

# SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE NORTHEASTERN REGION IN THE INTERNATIONAL INTEGRATION CONTEXT TODAY

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The Northeast is considered a particularly important strategic region in terms of politics, economy and national security and defense, including the provinces (Ha Giang, Tuyen Quang, Cao Bang, Bac Can, Lang Son, Lao Cai, Yen Bai, Thai Nguyen, Phu Tho, Bac Giang, Quang Ninh...). It is home to many ethnic minorities with rich and unique traditional cultural values. During the development process, especially in the renovation years, ethnic minorities in the Northeastern provinces have united, attached and jointly developed socio-economic, hunger eradication and poverty alleviation, create livelihoods, step by step create positive changes in all aspects of social life. Despite many advantages, the Northeastern provinces are still one of the poorest regions compared to other regions in the whole country. In the past years, our Party and State have promulgated many guidelines and policies prioritizing socio-economic development in ethnic minority area in general and the Northeastern region in particular. As a result, the socio-economic in the Northeastern mountainous region has achieved important results. However, in the development process, many problems have arisen in the socio-economic field, directly affecting the poverty reduction for ethnic minorities in the Northeastern region. Therefore, in the coming time, it is necessary to have appropriate and timely solutions to promote sustainable economic development in this region so that the Northeastern region can be fully integrated into the world economy.

**Keywords:** *Sustainable economic development; Uniting ethnic groups; Ethnic minorities; Northeastern region; International integration.*

## 1. Introduction

The Northeast mountainous region is located near the Chinese border with a system of border gates and convenient road traffic system, which is a good condition for the Northeastern region to expand economic, cultural and social exchange relations with each other and with neighbored China. In recent times, the provinces in this region have paid great attention to the transformation of agricultural types and industrial development. Most of the Northeastern provinces have industrial parks and factories, most concentrated in the provinces as Thai Nguyen, Lang Son, Quang Ninh... industrial sectors are mainly invested by the provinces in the fields of mineral exploitation, processing forest product, mechanics, apparel, construction materials production, chemical fertilizers... so that the Northeastern economy has conditions to make a breakthrough and create favorable conditions, material premise for investment and infrastructure development. The transport system in the region has been invested, upgraded and formed triangles for economic development between provinces together and other regions. Along with the convenient transportation system, the electricity system, schools and hospitals have also been paid attention to and improved significantly, creating a breakthrough change in the fields of culture, education, health.

Although the Northeastern region has made remarkable progress, but due to the low starting point, the socio-economic situation of many Northeastern mountainous provinces are still facing a series of difficulties. The economy has not yet ensured its own consumption demand, the market economy mainly takes place in cities and towns, while in remote, remote and isolated areas, the economy is still closed, monoculture, low GDP per capita, poor infrastructure compared to other regions, many industries are still small, not commensurate with the potential of the region. In many places, especially in remote and isolated areas, the education level is low, there is a lack of technical labor force and skilled workers, production relies heavily on agriculture and available natural resources... those are the main reasons hindering the general economic development of the whole Northeastern region... From the above issues, the article analyzes the results achieved by localities in the Northeastern region in the process of implementing the guidelines and policies of the Party and State, at the same time outlines the advantages and potentials for effective economic development in the coming time, making an important contribution to the building of the

region's ethnic unity in the international integration context today.

## 2. Research overview

In the past time, in Vietnam, the issue of economic development and building ethnic unity block in the Northeastern region has been interested and researched by the authors, including a number of typical research works related to this issue such as: Institute for Development Studies and Faculty of Economics - University of Sussex and Center for Analysis and Forecasting - Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences, "Economic development of ethnic minorities in Vietnam", Hanoi, 2008; Phan Van Hung, Symposium Report "New issues on relations of ethnic minorities in the Northeast region with the nation and the world", 2014; Nguyen Xuan Thang, "Experience in building ethnic unity block in the Northeastern region of our country today", Journal of Ethnic minorities Research, No. 2 - June 2016; Anh Dung, "Build a model for growing custard apple in the garden", Lang Son Electronic Newspaper, June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2017; Duy Nghia, "Lang Son: Change lives by growing custard apple in the direction of VietGap", Vietnam Farmers Association website, August 31<sup>st</sup>, 2017; Minh Hien, "Quang Ninh: Many effective poverty reduction solutions", Labor and Social Electronic Journal, September 18<sup>th</sup>, 2020; Thanh Tam, "Summarizing poverty reduction in the period of 2016 – 2020", Electronic Information Publication of Thai Nguyen Provincial People's Committee, dated December 11<sup>st</sup>, 2020; Thao Nguyen, "Results in poverty reduction in Tuyen Quang", Civil Service electronic magazine, November 27<sup>th</sup>, 2020; Hong Minh, "Summarizing the national poverty reduction for the period of 2016-2020", Electronic Information Publication of the National Assembly Delegation and the People's Council of Ha Giang province, issued on December 11<sup>st</sup>, 2020; Do Luong, Khanh Linh, "Lao Cai: Poverty reduction achieves and exceeds the target of the Resolution of the XV Provincial Party Congress", Vietnam Law Electronic Newspaper, dated December 22<sup>th</sup>, 2020; Nguyen Xuan Nghia, "Promoting the strength of great ethnic unity in the cause of national construction and defense", Electronic Journal of Propaganda, April 27<sup>th</sup>, 2020; Giang Pao My, "Build a great unity block of ethnic groups in Lai Chau province - results and some experiences", Electronic Communist Journal, January 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2021;... However, the above studies only stop to mention some economic development models in the locality, the problem of building a great ethnic unity block and give lessons learned; have not analyzed and assessed in depth, limitations,

causes of limitations of economic development, potentials and advantages of each locality,... From the gaps of the above researchs, the article presents some results of the implementation of guidelines and policies of the Northeastern provinces achieved in the past years, the difficulties and limitations of the localities; then discuss some more basic solutions on economic development, hunger eradication and poverty reduction for the Northeastern region, in order to contribute to strengthening the great ethnic unity bloc in this region in the context of international economy integration today.

### 3. Research methods

The article uses a number of main methods such as: primary and secondary data collection methods and methods of document synthesis, analysis and evaluation; thereby offering some necessary solutions for sustainable economic development, contribute to building great ethnic unity in the Northeastern region in the international integration context today.

### 4. Research result

#### *4.1. Undertakings and ethnic policies in ethnic minority region in general and the Northeastern region in particular*

In the past years, the Party, State, National Assembly and Government have implemented many priority policies for socio-economic development in ethnic minority region in general and the Northeastern region in particular. In which, especially a number of socio-economic development, hunger eradication and poverty reduction policies have been implemented in the Northeastern provinces such as: Decision no. 1489/QĐ-TTg dated October 8<sup>th</sup> 2012 of the Prime Minister approving the National Target Program on Sustainable Poverty Reduction in the period of 2012 - 2015; Decision no.551/QĐ-TTg dated April 4<sup>th</sup>, 2013 of the Prime Minister on approving Program 135, phase 3; Resolution no. 30a/2008/NQ-CP dated December 27<sup>th</sup>, 2008 of the Government on the Program to support rapid and sustainable poverty reduction for 61 poor districts; Decision no. 32/2007/QĐ-TTg dated March 5<sup>th</sup>, 2007 of the Prime Minister on lending capital for production development to ethnic minority households with special difficulties, to develop production, stabilize life, overcome poverty; Decision no. 755/QĐ-TTg dated May 20<sup>th</sup>, 2013 of the Prime Minister approving the Policy to support residential land, production land and water for poor ethnic minority households and poor households in communes, villages and hamlets with special difficulties in

the period of 2013-2015; Decision no. 167/2008/QĐ-TTg dated December 12<sup>th</sup>, 2008 of the Prime Minister promulgating the policy to support poor households in housing; Decision no. 02/1998/QĐ-TTg dated January 6<sup>th</sup>, 1998 of the Prime Minister approving the master plan on socio-economic development of the Northeast - East region from now to 2010; Decision no. 1232/1999/QĐ-TTg dated December 24<sup>th</sup>, 1999 of the Prime Minister approving the list of communes with extremely difficult and borderline difficulties within the scope of Program 135, the Northeastern mountainous region under the border of Vietnam - China has 4 provinces and 361 communes under the scope of the program;...

In addition, there are a number of policies on education and health that have been promulgated by the Government during the past years such as Decision No. 661/GDDT dated June 29<sup>th</sup>, 1985 of the Ministry of Education and Training which issued Regulations regulations on the organization and activity of ethnic minority boarding schools.

In which, clearly define the functions, tasks, nature, characteristics, positions, enrollment and training plans of ethnic minority boarding schools nationwide; especially implementing Resolution No. 22/NQ-TW dated November 27<sup>th</sup>, 1989 of the Politburo and Decision no. 72/HĐBT dated March 13<sup>th</sup>, 1990 of the Council of Ministers on a number of key undertakings and policies, since 1990, the Ministry of Education and Training has implemented an enrollment policy and opened separate classes for the selection system at a number of universities, colleges and intermediate schools in order to meet the needs of socio-economic development in mountainous area, to meet urgent requirements for cadres who are ethnic minorities in highland, remote areas. This policy is one of the priority policies of our Party and State in training human resources for ethnic minority area; Decision no. 112/2007/QĐ-TTg dated July 20<sup>th</sup>, 2007 of the Prime Minister on the Policy of supporting services, improving and improving people's lives, legal aid to raise legal awareness the law under Program 135 phase II; Decision No. 2123/QĐ-TTg dated November 22<sup>th</sup> 2010 of the Prime Minister approving the project of Educational Development for very few ethnic groups in the period of 2010 - 2015; Decision no. 112/2007/QĐ-TTg dated July 20<sup>th</sup> 2007 of the Prime Minister on the Policy of supporting services and improving people's lives, legal aid to raise legal awareness the law under Program 135 phase II; Decision no. 2123/QĐ-TTg dated November 22<sup>th</sup> 2010 of the Prime Minister approving the project

of Educational Development for very few ethnic groups in the period of 2010 - 2015; Decision no. 85/2010/QĐ-TTg dated December 21<sup>st</sup>, 2010 of the Prime Minister on promulgating a number of policies to support day-boarding students and semi-boarding general schools for ethnic minorities; Decision no. 402/QĐ-TTg dated March 14<sup>th</sup>, 2016 of the Prime Minister approving the theme on development of ethnic minority cadres, civil servants and public employees in the new period; Decision no. 771/QĐ-TTg dated June 26<sup>th</sup>, 2018 of the Prime Minister approving the Theme “Training ethnic knowledge for cadres, civil servants and public employees in the period of 2018-2025”; Decision no. 139/2002/TTg dated October 15<sup>th</sup>, 2002 of the Prime Minister on medical examination and treatment for the poor;... And recently, Conclusion no. 65-KL/TW dated October 30<sup>th</sup>, 2019 of the Party Central Committee on continuing to implement Resolution no. 24-NQ/TW of the IXth Party Central Committee on the ethnic work in the new situation; Resolution No. 88/2019/QH14 dated November 18<sup>th</sup>, 2019 of the National Assembly approving the master Theme for socio-economic development in ethnic minority and mountainous areas in the period of 2021-2030; Resolution no. 120/2020/QH14 dated June 19<sup>th</sup>, 2020 of the National Assembly approving the investment policy of the National Target Program for socio-economic development in ethnic minority and mountainous areas in the period of 2021-2030...

These right guidelines and policies are in line with the Party’s and people’s will and at the same time show the special concern of the Party, State, National Assembly and Government for ethnic minorities in general and ethnic minorities in the Northeastern region in particular in order to contribute to the sustainable development of this region in the coming period.

#### ***4.2. The status of economic development, contributing to hunger eradication and poverty alleviation in the Northeastern region in the recent years***

Under the leadership of the Party, State, National Assembly and Government, directly under the leadership and direction of Party committees, local authorities, ethnic minorities in the Northeastern region have united, made efforts force for socio-economic development, hunger eradication and poverty alleviation, livelihood creation and step by step improvement of living standards. With the spirit of solidarity, sharing, helping each other to develop, the better households help the poor, the compatriots help each other to restructure crops

and livestock, apply new science and technology, improve productivity crops and livestock create products and goods of high economic value, many models of helping each other develop production which have been effectively deployed in localities in the Northeastern region. In which, it is necessary to mention the fruit tree area that brings income and economy to ethnic minorities such as: Fruit tree area; lychee; hill chicken raising model in Yen The district, Bac Giang province (currently, the hill chicken raising movement is in Yen The district and has replicated the farming model to districts such as Luc Nam, Luc Ngan, Son Dong (Bac Giang province),...; models of planting dragon fruit, blood plum, persimmon, peach, orange... (Ha Giang province); models of growing tangerines, pomelos, oranges and lemons (districts including Bao Thang, Bao Yen, Muong Khuong and Lao Cai city, Lao Cai province); the model of growing fruit trees by members of Quang Vinh Fruit Cooperative, the model of growing fruit trees in Nong Tien ward in Tuyen Quang City, Ham Yen oranges and some models of growing fruit trees with other citrus in Tuyen Quang province...; model of growing custard apple in Dong Mo town, Chi Lang district, Lang Son province (Currently, the models are grown according to VietGap standards, concentrated in the main areas of the district such as: Chi Lang town, Chi Lang commune, Quang Lang commune, Mai Sao commune,...); Phu Tho tea area, model of raising chickens with nine spurs in Tan Son district (Phu Tho province),...; Tan Cuong specialty tea area (Thai Nguyen City) also known as Thai tea, Hao Dat tea cooperative in Tan Cuong commune, La Bang tea cooperative (Thai Nguyen province),... Tan Cuong tea is a famous specialty of Thai Nguyen province that has been favored by many consumers for many years. With low hill topography, beautiful tea hill models, up to now, Tan Cuong tea specialty area is gradually transforming into eco-tourism destinations, attracting many tourists to experience, bringing effective high economy and increase income for people...

Poverty reduction has always been considered as the central political task of the whole political system; drastically implemented by all levels and branches and mobilized the participation of the whole society. Therefore, the results of poverty reduction in the period of 2016 - 2020 of the region have achieved and exceeded the set targets and tasks.

For Ha Giang province, the survey results of poor households at the end of 2015 according to the multi-dimensional poverty line applied for the

period of 2016-2020, the poverty rate in Ha Giang province accounts for 43.65%; in which 6 poor districts, the rate of poor households accounted for 64.03%; the number of near-poor households accounts for 11.38% of the total number of households in the province. Thus, in the period of 2016-2020, the rate of poor households in the whole province decreased from 43.65% to 22.29%, a decrease of 21.36% compared to the beginning of 2016 (an average reduction of 4.27% the rate of poor households per year); in which 6 poor districts, the rate of poor households decreased from 64.03% to 33.51%, down 30.52% compared to the beginning of 2016 (an average reduction of 6.1% per year in poverty rate). In particular, in the past time, Ha Giang province has also implemented a program to support the construction of solid houses for people with meritorious services, poor veterans, and poor households with housing difficulties in the province with the support level. Each household is 60 million VND from the socialization mobilization fund, phase 1 (from July 2019 to September 2020) the whole province has mobilized to support over 200 billion VND and mobilized 126,435 working days to support for the Program which has completed 3,336 permanent houses for poor households and policy beneficiaries.

For Thai Nguyen province, the poverty reduction program for the period of 2016 - 2020 has achieved important results, many targets have been achieved and exceeded the goals set out by the Resolution of the 19<sup>th</sup> Provincial Party Congress, specifically: are: Poverty reduction target for the whole province is 2%/year on average, communes with special difficulties are reduced by 3.5%/year on average (beyond the plan); strive to increase the per capita income of poor households by the end of 2020 to 1.5 times compared to the end of 2015. The results of the implementation of other specific goals and targets of the program have all met and exceeded the plan, 100% of laborers belonging to poor and near-poor households who need to register are supported in training and granting degrees and certificates; the average mobilization rate of children of school age reached 98.6% or more; 100% of poor people and people of near-poor households are supported with health insurance, the percentage of poor households and near-poor households who need loans and are eligible for loans to develop production is 95.08%...

From 2016 to 2020, Tuyen Quang province has had more than 67,700 poor households, near poor households, newly escaped poverty, and ethnic minority households in extremely difficult circumstances eligible for preferential loans to

develop production, doing business, building houses, stabilizing life with loan sales of over 2,600 billion VND; nearly 5,700 poor households were supported to repair and renovate houses with a cost of over 156 billion VND. The province also organized training in production techniques for over 148,000 turns of poor and near poor households, over 40,600 workers were consulted, introduced to jobs and trained in vocational training; over 119,600 jobs have been created... Specific solutions and policies of the province have been implemented, creating momentum for poor households to rise to a more stable life, and many households to escape poverty in a short time. From the correct and specific policies of the province in the direction and implementation of poverty reduction and the determination and consensus of all levels, sectors and people, poverty reduction in the province has achieved great positive results. In which, the rate of poor households in the whole province has decreased from 27.81% in 2016 to 9.03% by the end of 2020, an average reduction of 3.76%/year, exceeding the set plan (the target of reducing 3%)/year). In particular, the rate of poor households in poor districts such as Lam Binh and Na Hang decreased by an average of 5.34%/year; the rate of poor households in poor communes decreased by 6.55% on average, the province no longer had poor households subject to policies and people with meritorious services to the revolution.

After 5 years of poverty reduction (the period of 2016-2020), with the drastic intervention of both the political system and the people of ethnic minorities in Lao Cai province, the poverty reduction rate has reached 5.17% per year on average, in 2020 alone, the poverty rate will decrease by 3%, reaching 100% of the planned target. Currently, Lao Cai province has 14,600 poor households, accounting for 8.46% of the total number of households in the province. Near poor households remain about 16,000 households, accounting for 8%. The poverty reduction rate of poor districts according to Resolution 30A/2008/ND-CP, the average poverty rate decreased by 8.43%, far exceeding the target of Decision No. 1772/QĐ-TTg of the Prime Minister of 4% /year and compared with the target of the Resolution of the Party Congress of Lao Cai province, term XV, is to strive for an average reduction of 3 - 4% per year. In particular, in particular, some localities have impressive poverty reduction rates in the period of 2015 - 2019 such as Si Ma Cai district down 40.66%, Muong Khuong district down 39.96%. Thereby, the poverty reduction work in the province has created a strong

change in awareness in poverty alleviation and new rural construction in rural areas and ethnic minority areas; rural infrastructure in upland, border areas and villages with special difficulties is increasingly developed. Rural transport has been promoted, creating a movement spreading to all people. Up to now, 100% of communes have roads to the commune center, creating favorable conditions for trade and socio-economic development. This is the result of the spirit of solidarity, dynamism and creativity in applying solutions to poverty reduction tasks of all levels, sectors and localities over the past time.

By the end of 2019, 100% of communes and villages under Program 135 in Quang Ninh province have been recognized or met the criteria for completing the objectives of Program 135, out of the extremely difficult category. At the same time, complete theme 196's objectives (finish 1 year ahead of time); 8/8 specific target groups of the project were completed and exceeded the plan. Total resources mobilized for the implementation of Program 135, Theme 196 for the period of 2016-2020 are over 1,770 billion VND, of which the provincial budget is over 1,500 billion VND (reaching 100% of the set plan), socialization capital is nearly 270 billion VND. Credit capital for social policies in extremely difficult communes and villages as of May 31<sup>st</sup>, 2020 reached 397 billion VND, with 9,540 households having outstanding loans.

In the past 4 years, Program 135 and Theme 196 have supported the construction of 696 essential infrastructure works in extremely difficult and border areas of the province. Up to now, 100% of communes with special difficulties have solidified motorways to the commune center; 100% of communes have medical stations that meet national standards; all households are allowed to use the national grid; over 97.82% of households have access to hygienic water sources. In addition, Project 196 has supported 9,431 turns of poor and near-poor households, with 283 projects to support production development, associated with the OCOP Program (one product per commune), contributing to reducing the proportion of poor households from 61.99% in 2015 to 13.38% at the end of 2019. Per capita income increased from 12.75 million VND/person at the end of 2015 to 32.62 million VND/person at the end of 2019. In the process of poverty eradication in extremely difficult communes and villages, many communes have achieved "dual goals", both completing Program 135 and achieving new rural standards in one year, such as Tinh Huc

and Huc Dong communes. (Binh Lieu district); Ha Lau commune (Tien Yen district); Don Dac commune, Thanh Lam (Ba Che district). Especially, 475 poor ethnic minority households in extremely difficult communes and villages voluntarily applied to be removed from the list of poor households.

The emulation movement "Strive to bring communes and villages out of extremely difficult situations, accomplish the goals of Program 135" in the province in the period of 2017 - 2020 has been widely deployed from grassroots level, receiving the support and encouragement of the local community, high consensus in all levels, sectors, communities and society and bring practical results. From 2017 to 2019, through the emulation movement and campaigns, the participation and support of more than 1,000 organizations and individuals were called for, with a total budget of over 96 billion VND. Since then, the authorities have regulated housing support for 1,389 households, built 3 school works and supported the implementation of criteria and conditions on technical infrastructure, culture and society to bring the needs of the community to the community. communes and villages out of extremely difficult areas.

In addition, in the past time, poor and near-poor households have also been facilitated to access health services, from 2016 up to now, the province has issued, distributed cards and supported health insurance premiums for over 460,800 turns of poor and near-poor people with a total amount of about 321 billion VND. Moreover, the Health sector has also focused on investing and supporting the activity of commune health stations to increase access chance to medical services and health care for the poor and near-poor people. With the participation of all levels, sectors and effective solutions, by the end of 2019, the poverty rate in the whole province will be 0.52%, the rate of near-poor households will be 1.64%. In the coming time, Quang Ninh will continue to synchronously implement poverty reduction programs and projects. In which, mobilize all resources such as capital, labor, production support and vocational development for poor and near-poor households; support vocational training associated with job creation; provide free agricultural - forestry - fishery services. At the same time, encourage investors to develop into agriculture to create more new jobs for local people... Striving for the end of year 2020, the poverty rate in the province will be reduced to 0.4%.

Starting from the poverty reduction results of some above-mentioned provinces, it shows that the

economic picture of the Northeastern provinces has grown fairly and evenly, the economic structure of the region has gradually shifted towards a more positive direction, increase the proportion of industry, reduce the proportion of agriculture and forestry, per capita income has regularly increased at a relatively high rate. It is also thanks to the strength of the entire people of the Northeastern provinces that have contributed to change the face of rural mountainous and highland areas step by step. Ethnic minorities have contributed to building infrastructure, directly serving life. Not only help each other to eradicate poverty, share business experiences, support family economic development, join hands in building the homeland, ethnic minorities in the Northeastern region also jointly preserve and promote ethnic cultural identity, solve problems arising in community life. Many villages have built a civilized lifestyle, associated with the promotion of good customs and practices, many outdated customs are gradually eliminated, many traditional cultural values of ethnic groups are respected, preserved and promoted, a number of traditional festivals were restored and developed. Ethnic minorities's intellectual level has been raised, their lives have been gradually improved significantly, the quality of mass education and spearhead education continues to have positive changes.

It shows that the guidelines and policies of the Party and State have brought practical effects and benefits, especially the policy of hunger eradication and poverty reduction has comprehensively affected the lives of ethnic minorities. Mostly, ethnic minorities tend to rise up and integrate into the common development, make a great contribution to building good relations between ethnic groups. At the same time, the achieved results also demonstrate the ability of ethnic minorities to master the socio-economic development process.

### 5. Discussion

In the past years, the social life in the Northeastern region provinces of our country has made many positive changes, directly contributing to the great national unity bloc among ethnic groups. In addition to the remarkable results achieved, in the process of building and promoting the strength of the great national unity bloc has arisen issues that need attention and further research. In which, it is necessary to pay attention to harmonizing the relationship of interests between ethnic groups with priority to socio-economic development for ethnic minorities; at the same time, pay attention

to economic development in association with the good settlement of cultural, social, national security and ecological issues and ecological environment, making practical contributions to the process of building and consolidating ethnic unity in the Northeastern region provinces.

From the practical problems posed in socio-economic development in ethnic minority areas in general and ethnic minorities in the Northeastern region in particular, in our opinion, in the coming time it is necessary to continue to study the following issues:

*Firstly*, it is necessary to regularly promote propaganda, education and mobilization of ethnic minorities to implement the guidelines and policies of the Party and State; participate in building the great national unity bloc.

*Secondly*, perform well the mass mobilization work of the political system, especially the mass mobilization work of the government and state agencies. Promote the role of heads of party committees and authorities at all levels in contacting, dialogue, receiving citizens, promptly resolving legitimate aspirations and pressing people's concerns.

*Thirdly*, promote the role of the political system, especially cadres, party members and prestigious people to form the core nucleus in building national unity.

*Fourthly*, strengthen the close relationship between the Party committees, authorities and the people; promote the right to mastery, meet the practical interests of the people; mobilization of people's strength must go hand in hand with fostering people's strength; Whatever is beneficial to the people, do your best, and avoid what is harmful to the people.

*Fifthly*, promote the core role of the Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations at all levels in building the great ethnic unity bloc. These organizations need to be regularly renewed in terms of contents and activity modes, diversifying forms of gathering and encouraging all classes of people, in order to create a high consensus in the implementation of policies and guidelines of the Party, policies and laws of the State.

*Sixthly*, it is necessary to focus on socio-economic development, creating livelihoods, improving the lives of ethnic minorities, creating a solid basis for building ethnic unity.

*Seventhly*, step up the implementation of patriotic emulation campaigns and movements;

encourage people to actively participate in emulation movements to do good business, develop the economy in association with socio-cultural development; promptly reward and motivate individuals with outstanding achievements, create a ripple effect in the community.

*Eighthly*, especially regularly building solidarity within ethnic groups, each population community as the foundation for building ethnic unity; at the same time, completely solve problems arising in the residential community, especially those related to related to the interests and rights of the people...

*Ninthly*, strengthen security and national defense, resolutely fight against all conspiracies, tricks and acts that cause division and undermine ethnic unity.

## 6. Conclusion

For sustainable economic development, contributing to poverty alleviation, ensure security and national defense, stabilize the population, associated with building a solid ethnic unity block in ethnic minority and mountainous area in general and ethnic minorities in the Northeastern mountainous region in particular is a very necessary

issue, in the international integration context today. In the coming time, we need to have an orientation, a strategic roadmap, a specific plan and the participation of the whole political system from the central to local levels, in which much attention is paid to production land issues, residential land, create conditions for the people to develop their livelihoods, reduce poverty sustainably and stabilize their long-term lives. At the same time, arrange and stabilize the population in extremely difficult areas, especially areas at high risk of natural disasters; develop agricultural and forestry production, ensure that people have stable incomes from forest protection and development, ensure sustainable livelihoods; focus on developing education and training, improve the quality of human resources; take care of people's health, prevent child malnutrition; pay attention to communication, propaganda, praise and honor advanced examples... in the spirit of Resolution no. 120/2020/QH14 dated June 19<sup>th</sup>, 2020 of the National Assembly approving the investment policy of the National Target Program for socio-economic development in ethnic minority and mountainous areas in the period of 2021-2030.

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# PHÁT TRIỂN KINH TẾ BỀN VỮNG Ở KHU VỰC ĐÔNG BẮC TRONG BỐI CẢNH HỘI NHẬP QUỐC TẾ HIỆN NAY

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Đông Bắc được xem là địa bàn chiến lược đặc biệt quan trọng về chính trị, kinh tế và an ninh quốc phòng của nước ta, gồm các tỉnh (Hà Giang, Tuyên Quang, Cao Bằng, Bắc Cạn, Lạng Sơn, Lào Cai, Yên Bái, Thái Nguyên, Phú Thọ, Bắc Giang, Quảng Ninh). Là nơi sinh sống của nhiều đồng bào dân tộc thiểu số, với những giá trị văn hóa truyền thống phong phú, đặc sắc. Trong suốt quá trình phát triển, đặc biệt là trong những năm đổi mới, đồng bào các dân tộc ở các tỉnh khu vực Đông Bắc đã đoàn kết, gắn bó, cùng nhau phát triển kinh tế - xã hội, xóa đói giảm nghèo, tạo sinh kế, từng bước tạo chuyển biến tích cực trên mọi mặt của đời sống xã hội. Mặc dù, có nhiều thuận lợi, nhưng các tỉnh Đông Bắc vẫn là một trong những khu vực nghèo so với các vùng khác trong cả nước. Trong những năm qua, Đảng, Nhà nước ta đã ban hành nhiều chủ trương, chính sách ưu tiên phát triển kinh tế - xã hội ở vùng đồng bào dân tộc thiểu số nói chung và khu vực Đông Bắc nói riêng. Nhờ đó, kinh tế - xã hội ở vùng núi Đông Bắc đã đạt được những kết quả quan trọng. Tuy nhiên, trong quá trình phát triển cũng đã và đang làm nảy sinh nhiều khó khăn thuộc lĩnh vực kinh tế - xã hội, ảnh hưởng trực tiếp đến công tác giảm nghèo đối với đồng bào dân tộc thiểu số ở khu vực Đông Bắc. Vì vậy, trong thời gian tới cần có những giải pháp phù hợp, kịp thời thúc đẩy phát triển kinh tế bền vững ở vùng này để Đông Bắc đủ điều kiện hội nhập sâu rộng vào nền kinh tế thế giới.

**Từ khóa:** *Phát triển kinh tế bền vững; Đoàn kết các dân tộc; Đồng bào các dân tộc; Khu vực Đông Bắc; Hội nhập quốc tế.*