

# DEVELOPING LIVELIHOODS IN ASSOCIATION WITH PRESERVING AND PROMOTING THE TRADITIONAL CULTURAL VALUES OF ETHNIC MINORITIES – EFFECTIVE METHOD OF CULTURAL PRESERVATION IN ETHNIC MINORITY AND MOUNTAINOUS AREAS

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*Since the our country was independent, the Party has paid great attention to the preservation and promotion of positive elements in the traditional culture of ethnic minorities. Especially after the Resolution No. 24 (Session IX) on ethnic affairs, besides the good implementation of the Party and State's guidelines and policies on preserving and promoting the cultural values of the ethnicity, the preservation and promotion of cultural values of ethnic minorities have been associated with the development of livelihoods, economic development, hunger eradication and poverty reduction for ethnic minorities. Many economic models, many eco-tourism and community-based tourism areas using traditional cultural values of the ethnicity have been formed and developed with increasing economic income, creating many jobs for fellow people. At the same time, those economic models have saved, restored and promoted many traditional cultural values of the fellow people. Therefore, our State's policy of preserving and developing ethnic culture has always been an important part of the nation's overall socio-economic development policy.*

**Keywords:** Cultural preservation; Livelihood development; Ethnic minority and mountainous areas; Cultural preservation and development policy; Methods of cultural preservation.

## 1. Introduction

Cultural preservation and livelihood development are two relatively independent concepts. However, these two concepts have a close relationship, always interacting with each other in the process of development. Cultural preservation plays a huge role, even in certain conditions, plays a decisive role in development in general and sustainable development in particular. Culture is the driving force, the goal of development, but the drawback in the development of culture will also be a constraint to the development of society. Livelihoods of each ethnic group can positively affect development and preserve cultural values if it is sustainable. On the contrary, with a poor, backward and unsustainable economy, the culture is assimilated and eroded, and always a potential risk.

Through the livelihood development, the cultural values of the nation will be maintained and promoted in new conditions. Community cohesion, community capacity accordingly also changes to suit new conditions and new circumstances. Because culture has a constant process of change, the preservation and promotion of traditional culture values also requires to be mobilized and developed to suit the cultural transformation process. The sustainable development of livelihoods and poverty reduction also makes cultural identity of ethnic minority communities promoted and affirmed, and at the same time created many new cultural values, making ethnic cultural identity is richer and more diverse.

Therefore, dealing with the relationship between preservation and promotion of traditional

cultural values of ethnic minorities with sustainable livelihood development and multi-dimensional poverty reduction must be combined simultaneously, if only one of them is focused, that will not benefit to socio-economic development. In this relationship, the preservation of the national cultural value system is the decisive one and the solid basis for effective livelihood development and vice versa, the proactive and active development of livelihoods, multi-dimensional poverty reduction will promote the potential advantages of ethnic minorities, enlist new conditions to develop.

Thus, we can see the mutual relationship between preservation and livelihood development. These are dialectical relationships that need to be viewed objectively and fully to build the orientation for effective exploitation of cultural values for socio-economic development and formulation of appropriate policies in combination with new business models, the new production model has the most positive and responsible contributions to the preservation and promotion of the nation cultural values.

## 2. Study overview

Studies of cultural preservation associated with livelihood development have been conducted for many years, especially from 2010 to the present, with exploitation at different angles of livelihoods. In particular, the works are: “Developing a model to improve sustainable livelihoods for the community based on indigenous knowledge potentials of ethnic minorities - through case studies of the Ede, Gia Lai of Dak Lak and Mong, Dao of Lai Châu” by Assoc.Prof. Dr. Ngo Quang Son, presented at the International Conference on Sustainable Development, Poverty Alleviation, co-organized by World – TNU, June 2014; The study “Preserving heritage in association with tourism development - sustainable direction” by Thanh Giang, Propaganda Magazine, June 2019; Dac Linh’s study on “Developing tourism associated with preserving ethnic minority culture”, Nhan Dan newspaper, September 3, 2019; Van Duc with the study “Preserving the Dao culture in association with the development of community based tourism in a sustainable way”, Pictorial newspaper Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Areas, June 26, 2019... Study on “The issue of livelihoods and cultural development of Muong people in Cam Luong (Thanh Hoa)” by Nguyen The Anh, The Journal of Culture and Arts No. 387, September 2019, analyzed the dialectical relationship between culture and livelihoods as well as the role of “resources”

of culture in sustainable development to the benefit of the community. Especially, the ministry-level project on “Discourses of development, livelihood transformation and cultural change in Ede and Co Ho people, Central Highlands” (2019) of the Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences, devoted much analysis of livelihood and cultural changes in Ede and Co Ho people, Central Highlands. On that basis, there are some suggestions for ethnic policies, including policies on cultural preservation of the above mentioned ethnic groups... However, the aforementioned works have not deeply analyzed the dialectical relationship between livelihood development and cultural preservation of ethnic minorities, no in-depth and comprehensive research on preservation status, promoting traditional cultural values of ethnic minorities in association with sustainable livelihood development in our country today, as well as propose a system of policies to associate cultural preservation of ethnic minorities with sustainable livelihood development. Therefore, this issue needs further study.

## 3. Research Methods

For this study, the author uses the main source of materials through ethnographic and sociological fieldwork; as well as analyze, synthesize and use materials of the research works of previous scientists and from reports and presentations at national and international conferences of the Committee for Ethnic Minorities and the Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs, Ministry of Education and Training, reports on monitoring and evaluation of ethnic policies of the National Assembly Ethnic Council...

## 4. Research results

### *4.1. Current situation of preservation and promotion of traditional cultural values of ethnic minorities associated with sustainable livelihood development in our country today*

#### *4.1.1. Achieved results*

Implementing Resolution No.24 (Course IX) on ethnic work, in recent years, besides well implementing the guidelines and policies of the Party and the State on the preservation and promotion of cultural values of ethnic groups, the preservation and promotion of ethnic cultural values associated with livelihood development have made new developments in both scale and depth level. Ethnic minorities in the whole country have well implemented the national target program on cultural preservation, making an important contribution to improving the cultural and spiritual

life, preserving and promoting the ethnic cultural values. Cultural institutions of ethnic minorities, deep-lying, remote, border and island areas have been restored and established appropriately; community cultural activities such as festivals and folk games be restored; cultural, artistic and sporting activities... in villages and hamlets have had many innovations and promote practical effectiveness in the ethnic groups. Many tangible and intangible cultural heritages of ethnic minorities are honored, especially the Cultural space of the Central Highland's Cong Chieng is recognized as intangible cultural heritage representing humanity by the United Nations Culture, Science and Education Organization (UNESCO). Every year, localities organize cultural festivals of ethnic groups, in order to enhance cultural exchange among ethnic groups in regions throughout the country, contributing to preserving and promoting ethnic cultural values, socio-economic development in localities. "The preservation and promotion of the good cultural identity of the ethnic minorities is more focused. Currently, there are 03 national monuments, 08 historical-cultural relics, scenic spots related to ethnic minorities are ranked national monuments; There are 126 intangible cultural heritage, 276 elite artists are ethnic minorities. Initially, more than 5,000 experienced tourism establishments have been built, contributing to increasing income for people. In 03 years, there were 06 ethnic groups organized their own cultural festivals: Dao, Muong, Mong, Thai, Cham, Khmer". (Committee of Ethnic Minorities, 2019)

In particular, many indigenous knowledge of the ethnic minorities has been promoting the value in practice. Through the process of survival, ethnic minorities have accumulated and learned a lot of valuable knowledge and experiences in livelihood activities, enriching the ethnic culture. A lot of local knowledge has a positive influence and is being used in the livelihood activities of the ethnic minorities such as: Knowledge in the craft industry (choosing the materials source and processing techniques to preserve products...); Knowledge in cultivation (system of agricultural calendar, awareness of watershed protection, water source protection, multi-cultivation techniques, intercropping, selection of seedlings...); knowledge in health care... The precious and rich local knowledge capital of the ethnic minorities is the initial knowledge foundation to help them develop their livelihoods, select careers and crops... suitable for hunger eradication, poverty reduction.

Based on the traditional cultural capital of the community, many localities with ethnic minorities have formed a livelihood development model with cultural preservation and brought about high economic efficiency as the model of community tourism development are transformed from community cultural values. Localities in ethnic minority areas have taken ethnic culture as the foundation and guideline for creating strengths, tourism products, and linking tourism exploitation with preserving the culture of the ethnic minorities to attract tourists. The model of community tourism, homestay tourism has formed and developed in many localities - where many ethnic minorities live. The model is implemented through the Pro-poor tourism development projects. The goal is to help people increase their livelihoods, raise awareness of environmental sanitation; preserve and promote the cultural values and identities of ethnic minorities. The model is built on the following criteria: Building a healthy and rich cultural and spiritual life; building traditional craft villages; ensuring accommodation service; The Folk Artists Association... The model maximizes the available advantages of the locality and the active participation of the government and the people. In particular, the typical model of developing traditional craft villages associated with tourism helps people improve their incomes. Currently, our country has 400 traditional craft villages including 53 craft groups making about 200 different types of handicraft products, many of which have a history of development for hundreds of years. Model of community tourism in Sapa and many areas of ethnic minorities, through strengthening the capacity to welcome guests for homestay households, combined with the traditional production model such as traditional bath medicine and brocade, essential oils, local culinary products... Besides the economic and social benefits, this type of tourism also contributes to preserving and promoting the unique cultural values of traditional villages.

Many places have preserved traditional occupations of the nation to serve tourists such as: Paper making, cooking wine of Dao ethnic group, La Pan Tan corn wine of Mong ethnic group; knitting, forging, silver carving, linen, weaving, brocade weaving of Mong, Thai and Muong ethnic groups, in order to attract visitors to ethnic minority villages to have opportunities to learn the traditional culture values, practice of living, production, labor, participation in festival activities, folk culture, produce traditional handicraft products with ethnic

people, learn artistic architecture and rewards recipe traditional culinary specialties. Across regions throughout the country, the ethnic cultural festivals have been regularly organized, exhibiting exhibitions of ethnic handicraft products, holding the ethnic costume performance festivals, some festivals where the brocade weaving competition is held, the ethnic cooking contest is displayed, the display of knitting, pottery and handicraft products, the publications introducing traditional occupations and products of ethnic groups... Thanks to that, many crafts have been present in many domestic and foreign markets, favored by many tourists.

In recent years, many new occupational models have been born and developed, such as the model of manufacturing bath medicine for some northern ethnic minorities, making pottery (Cham people), weaving brocade (many ethnic minority groups), knitting, making beads (Khmer compatriots), raising clean cattle and poultry on a large scale... have improved the lives of people, contributing to hunger elimination and poverty reduction for people. "Implementing labor support policies for ethnic minorities who are apprentices, according to local reports, the number of ethnic minority laborers who are supported with training programs is about 1,1 million people, account for over 14% of the nearly 8 million ethnic minority people in the working age" (Ministry of Labor & Invalids and Social Affairs, 2019). The development of livelihoods, restoration and development of traditional occupations has contributed to creating jobs and increasing incomes for workers. Many livelihood development models in ethnic minority areas have contributed to creating jobs for the workforce, especially unskilled workers, contributing to "Poor households in districts 30a, especially difficult communes decreased by 3%-4%/year, some places decreased by more than 5%; In the provinces with large numbers of ethnic minorities, over 90% of people are supported to buy health insurance. The material and spiritual life of the people has improved markedly" (Committee of Ethnic Minorities, 2019). From the settlement of surplus labor resources, the occupational models contribute to structural changes, improve the level of labor in this area. "The ethnic minority and mountainous provinces have high economic growth rates. On average, the provinces in the Northwest increased by 8.4%, the provinces in the Central Highlands increased by 8.1%, the provinces in the Southwestern region increased by 7.3%. Economic structure shifted towards increasing the proportion of industry

and services..." (Committee of Ethnic Minorities, 2019). This has been and will be an important factor contributing to limiting spontaneous migration of ethnic minority communities from rural areas to urban areas, from the Northern mountainous areas to the Central Highlands provinces, the Southwest region, and social norms ensure common sustainable development. New occupational models have contributed positively to the preservation and promotion of traditional cultural and vocational values, thus contributing to sustainable tourism development firmly from the perspective of tourism resources and environment; Creating conditions to promote cultural exchanges and then economic exchanges between regions, between Vietnam and other ethnic groups and countries in the world. This will also be an important factor in preserving and promoting the cultural values of Vietnam, at the same time creating opportunities for the culture of Vietnamese ethnic groups to exchange and integrate with the world culture (through the tourists, exchanging and trading goods and transferring science and technology in livelihood development...), aiming at economic development in difficult areas, ensuring sustainable development of ethnic minority areas.

Thus, in the process of innovation and integration, many cultural values of ethnic minorities have become an important factor in economic development, improving the material and spiritual life for people. In particular, linking models of livelihood development with cultural preservation has contributed to promoting local socio-economic development towards industrialization and modernization, raising living standards and income for the community and promoting other local industries and services to develop.

#### *4.1.2. Shortcomings and limitations*

However, the process of livelihood development is causing negative impacts on sustainable development of culture. Some models of livelihood development have lost the national cultural identity. When the economy mainly focuses on investment in "trendy" growth, exchanging trade, serving tourism, the ceremonies in agricultural cultivation, in preserving the homeland traditions are also eroded. Many rituals were restored, carried out, but quite far from the original. Cultural activities, which are the basis of cohesion members of the community, have lost their social space to survive (in the case of Cong Chieng culture in Central Highlands). The disappearance of a cultural element while



the modern cultural elements have not yet deeply integrated, rooted in making the spiritual life of the ethnic group inevitably monotonous and depressed.

The market economy also has a significant impact on the disappearance of traditional handicrafts. Industrial brocade products appear more and more, so the works of growing cotton, planting flax, weaving cloth which is complicated and time-consuming are no longer play an important role for women as before, especially for young people. Almost all of their current outfits are available for purchase in the market with a variety of designs, modern and beautiful. Textile products are now only used by elderly people in some families. Weaving is still maintained, however, due to the scarcity of raw materials from the forest, some sophisticated and high-quality products are gradually being lost.

Also because of the livelihood, after a long time fully exploiting the forest resources, the ethnic groups are losing traditional knowledge and the understanding of forest ecosystems which has been accumulated over generations. Precious medicines from forest trees used for healing are no longer handed down, gradually forgotten in ethnic life.

The exploitation of local cultural and intellectual factors for economic development has not been paid much attention, and the solutions to apply local knowledge with positive values in supporting livelihoods development have not been found. In recent years, the selection of plant varieties, livestock, models, scientific knowledge, as well as training methods, technical guidelines... in agricultural production have been implemented inappropriately with the level of awareness as well as the natural and social conditions of the people here. The lack of interest in inheriting local knowledge is also one of the reasons for the efficiency of the economic restructuring process as well as the structure of crops and livestock. At present, when most farmers have applied new varieties of rice and maize in cultivation to bring high quality products and profits, the local knowledge related to crops are gradually being forgotten. The new varieties despite of their superior productivity, also reveal limitations compared to local varieties such as poor quality, adaptability and greater investment costs, which are easily degraded after a few seasons of cultivation. This situation can lead to a huge loss of genetic resources that people have spent hundreds of years creating. Thus, in recent years, the impact of new factors in the modern economy has made cultural elements of ethnic minorities no longer hold the value of "Cultural identity of very few

people ethnic minorities (less than 5,000 people and less than 10,000 people) get lost quickly. The proportion of people who no longer wear national costumes and are unable to speak their ethnic languages is increasing; Folk songs, folk dance, traditional musical instruments of many ethnic minority groups are only performed when the festival is held, and less is happening in daily life. The mobilization of other capital sources for cultural investment is very limited due to the lack of specific and practical incentive policies. The role of the subject of the people, and the community has not been promoted and placed in the right position in planning, building, organizing, managing and supervising projects from the grassroots level, affecting the quality of preserving and promoting the cultural identity of ethnic minorities. There are no effective policies and measures in teaching and learning words, studying languages for ethnic minority students, which is a extremely important problem, a key problem in the preservation and development of each nation's culture<sup>(5)</sup>.

These problems stem from the following main causes:

First of all, due to the interest of cultural preservation and development are not really deep, synchronous, not meeting the needs of community cultural activities. Material facilities for cultural activities for people in deep-lying, remote and border areas are still inadequate; The force of cultural writing and culture research is still lacking... Besides, the cultural exchange takes place very quickly and strongly. Along with the explosion of information thanks to modern technology, cultural products from all over have impacted. While the preservation is not timely, not meeting the requirements, the new culture acquisition is not selective, thus adversely affecting the culture of ethnic minorities.

In recent years, when shifting to the mechanism of the market economy, information and means of transferring art and culture more and more developed and modern, besides the advantages, the negative aspects in the social mobilization has made traditional cultural activities in ethnic minority communities gradually eroded and forgotten.

***4.2. Perspectives and solutions to preserve ethnic minority culture associated with sustainable livelihood development and multi-dimensional poverty reduction in ethnic minority and mountainous areas, the 2021-2025 period, with vision to 2030***

4.2.1. *Opinions on proposed solutions*

Before making groups of solutions, it is necessary to reach agreement on awareness, as follows:

Firstly, cultural policy, the issue of cultural preservation of ethnic minorities must be placed in the socio-economic development strategy of the country, placed in the overall system of policies for ethnic minorities, ethnic minority areas and mountainous areas, in the context of industrial revolution 4.0 and international integration.

Second, ethnic culture is an important and specific part of Vietnamese culture, so it needs to be preserved and developed by appropriate policy system, based on regional socio-economic characteristics and ethnic psychological characteristics of each specific community.

Third, the relationship between economy and culture in development is a deep dialectical relationship, so there must be a comprehensive orientation in legal documents for preservation and development of culture, tourism, improving the quality of human resources in ethnic minority and mountainous areas in the development and general integration of the country.

4.2.2. *On solutions to preserve and promote the traditional cultural values of ethnic minorities in association with the livelihoods development, sustainable multi-dimensional poverty reduction in ethnic minority and mountainous areas, the 2021-2025 period, with vision 2030.*

4.2.2.1. Group of solutions on mechanisms and policies

- Must require a national target program on Ethnic minorities culture in the 2021-2025 period and until 2030 with orientations, contents, solutions to preserve and promote cultural values in the trend of industrial revolution 4.0, globalization, industrialization and modernization of the country and the state administrative reform scene. Focusing on cultural preservation projects and schemes of specific ethnic communities, paying special attention to ethnic minority culture.

- It is necessary to have policies that renovate the content, mechanism and investment, strengthen the role of the state in the preservation and development of the culture-sport-tourism in ethnic minority areas. Implementing cultural preservation of ethnic minorities associated with the development of livelihoods, sustainable multi-dimensional poverty reduction in ethnic minority and mountainous areas

in relation to human development, human resource development in ethnic minority and mountainous areas, and focus investment in mental, intellectual and physical strength for people.

- Making policies and investment, creating conditions to promote the role of cultural subjects - ethnic minorities in preserving and promoting traditional cultural values in the construction and development of the country. And there are appropriate policies and mechanisms to both preserve and promote the cultural heritage values of ethnic groups in the tourism today.

Promote the subject role of ethnic minorities in integrating cultural preservation with sustainable livelihood development. Preserving culture in parallel with livelihood development should bring benefits to the community itself. Cultural heritage must live true to the local community. This is the most practical and meaningful factor for sustainable development. We can easily see, some types of cultural heritage, especially festivals in relics, when people are real cultural subjects, the related activities themselves have strong vitality.

- It is necessary to have policies and plans to organize professional, strategic and direction-oriented cultural activities to create great and long-term effectiveness for development; need to increase the professionalism for the communication and promotion of cultural images in the country and international. Focusing on investment to restore traditional festivals and both ensure the folk nuances and ethnic ways, and containing modern elements. Focus on integrating and modifying traditional cultural values in community activities; promoting the role of cultural nuclei in preserving, popularizing and replicating good cultural values. Combining “build” and “reinforce” in the process of promoting the movement of building a new cultural life; proactively prevent foreign cultural manifestations or restore traditional cultural machinery of ethnic minorities. Inadequacies in management, preservation, restoration and distribution of benefits from the exploitation of relics between managers and communities are pressing issues, requiring management levels to continue to research to seek effective and practical solutions.

- Issuing and timely supplementing capital for socio-economic development programs and projects in ethnic minority and mountainous areas in the 2016-2020 period to create a momentum for socio-economic development and cultural preservation

of ethnic minorities 2021-2025 period. In fact, in the 2016-2020 period, many programs and policies for developing ethnic minority areas, supporting the very few ethnic minority people with economic development and cultural preservation are provided with little budget, so many components have not been implemented. Typically, Decision 2085/QĐ-TTg dated October 31, 2016 approving the specific policy to support socio-economic development of ethnic minority and mountainous areas in the 2017-2020 period and Decision 2086/QĐ-TTg dated October 31, 2016 approved the project to support socio-economic development of very few ethnic minority people in the 2016-2025 period. The project on supporting socio-economic development of ethnic minorities in the 2016 – 2025 period was implemented in 194 villages and hamlets contain very few ethnic minorities (hereinafter referred to as very few ethnic groups) in the area of 93 communes in 37 districts of Cao Bang, Lai Chau, Dien Bien, Son La, Ha Giang, Lao Cai, Yen Bai, Tuyen Quang, Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh and Kon Tum (attached list). Implementation period of the project is 10 years (2016 - 2025), divided into 2 phases: Phase I: 2016 - 2020; Phase II: 2021 - 2025. The project has the contents: Supporting preservation and promotion of unique traditional cultural values, improving spiritual life for people. Collection, restoration, preservation and promotion of special and typical cultural values (occupations, festivals, musical instruments, costumes...); organize teaching and learning of ethnic languages in appropriate forms; equipment for 194 community houses; establishing and maintaining village performance teams; build 10 typical villages to preserve traditional architecture and culture. The set objectives are large, very specific, but the budget is fragmented and insufficient to implement many contents, leading to the economic development and cultural preservation for people facing many difficulties.

#### 4.2.2.2 Group of solutions on propaganda and mobilization

It is necessary to diversify forms of propaganda that make ethnic minority groups deeply aware of the good moral values of preserving ethnic culture, for the construction of new cultural life and new people in the community. Actively research, collect, classify traditional cultural values, publish traditional cultural publications of ethnic groups; strengthen the promotion of typical folk beliefs of ethnic groups on mass media. At the same time, mobilize the community

to gradually bring traditional cultural values and folk beliefs into education and teaching activities in schools. Through education activities adds to the understanding of cultural and social students; fostering the love of the homeland and the pride of ethnic culture. Also through educational activities will mobilize all forces to participate in protecting and promoting good cultural values.

On any level, any type of culture, when exploited for development or education, must pay attention to efficiency, bringing practical benefits to local people. If the local people do not respect, do not see their responsibilities for cultural values, the preservation is difficult to be effective, education is only a form. The benefit of exploiting from cultural values if it does not bring practical benefits to local people, such as creating favorable conditions in legitimate livelihoods, that cultural value cannot be developed sustainably. A legitimate livelihood is from activities of preserving and exploiting cultural values, creating favorable conditions for compatriots to have the opportunity to participate in such activities as: Producing, manufacturing, selling souvenirs, services, products of craft villages...

## 5. Conclusion

The process of livelihood development of ethnic minorities has been and will lead to a series of cultural changes. In the past, the community, sharing is always seen as a behavioral culture worthy of respect, but in the current market mechanism, that spirit has changed, more or less affecting the community resources in livelihood support. All cultural activities of ethnic minorities are closely associated with strict rituals in religious activities and festivals, but now traditional agricultural ceremonies are fading away, no longer able to retain the original version. Similarly in material culture, when the mode of livelihood changes, the attitude with environment also changes, resulting in a series of changes in cuisine, clothing, houses... This is one of the many issues need to be taken into considering, when examine the cultural change from livelihood changes. In fact, the economy must be developed on the basis of respect for cultural values, because culture, if promoted, will be a source of livelihood development. Therefore, it is necessary to simultaneously implement many guidelines and solutions to strengthen the linkage between traditional cultural preservation and livelihood development, multi-dimensional and sustainable poverty reduction for ethnic minorities nowadays.

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**PHÁT TRIỂN SINH KẾ GẮN VỚI BẢO TỒN VÀ PHÁT HUY CÁC GIÁ TRỊ VĂN HÓA TRUYỀN THỐNG CỦA CÁC DÂN TỘC THIỂU SỐ - PHƯƠNG THỨC BẢO TỒN VĂN HÓA HIỆU QUẢ Ở VÙNG DÂN TỘC THIỂU SỐ VÀ MIỀN NÚI**

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**Tóm tắt**

Ngay từ khi nước nhà được độc lập, Đảng ta đã rất quan tâm đến công tác bảo tồn và phát huy những yếu tố tích cực trong văn hóa truyền thống của đồng bào dân tộc thiểu số. Đặc biệt từ sau khi có Nghị quyết số 24 (Khóa IX) về Công tác Dân tộc, bên cạnh việc thực hiện tốt các chủ trương, chính sách của Đảng và Nhà nước về bảo tồn và phát huy các giá trị văn hóa của các dân tộc, công tác bảo tồn và phát huy giá trị văn hoá của các dân tộc thiểu số đã được gắn với phát triển sinh kế, phát triển kinh tế, xóa đói, giảm nghèo cho đồng bào dân tộc thiểu số. Nhiều mô hình kinh tế, nhiều khu du lịch sinh thái, du lịch cộng đồng sử dụng các giá trị văn hóa truyền thống của đồng bào đã hình thành và phát triển với mức thu nhập kinh tế ngày càng cao, giải quyết nhiều việc làm cho đồng bào. Đồng thời cũng chính những mô hình kinh tế đó đã lưu giữ, phục hồi và phát huy được nhiều giá trị văn hóa truyền thống của đồng bào. Do đó, chính sách bảo tồn và phát triển văn hóa các dân tộc của Nhà nước ta đã và luôn là bộ phận quan trọng trong chính sách tổng thể phát triển kinh tế- xã hội của quốc gia.

**Từ khóa**

Bảo tồn văn hóa; Phát triển sinh kế; Vùng dân tộc thiểu số và miền núi; Chính sách bảo tồn và phát triển văn hóa; Phương thức bảo tồn văn hóa.