proposed criteria and norms for allocation of central budget capital and the proportion of reciprocal capital of local budgets to implement 10 projects and sub-projects under the National Target Program for socio-economic development in ethnic minority and mountainous areas for the period of 2021-2030, specifically as follows:

Project 1: solving the shortage of residential land, houses, production land, and daily-life water.

Project 2: planning, arranging and stabilizing population in necessary places.

Project 3: developing agricultural and forestry production, bringing into play the potentials and strengths of regions to produce goods along the value chain.

Project 4: investing in essential infrastructure, serving production and life in ethnic minority and mountainous areas and public non-business units of the ethnic sector.

Project 5: developing education and training to improve the quality of human resources.

Project 6: preserving and promoting the fine traditional cultural values of ethnic minorities associated with tourism development.

Project 7: taking care of people's health, improving the physical condition and stature of ethnic minorities; child malnutrition prevention.

Project 8: implementing gender equality and addressing urgent issues for women and children.

Project 9: investing in creating livelihoods and economic development for few ethnic group, ethnic groups still facing many difficulties.

Project 10: communication, propaganda and advocacy in ethnic minority and mountainous areas.

5. Discussion

Assessing the effectiveness of economic development policies in ethnic minority areas, in the last update on April 7th, 2021, the World Bank has fairly objective assessments of Vietnam. From 2002 to 2018, Vietnam's GDP per capita increased 2.7 times, reaching over 2,700 USD in 2019. The poverty rate dropped sharply from more than 70% to less than 6% (3.2 USD/day at purchasing power parity). However, the majority of the remaining poor in Vietnam are ethnic minorities, accounting for 86%. Vietnam's population (from about 60 million in 1986) has grown to 96.5 million in 2019 and is expected to grow to 120 million by 2050; 55.5% of the population is under the age of 35, with an average life expectancy of nearly 76 years, higher than other countries with similar incomes in the region. People have access to and use electricity (from 14% in 1993) increasing to 99% in 2016. Access to clean water in rural areas (from 17% in 1993) increasing to 70% in 2016, this rate in city is above 95%. (Vietnam ranks 89th out of 137 countries in terms of infrastructure quality). Total electricity consumption has tripled in the past ten years, faster than electricity production. There is an urgent need to accelerate the clean energy transition. Unsustainable exploitation of natural resources such as sand, fisheries and timber can negatively affect long-term growth prospects. In addition, the vast majority of people and the Vietnamese economy are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Vietnam's waste volume is expected to double in less than 15 coming years. In addition, there is the problem of ocean plastic waste. It is estimated that 90% of global ocean plastic waste is discharged from 10 rivers, including the Mekong River. Vietnam is also one of the ten countries in the world most affected by air pollution. Water pollution is having serious consequences for the productivity of important industries and for people's health. The government is working to reduce the impact of growth on the environment and effectively adapt to climate change. Many strategies and plans to promote green growth and sustainable use of natural resources are being implemented.

According to the Report of the Steering Committee of the National Target Program on Sustainable Poverty Reduction in the period of 2016-2020, by the end of 2019, the national poverty rate will be 3.75%; in 4 years, 58% of poor households have escaped poverty. By the end of 2020, the poverty rate nationwide will decrease to about 2.75%. Thus, after 5 years, the national average poverty rate has decreased by about 1.43%/year, reaching the target assigned by the National Assembly. Vietnam became the first country to reach the finish line ahead of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals on

poverty reduction. It can be said that many factories and enterprises have sprung up in many localities, help people to change jobs, escaping poverty and "separate agriculture without leaving home". The average income of the poor increased 1.6 times in the period of 2016-2020.

Program 135 has supported more than 13,000 projects to develop production, diversifying livelihoods and replicating effective poverty reduction models; supporting for 5,500 laborers of poor households, near-poor households and ethnic minority households to work abroad; supporting more than 2.5 million turns of poor and near-poor households to be fostered knowledge on cultivation, husbandry, professional skills, production and business, transfer of technical advances to rise out of poverty and work rich. Consolidating the basic information system, improving the people's ability to access and using information to actively rise out of poverty. It can be seen that, in the period of 2016-2020, although the budget still faces many difficulties, the National Assembly and the Government have increased investment resources for poverty reduction by 2 times compared to the previous period. Total capital sources for the implementation of the Program in the period 2016-2020 reached over VND 93.6 trillion. In which, capital from the central budget: 45.33%; local budget capital: 10.75%; socialized capital: 23.62%; capital to support the Fund "For the Poor" and social security activities of the Vietnam Fatherland Front at all levels: 19.86%... These resources have been allocated and mobilized to implement a number of policies to effectively promote sustainable poverty reduction.

The National Target Program on building new rural areas for the period of 2010-2020 sets a target that by 2020, half of the country's communes will meet the new rural standards. The program finished 1.5 years ahead of schedule. In the past 9 years, the whole country has mobilized 2,418,471 billion VND (equivalent to about 110 billion USD). In which, the state budget at all levels directly supports the program is 319,289 billion VND (about 35.9 billion VND/commune on average in 9 years), accounting for 13.2%, of which mainly the local budget at all levels (accounting for 83%), the central budget is 54,300 billion VND (accounting for 17%). Total resources mobilized for the implementation of the National Target Program on building new rural areas in 4 years, the period of 2016-2019 increased 1.84 times compared to the whole 5 years period of 2010-2015. By October 2019, the whole country had 4,665 communes (52.4%) recognized as meeting new rural standards, exceeding 2.4% over the 10-year target (2010-2020) assigned by the Party, National Assembly and Government. Among the communes recognized as meeting new rural standards, there are 87 extremely difficult

communes under Program 135 and 42 communes in the intertidal zone along the coast and on islands. In addition, there are 63 communes that have met the advanced new rural standards and there have been communes that have reached the model rural area standards according to the regulations of the Prime Minister. Up to now, there have been 8 provinces and cities with 100% of communes recognized as meeting new rural standards, namely Thai Binh, Nam Dinh, Hung Yen, Ha Nam, Da Nang, Dong Nai, Binh Duong and Can Tho. The whole country has 109 district-level units of 41 provinces and centrally-run cities that have been recognized by the Prime Minister to meet new rural standards... Per capita income/year in rural areas increased faster than the growth rate of urban people, increasing 2.78 times from 12.8 million VND in 2010 to 38.9 million VND/person in 2018; income gap between rural and urban areas decreased from 2.1 times in 2010 to 1.8 times in 2018; the rate of rural poor households decreased rapidly (average reduction of about 1.5%/year). Over the past time, hundreds of households in the provinces including Dien Bien, Thanh Hoa, Quang Ninh have voluntarily written applications to get out of poverty, demonstrating the qualitative change in hunger eradication and poverty reduction.

However, the results of the survey to collect information on the socio-economic status of the 53 ethnic minorities in 2019 show that we are poor and near-poor. Despite many remarkable achievements, but the poverty and near-poor rates of ethnic minority households are still 3.5 times higher than the national poverty and near-poor rates. The Chut ethnic group has the highest percentage of poor and near-poor households (89.3%), the Hoa ethnic group has the lowest percentage of poor and near-poor households (2.9%).

The percentage of poor and near-poor households according to the national poverty line across the country continuously decreased, from 14.1% in 2013 to 12.0% in 2017 and reached 10.2% in 2018. During the period of 2013-2018, on average, the rate of poor and near-poor households decreased by 0.7 percentage points each year. However, the rate of poor and near-poor households is still quite high among ethnic minority households (35.5%), 3.5 times higher than the national rate of 10.2%. Compared to 2015, the percentage of poor and near-poor ethnic minority households decreased by 1.2 percentage points. The percentage of poor and near-poor ethnic households in the border area is 1.5 times higher than in other areas, 48.4% compared to 34.4%; rural area is approximately 4 times higher than urban area (39.4% compared to 11.0%). The North Central and Central Coast regions have the highest percentage of poor and

near-poor ethnic households. Nearly half (48.2%) of ethnic minority households in ethnic minority communes in this area are poor and near-poor. The next two regions with the highest percentage of poor and near-poor households are the Northern Midlands and Mountains (39.1%) and the Central Highlands (35.5%). The percentage of poor and near-poor ethnic minority households is lowest in the Southeast with 4.6%. Many ethnic groups such as Co, Xinh Mun, La Hu, Chut, Mang, and Pa Then have poor and near-poor households accounting for more than 70%. In particular, the Chut ethnic group has the rate of poor and near-poor households up to 89.3%, that is, 9 out of 10 Chut ethnic households are poor or near-poor. In addition to the above ethnic groups, the whole country still has 21 ethnic groups with a poverty rate of more than half. Among them is the Mong, one of the few ethnic groups with the largest population (over 1 million people) but the number of poor and near-poor households accounts for two thirds (65.5%).

6. Conclusion

The article researching, analyzing and evaluating the effectiveness of economic development policies in ethnic minority areas has analyzed and clarified 53 ethnic minorities with a total of 14,19,256 people, mainly living in rural areas, accounting for 86.2% (nationwide is 65.6%), in 5,468 communes in ethnic minority and mountainous areas, accounting for 49.0% of the total number of communes in the country. Throughout the documents of 6th, 7th, 9th, 13th Congress, there are directions on economic development in ethnic minority areas, implementation of multi-dimensional and sustainable poverty reduction. From the viewpoints and guidelines of the Party, the Government has issued many target programs, schemes and projects for economic development in ethnic minority areas, most of which focus on economic development, hunger eradication and poor reduction.

Despite these remarkable achievements, the poverty and near-poor rates of ethnic minority households are still 3.5 times higher than the national poverty and near-poor rates. The Party, National Assembly, branches at all levels and the Government have known about this, which is reflected in the report summarizing the above program. We hope that, with new action programs: National target program Socio-economic development in ethnic minority and mountainous areas for the period of 2021-2030; National target program on building new countryside in the period of 2021 - 2025; The National Target Program on Sustainable Poverty Reduction in the period of 2021-2025... will be strategic and effective programs for the implementation of economic development policies in ethnic minority areas in the coming time.

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ĐÁNH GIÁ HIỆU QUẢ CỦA CHÍNH SÁCH PHÁT TRIỂN KINH TẾ Ở VÙNG DÂN TỘC THIỂU SỐ

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Từ số liệu Kết quả điều tra thu thập thông tin về thực trạng kinh tế-xã hội của 53 dân tộc thiểu số năm 2019, bài viết này tập trung phân tích, đánh giá hiệu quả của chính sách phát triển kinh tế ở vùng dân tộc thiểu số (Việt Nam). Tuy nhiên khi nói đến hiệu quả của chính sách phát triển kinh tế không bao giờ chúng ta thấy nó đơn thuần chỉ là kinh tế, nó luôn gắn liền với yếu tố (xã hội), đáp ứng các nhu cầu xã hội của người dân. Vì vậy bài viết này chủ yếu tập trung phân tích đánh giá hiệu quả của chính sách phát triển kinh tế ở vùng dân tộc thiểu số, song có những phần số liệu và đánh giá không thể tách rời nó với các yếu tố xã hội.

Từ khóa: Dân tộc thiểu số; Chính sách phát triển kinh tế; Vùng dân tộc thiểu số; Việt Nam.