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Minority entrepreneurship in Vietnam

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Abstract

Vietnam's majority region accounts for about 70% of the natural land area, which is the residence of the ethnic minority where there is a lot of economic potential and plays a huge role in the copper ecological environment. At that time, it was especially important for national defense and security. Depending on nature, the ethnic people still fell into poverty and poverty. Poverty is one of the urgent issues that need to be addressed and addressed. Because, while humanity is entering the Fourth Industrial Revolution, there is still a part of the population living in poverty. Therefore, one of the UN's top policies is to improve the living standards of more than one billion poor people in the world. In Vietnam, the lives of ethnic minorities are of particular

concern to our Party and State. Some issues such as spontaneous migration, temporary housing, lack of residential land, productive land, domestic water have not been effectively addressed, the life of a part of ethnic minority still many difficulties. Infrastructure in ethnic minority areas is still lacking and weak. The development and implementation of a number of ethnic policies still face many shortcomings such as many asynchronous policies, lack of connectivity, short implementation time, overlap on audience and policy content. Some policies in ethnic minority and northern regions are also supportive, causing psychological expectations, evaluating on them, not encouraging people and communities to rise out of poverty.

Keywords: Ethnic Entrepreneurship, Ethnic Minority, Rural Areas

1. Introduction

Statistics according to the Document of the Provincial Party Congress for the term 2015-2020:

- There are 11 provinces, the economic structure is industry, service, agriculture and forestry;
- There are 28 provinces, the economic structure is agriculture, forestry, industry and services;
- There are 12 provinces, the economic structure is service, industry, agriculture and forestry.

Strengths of provinces in ethnic minority and mountainous areas mostly agricultural and forestry economic development. In which, the main activities are raising cattle, planting industrial crops and developing the forestry economy. The main industries are processing agricultural and forestry products, mining and processing minerals, and hydropower. Tourism is mainly eco-tourism, experiences associated with the unique culture of ethnic minority communities. The economic structure of this region is shifting towards gradually increasing the proportion of industry and services, but the main economy is still agriculture and forestry (over 50%).

Provinces in ethnic minority areas and mountainous areas have an economic growth rate is quite high, in which the Northwest provinces increase by 8.4%/year on average, the Central Highlands by 8.1%/year on average, the Southwest region by 7.3%/year on average. However, the economic growth rates of the provinces are not uniform:

- There are 5 provinces, the growth rate is >10%;
- There are 46 provinces, the growth rate is from 8-10%

Some localities have initially developed areas for agricultural and forestry production of high value-added goods such as coffee, tea, rubber, pepper, medicinal plants, timber and non-timber products, but due to the low starting point and small size of the economy, the contribution proportion to the economy is still limited.

According to reports of localities, in 3 years (2016-2018), localities in ethnic minority and mountainous areas attract few investment projects. These investment projects are mainly in urban areas and suburban areas; the number of investment projects in the area 2 communes are very few, there are almost no investment projects in the zone 3 communes. The main investment fields are mining, mineral processing, and agricultural processing, forest products, hydropower, new urban areas.

The project scale is not large and has little impact on the socio-economic development of the region. Investment capital is mainly domestic, few FDI projects, investment projects with medium technology, few projects with new technology that can compete internationally.

The Government has many programs, policies and projects to invest in developing essential infrastructure in ethnic minority and mountainous areas. such as Program 135, National Program on Sustainable Poverty Alleviation for the period 2015-2020, Program on Building National Front for New Rural Development, Program 30A, Decision No. 714/QD-TTg dated June 14 2018 of the Prime Minister on adjusting and supplementing mechanisms and policies The program to build clusters, residential lines and houses in the flooded areas of the Mekong Delta. During the 2016-2018 period, for Program 135 alone, the Government invested 9,106 works, maintained and maintained 3,295 works. In general, now 98.4% of communes have car roads to the center; over 98% of ethnic minority households and mountainous areas have access to electricity from the national grid; 100% of communes have kindergartens, primary schools, and junior high schools; 99.3% of communes have health stations; over 90% of communes have radio and television coverage; 100% of communes have telecommunications infrastructure and mobile coverage to meet people's communication needs. However, the need for investment in building essential infrastructure in the area is still very large.

Ethnic minority start-ups, in addition to livelihood development, also aim to develop capital and human factors, aiming to support ethnic minority groups. Ethnic minority start-ups are an opportunity to attract investment and explore new approaches, creating more opportunities for ethnic minorities to start and develop businesses in their own areas. develop in the community. Ethnic minorities and mountainous areas account for $\frac{3}{4}$ of the country's area, with many potentials and strengths, not just a region with many challenges and difficulties. The favorable factors for starting a business of ethnic minorities are: diverse and unique cultural potential; there is a large market for agricultural products and traditional craft products; along with the system of preferential policies.

2. Current status

2.1 Overall goal of business development, minority entrepreneurs

Exploiting potentials and comparative advantages of the region, renewing creativity, promoting economic development, ensuring social security; reduce poverty quickly and sustainably, reduce the gap in income levels compared with developed regions; gradually narrowing down areas facing extreme difficulties, significantly improving people's lives, increasing investment in resources of the state and economic sectors to build a system of socio-economic infrastructure in the community. Ministries, inter-regional connections with developed regions; promote the development of education, training, healthcare and culture to improve the quality of the contingent of cadres, civil servants, public employees, and employees who are ethnic minorities. minorities, improve the quality of human resources; eradicating outdated customs and habits in parallel with preserving and promoting the fine cultural identities of ethnic groups; attach importance to building a political system on a strong basis, maintaining political

security, social order and safety, maintaining territorial sovereignty and national border security; consolidate and strengthen the great unity bloc of all nations, for the sake of a rich people, a strong country, democracy, justice and civilization.

2.2 Specific goals to 2025

1. The economic growth rate of the provinces in the ethnic minority and mountainous areas is 8-10%/year (higher than the national average).
By 2025, the average income of ethnic minorities will increase 2.5 times compared to the present, the annual poverty reduction rate will decrease by 4-5%; 30% reduction in the number of communes with special difficulties; 50% of the villages are especially difficult compared to the present.
2. The rate of trained workers is over 70%, and the laborers who reach the working age have stable incomes over 90%.
3. Over 90% of communes have asphalted and concreted motorways to the center of the commune; over 80% of roads in villages and hamlets are concreted and hardened according to the technical grade of the Ministry of Transport.
4. 100% of communes have kindergartens, primary schools, and junior high schools; the center of the commune cluster has a high school to meet the needs of the people for learning and disseminating knowledge; 80% of communes have school facilities up to new rural standards.
5. Over 70% of communes meet the national criteria for health; over 90% of commune health stations have doctors who are eligible for medical examination and treatment with health insurance. Over 90% of women receive periodic antenatal check-ups and give birth at medical facilities. Ensure the rate of malnourished children below 10%.
6. Over 90% of commune cadres and civil servants have intermediate professional degrees or higher, of which over 60% have university and intermediate degrees in political theory or higher; over 90% are trained in ethnic knowledge according to Target Framework 4.
7. Over 95% of households have audio and visual aids.
8. More than 75% of households have access to hygienic water.
9. Over 99% of households have access to electricity from the grid.

2.3 Investment status for businesses and minority entrepreneurs

Under the current situation, ODA capital has decreased markedly and resources for Vietnam's poverty reduction and development policy are increasingly difficult, while the need for funding for poverty reduction is increasing. . The Minister and Chairman of the Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs issued Decision 569/QD-UBND dated October 26, 2016 on the establishment of a Working Group of the Minister, Chairman of the Committee for National Ethnic Minority Affairs on connection, research and support for policy development. Start-up book for ethnic minorities. In 2017, the phrase "start-up" became popular with young people across the country. But for mountainous and border areas, the story of starting a business is still a new problem and faces many difficulties. With the determination to

"leave no one behind" in the common development, in 2018, the Government continued to promote entrepreneurship in ethnic minority areas.

Investment in socio-economic development in ethnic minority areas, mountainous areas, and extremely difficult socio-economic areas (referred to as investment in ethnic minority and mountainous areas) is investment in development. Sustainability is associated with hunger eradication and poverty reduction; improve the material and spiritual life of the people, especially the ethnic minorities; gradually narrowing the gap in living standards compared with developed regions; preserve and promote the good cultural identity of the ethnic groups, repel social evils; raise the people's intellectual level, train human resources, especially ethnic minority officials to meet development requirements in the new period; make an important contribution to the realization of social progress and justice, in order to achieve the goal of "leaving no one behind".

To bring into full play the internal resources of the region, coupled with increased investment and support of enterprises. Mobilize all resources from all economic sectors in the region, attract resources from other regions and international funding sources for fast, sustainable and effective economic development. In which, the state budget plays an important and decisive role.

Exploiting potentials and comparative advantages, mobilizing all investment resources to strongly develop multi-component commodity economy; focus on developing collective economy, cooperative, private economy, linking production with processing, connecting with the market, creating product chains, adding value.

Continue to form and develop concentrated specialized farming areas on a reasonable scale, focusing on developing the production of valuable crops and livestock such as tea, coffee, cashew, pepper, and edible plants. fruits, medicinal herbs, flavorings, flowers and vegetables to develop large-scale livestock raising such as dairy cows, beef cattle, buffaloes, pigs, and chickens according to the model of farms and farms, creating specialty products to replace products high production, improve the value and efficiency of production and business.

To focus on investing heavily in forestry economic development, producing raw materials in association with processing wood products from planted forests. Ethnic minority and mountainous areas must make the most important contribution to promoting Vietnam to become one of the major wood processing centers of the region and the world. Accordingly, it is necessary to resolutely review and restructure the land and production of agricultural and forestry farms; complete allocation of land and forests associated with sedentary cultivation and settlement; settle residential and production land for ethnic minority households; resolutely put an end to deforestation for cultivation and destruction of forest land.

Exploiting the strengths of natural resources, unique culture and cuisine of different ethnic groups to promote the development of eco-tourism and experience; historical - cultural tourism, developing "green" tourism products, respecting natural factors and local culture in ethnic minority areas such as: Bac Po (Cao Bang), Tan Trao (Tuyen Quang), Dinh Hoa (Thai Nguyen), Hung Temple (Phu Tho), Sa Pa (Lao Cai), Mau Son (Lang Son), Dien Bien Phu (Dien Bien), Ban Me Thuot, Buon Don (Dak Lak), Dak To (Kon Tum), Chu Se (Gia Lai), Tri Ton, Tinh Bien

(An Giang), Thoi Binh (Ca Mau); large lakes such as Ba Be (Bac Kan), Coc mountain (Thai Nguyen), To Nung (Gia Lai), Lak lake (Dak Lak), Thac Ba (Yen Bai), Hoa Binh, Son La...

To plan and invest in infrastructure of telecommunications, information, credit and transport services to develop border gate economy with China, Laos, Cambodia.

Encourage all economic sectors to invest in the development of wholesale markets, rural markets, and consume people's products and goods. Promote the application of scientific and technological advances in the development of distribution channels and e-commerce.

3. Recommendations and conclusions

3.1 Conclusions

1. We attach great importance to starting a business in ethnic minority areas. We plan to organize a forum with the World Bank to promote and promote entrepreneurship in ethnic minority and mountainous areas. We are determined to build a number of typical start-up businesses in ethnic minority and mountainous areas to create a ripple effect, really want and have the opportunity to invest in business development, improve high life.
2. The approved scheme and effective implementation will contribute to promoting the socio-economic development of ethnic minority areas, mountainous areas, and extremely difficult socio-economic regions to develop quickly and sustainably; create livelihoods, increase people's incomes, contribute to rapid and sustainable poverty reduction; deal more radically with some of the frustrations of ethnic minorities living in extremely difficult socio-economic areas.
3. The scheme is approved and implemented to achieve multiple socio-economic objectives; defence security; building a strong Party and political system; contribute to the strengthening of the great national unity bloc; consolidating and raising the belief of ethnic minorities in the Party and State.

3.2 Recommendations

1. To request the verifying agency, the National Assembly Standing Committee and the National Assembly to consider and approve the Scheme, assigning the Government and the Prime Minister to organize the implementation; annual report on implementation results to the National Assembly; 3 years of preliminary review, 5 years of summarizing the implementation of the Project, affirming achieved results, pointing out limitations, inadequacies, causes and suggestions for the next phase.
2. The National Assembly's Ethnic Minority Council, Committees of the National Assembly, delegations of National Assembly deputies and National Assembly deputies are requested to strengthen supervision of the implementation process and promptly transfer opinions to agencies. concerned to settle according to its competence, ensuring the successful implementation of the Project approved by the National Assembly.

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