

HO CHI MINH'S THOUGHT ABOUT PEOPLE WITH VIETNAM'S ETHNIC POLICY TODAY

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Abstract:

Ho Chi Minh (1890 – 1969) is a national liberation hero, a humanist of Vietnam. With the world, Ho Chi Minh is the epitome of Vietnam, and mentioning Vietnam is also referring to Ho Chi Minh and vice versa. Ho Chi Minh is a historical figure loved all over the world not only for his talent but also for his moral qualities, and the good values of the Vietnamese culture over thousands of years. Ho Chi Minh's Thought is a system, includes opinions about the basic issues of the Vietnam revolution, due to the purpose of the class, social and people liberation. Ho Chi Minh's Thought about people is one of the important content in Ho Chi Minh's thought system. Through practical activities and thinking, Ho Chi Minh has solved the basic issues of national in his age. Today, that ideology is still valued, it is the basis for Vietnam's state to implement ethnic policy. The article analysis and clarify the content of Ho Chi Minh's thought about people with Vietnam's ethnic policy today. The result shows that the ideology of Ho Chi Minh is a system with very diverse and rich content, including basic contents related to independence, freedom, inviolability of all peoples; combination of nation and class, independence and socialism, patriotism and internationalism, people's unity and the liberation in Vietnam. From issues implementing Vietnam's ethnic policy, the article analyzed three solutions to promote the efficiency of implementing Vietnam's ethnic policy today.

Keywords: Ideology, Ho Chi Minh's thought, ethnic, ethnic policy, Vietnam.

1. Introduce:

President Ho Chi Minh (1890 – 1969) not only is a social activist but also a large ideologist, He left a precious heritage about ideology and theory for Vietnamese people, it include economic, political, cultural, social, and Ho Chi Minh's thought about people is also one of them. From practically of Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh gave opinions about nation issue, combined of nation and class, independent and socialism, patriotism and internationalism, independence for one's nation and at the same time independence for all other nations, people's unity in the revolutionary cause in Vietnam with the right spirit, creation, and development. Applying Ho Chi Minh's point of view about the ethnic issue, Vietnam's Government gave advocated, lines of ethnic policy, boost the national great unity, and develop this power in the new situation. Ethnic policy in Vietnam was implemented based on the principle of equality, respect, unity, solve the relationships among ethnic, helping each other to develop, to improve material and spirit life for people. In the period of doi moi and integrate in Vietnam today, The Communist Party and Government of Viet Nam still affirm that nation issue is the immediate issue as well as the long-term strategy of Vietnam, especially are unity and help each other to develop on the fields of life and society. In fact, over the years, Viet Nam proposed many advocates, policies to develop eco- society, eradicate poverty for Ethnic

Minorities and Mountainous Region. Many policies were applied in life, economic mountain localities, islands, and ethnic regions, the socio-economic situations in the ethnic region have changed, and equality between ethnic groups has been increasingly institutionalized and implemented in practice in all areas of life. Nation policies have played an important role in consolidating great national unity, creating a synergy to realize the goals of industrialization and modernization, and stabilizing the political and security of Vietnam in the context of doi moi and integration. Vietnam has 54 ethnics, including 53 ethnic minorities (EM) with 14,6 million people, they live in mountainous regions, bordering, roughing terrain, facing many socio-economic difficulties, but have a particularly important strategic position in terms of politics, economy, national defense and security, ecological environment and biodiversity. In the current context, great implement ethnic policies and improving ethnic minorities' life not only are important factors to boosting great unity and developing country but also are materialize the contexts of Ho Chi Minh's thought about people in doi moi, and international integrate of Vietnam today.

Theoretical basis:

Base on the theoretical basis of the Marxist- Leninist, line, advocate, and policy of the Communist Party of Vietnam and Vietnam's State on people.

Practical basis

The process of leadership, direction, and implementation of the Communist Party of Vietnam and Vietnam's Government with ethnic issues in the period of doi moi and integrate.

Research method

This article uses dialectical materialism, historical materialism in research, and specific methods such as analysis, synthetic, logic, and history.

Technique of use

This article use technique of research and analyze documents in Ho Chi Minh Complete Collection of National Political Publishing House, 2011, Ha Noi; of the previous researcher and advocates, policies, legal of Communist Party of Vietnam and Government of Vietnam about people in the period of doi moi and integration today.

Question of research:

Question 1: What is the basic content in Ho Chi Minh's thought about people?

Question 2: What is the issue with implementing ethnic policies in Vietnam today?

Question 3: What are solutions to improve the effectiveness of implementing ethnic policies in Vietnam today?

Purpose of research

Purposing of this article is to analyze and clarify basic contents in Ho Chi Minh's Thought about people with the ethnic policy in Viet Nam today.

2. Result and discussion

Ho Chi Minh's ideology about humans is a system with very diverse contents, including the following basic contents:

Firstly, independence and freedom are divine rights and untouchable of all nations.

On the journey to find a way to save the country, Ho Chi Minh created a truth about fundamental human rights when He researched the United States Declaration and Independence (1776), the French Declaration of the Rights of Man (1791), values of them were learned and used by Ho Chi Minh. He affirmed: "All of ethnic in the world are equal, have the right to life, happiness, and freedom" [8,01]. Using the principle of national self-determination which was recognized and struggled by the peaceful method by the victorious allies, 1919 under the signature of Nguyen Ai Quoc, through The claims 8 point which is the symbol for Vietnamese patriots, was sent to the Versailles Peace Conference by Ho Chi Minh. In the claim, from content to word are mild with the goal reclaim the right of freedom and democracy for Vietnamese, the claim did not mention the issue of independence or self-rule, but only focus on two main contents: first is demanding equal rights on legal for the native Indochina; second is demanding minimum democratic freedoms for the people.

Although the claim went unnoticed by the empire bosses, Nguyen Ai Quoc also learned that if he wanted to liberate the nations, he could only rely on himself and his forces... On the first of the Platform of Party, Ho Chi Minh defined Party's political goals: "a) Overthrow the French imperialists and the feudalists. b) Making the Viet Nam completely independent" [7,1]. Ho Chi Minh hosted the 8th Congress of the Central Committee of the Party in May 1941, through the Congress, Ho Chi Minh raised the issue of liberating the nation. Ho Chi Minh wrote a letter for people in June 1941, "In this time, the liberate nation right is highest" [7,30]. From that, Ho Chi Minh has had an

immortal word that expressed the will to fight for independence and freedom of our nation, it is "even if we have to burn down the whole Truong Son Mountain Range, we must be resolute for independence". When the August Revolution, 1945 is successful, Ho Chi Minh represented the provisional government to read the Declaration of Independence, declare and affirm the country's independence, announce and affirm before the ethnic, and people around the world about the achievements in the struggle for the independence for the Fatherland. He affirmed: "Viet Nam has the right of freedom and independence, and the fact is it has become a freedom and independence country. The whole Vietnamese people bright all of spirits, forces, lives, and wealth to hold that freedom and independence" [8,3]. For ethnic who were exploited, nothing is more precious than independence and peace, and more than anyone else, Ho Chi Minh understands that. At the same time, in letters and messages were sent to the United Nations and Government of other countries, Ho Chi Minh declared that "our people sincerely desire peace. But we also resolutely fight to the end to protect the most sacred things: territorial integrity for the Fatherland and independence for the country" [8,522]. When the nationwide resistance war broke out to show His determination, Ho Chi Minh made a call: "No! We would rather lose everything than lose our country, refuse to be slaves" [8,534]. President Ho Chi Minh has shown a truth, and it is value for all time even when the US empire expands its war in the North: "Nothing is more precious than independence, freedom" [7,01]. With that spirit, people of both South and North have fought bravely, sacrificed heroically to defend the independence of the Fatherland, forced the US to sign the Paris Agreement, end the war, and restore peace in Vietnam, accepting the basic ethnic rights of Vietnamese people, the US and other countries must respect the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Vietnam as recognized by the Geneva Association in 1954. The truth "Nothing is more precious than independence, freedom" not only is ideology but also is life, and doctrine of Ho Chi Minh. President Ho Chi Minh changed Viet Nam's destiny, from slaves to free and independent people. "Nothing is more precious than independence, freedom" is the call of Ho Chi Minh, is the desire of Vietnamese people, is reason to fight, is power for the victory of Vietnam's struggle for independence and freedom, and at the same time, it is also a great motivation and encouragement for exploited countries and ethnic around the world.

Secondly, the combination of people and class, independence and socialism, patriotism and internationalism, people's unity and the liberation in Vietnam.

At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, the patriotism of Viet Nam is still traditional. From lessons and experiences, Ho Chi Minh made the point that we must first fight for the independence of the ethnic, that is, we must win the national liberation revolution, and then from that victory move on to a socialist revolution. In national liberation revolutions, Ho Chi Minh affirmed that the colonial peoples must rely on their strength, but at the same time must enlist the consensus and support of the world's working class and people. That victory contributed to the cause of the world's Proletarian Revolution. Thus, from the first day of revolutionary activities abroad, in ideology and action of Ho Chi Minh expressed point of view about combining ethnic issue and class, patriotism and internationalism, independence and socialism. In Ho Chi Minh's Thought is always express attachment between independence and socialism, especially in the period of the Proletarian Revolution, that ideology not only reflects the objective law of the cause of national liberation but also reflects the inseparable relationship between the goal of national liberation and the goal of the class and human liberation of Ho Chi Minh. Ho Chi Minh affirmed: freedom and independence right is untouchable of nations, everyone also has the right to life, happiness, and freedom. So, Ho Chi Minh constantly struggle for the independence of his ethnic, but also did not forget to struggle for the independence of all oppressed peoples around the world. The content of independence for his ethnic, at the same time independence for all ethnic is the highlight in Ho Chi Minh's Thought about people. With Ho Chi Minh, patriotism is always associated with internationalism. From 1914, in England, when the first world war broke out, Ho Chi Minh not only supported the British resistance mentally but also materially, brought his meager wages to support them, and told his friends that we must fight for the freedom and independence of other peoples is like fighting for our ethnic.

In Ho Chi Minh's Thought about people, with the content of freedom and independence, nation associated with class and humanity; ethnic and socialism, great national unity and national liberation revolution. Ho Chi Minh affirmed: "Solidarity, solidarity, great unity. Success, success, great success" [17,119]. According to Ho Chi Minh, revolution is the cause of the whole ethnic, including all of class and class in the social; including ethnic live in Viet Nam, regardless of occupations, ages and sexes; people of all religions, parties... that is forces in the great unity, the league of workers- farmers- intellectuals is the foundation. Ho Chi Minh said that: "Great solidarity must first unite the vast majority of the people, of which the vast majority of people are workers, farmers and other working classes of the people, that is the foundation of great solidarity. It is like the foundation of a house, the base of a tree. But having a solid foundation, good roots, still have to unite other classes of people" [13,244]. Ho Chi Minh affirmed solidarity not only is a concept, a call, but also is the organization, and leading, that is the United National Front with

the league of workers- farmers- intellectuals is the foundation, gather all patriotic organizations and individuals in the United National Front, led by the Party of the working class. The stronger the league, the stronger the Front. The Party organized and built the Front by formulating policies appropriate to each revolutionary period. With Ho Chi Minh, the great unity must base on unity between the benefit of the country and the basic rights of classes in society. Ho Chi Minh gave a truth "Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom", this is the key, the highlight leading to the victory of Ho Chi Minh's great unity strategy. All people in the world are equal, the right to life, freedom, and happiness, an independent country where the people do not have freedom, happiness has no meaning. Great unity is trust in people, based on people, and struggle for the right of people, solidarity must be voluntary, organization, leadership; solidarity must be sincere, frank, and cordial; solidarity must be long-term and close; solidarity must be associated with self-criticism and criticism. Ho Chi Minh thought that: People is the root, is the foundation, is the object, is the power of the great unity. The people are the backbone of the Communist Party and the political system. Ho Chi Minh said that in solidarity there is a struggle and struggle to consolidate solidarity. "True solidarity means being united and fighting at the same time, learning the good from either, criticizing the wrongs and criticizing the stance for the country and for the people" [15,362]. To strengthen internally, strengthen the organization, and strengthen the great unity, self-criticism and criticism must be exercised, thereby overcoming and correcting the shortcomings, and at the same time promoting the advantages. Self-criticism and criticism must be democratic, sincere, straightforward, reasonable, sympathetic, criticizing things, not criticizing people. According to Ho Chi Minh, to successfully build great solidarity, there must be a method of propaganda, education, and mass mobilization so that everyone can see the necessity of solidarity. It is necessary to have a method of scientific organization such as building, consolidating, and developing the political system, including Party, State, Front, and mass organizations. The State must be built truly of the people, by the people, for the people; must constantly reform the administrative apparatus and perfect the law, set forth policies to realize modern solidarity to meet aspirations and be in line with reality.

Deeply aware of the nature of the new era starting from the Russian October revolution, affirming that the Vietnamese revolution is a part of the world revolution. Ho Chi Minh judged the Vietnamese revolution can only win with the support, solidarity, and help of forces at home with the independent and democratic peace forces in the world. At the same time, when the Vietnamese revolution won, we also contributed an important part to the victory of the world revolution. National solidarity is based on implementing international solidarity. Ho Chi Minh determined that the forces international solidarity without distinction, the forces including the international communist and workers' movement; national liberation movement; movement for peace, democracy, and progress in the world. They have the same enemy, the same goal is independence and freedom, they are the forces who favored peace and justice. According to Ho Chi Minh, the principle of implementing international solidarity is based on respect for independence, sovereignty, and territory, striving for peace, freedom, democracy, and progress of society.

The issue to implementing ethnic policies in Vietnam today.

The work of ethnic and ethnic solidarity has always held an important strategic position in the Vietnamese revolution. Vietnamese peoples are equal, solidarity, respect, and help each other to develop. Since the implementation of the doi moi until now, Party has always paid attention to and prioritized comprehensive development of socio-economic, political, cultural, defense and security... for ethnic minority areas and the mountainous region. Implementing the opinion of President Ho Chi Minh, the Party and Government of Vietnam have determined that ethnic policy must make the mountainous areas catch up with the lowlands, and the ethnic minorities to catch up with the majority. Compared with previous congresses, the document of the 13th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam has focused on the specificity of each region with a large number of ethnic minorities in the process of building and organizing ethnic policy. This is the new point with important meaning to promote potentiality and strength to suitable for culture, the custom of each region as well as each ethnic. This issue not only motivates the development of eco- society in ethnic minorities region but also overcome the limitations in the past time because each region or each ethnic group has different characteristics, especially cultural and traditional characteristics. At the same time, "Solving relationships among ethnic to develop together, creating changes in economic, culture, and social development" [3,170]. The main content of ethnic policy in the period of doi moi and integration of Communist Party of Vietnam and Vietnam's Government is focusing on:

Firstly, the policy on economic development of ethnic minorities to promote potentiality and strength, associated with the general development plan of the whole country, bringing ethnic minorities together with the whole country to industrialize and modernize the country.

Secondly, the social policy focus on the issue of education- training, culture, medicine... to boost ability and implement equality right among ethnic, creating premise and opportunities for ethnic groups to have full conditions

to participate in the development process, on that basis, constantly improve the material and spiritual life of the people.

Thirdly, policy related to defense security to strengthen the strategy areas, solving the issue of ethnic solidarity and ethnic relations in ethnic, inter-ethnic, and international relations in the trend of globalization.

General, about the goal, ethnic policy of Party and Vietnam's Government are aimed at exploiting all the potentials of the country to serve the lives of the people and gradually overcome the disparity, eradicate poverty, implementing the goal of prosperous people and a strong, democratic, equitable, and civilized country, it bases on the basic principle: equality, solidarity, respect, and mutual development. These contents have an organic relationship and interact with each other, forming a unified whole, which is both the goal and the motivation of development. Equality is the foundation to implementing nation unity; only when there is solidarity, love, respect, and help, can ethnic equality be realized. At the period of doi moi, it can be summarized in the following basic contents:

Firstly, the issue of nation and nation unity is a fundamental, long-term strategic issue, and at the same time an urgent issue of the Vietnamese revolution. The ethnic in Vietnam must be equality, solidarity, mutual development to realize industrialization and modernization as well as building and protecting Fatherland. Over the years, the ethnic policy of Vietnam focuses on helping the poor and ethnic minorities with special difficulties, solving pressing problems, such as food shortages, lack of water for daily life, temporary housing, lack of meaning of production and living tools; building infrastructure in border areas, remote and extremely difficult areas. Solving the situations of lack of productive land, residential land, and disputes land in ethnic minority areas, especially in Tay Nguyen, the Northwest, and the Khmer in the Southwest. Building and implementing strategies for socio-economic development in border areas. All of this work is based on the principle of national unity.

Secondly, strengthen and improve the quality of the policies system in ethnic minority areas. Due to history, there is still uneven development among ethnic in Vietnam. Mutual development is necessary for a country with multi-ethnic. Vietnam's Government paid attention to mutual development among ethnic, this is the basic principle in ethnic policy in the socialist and protect Fatherland. Focus on improving the quality of cadres; well perform the work of planning, training, educating, employing, treating, and transfer of officials. Building defense and security, promoting the power to be ready to eliminate all the destructive plots of the enemies; strengthening the work of ensuring political security and social safety, preventing hot spots of security and social order in ethnic minority and mountainous areas. Continue to build and develop economic zones which combine with defense in remote regions, and border regions.

Thirdly, reform the content, and method of the work of ethnic to suitable for request, and mission in the new situation. Well realizing democracy, creating conditions for people to actively and actively participate in the formulation, implementation, and supervision of the implementation of socio-economic development policies, programs, and plans, security, and national defense in the locality. Through policies, specific measures, encourage people to promote their internal resources and self-reliance in the cause of socio-economic development, eradication poverty to creating a better quality of life.

The basic solutions to effective improvement of implementing ethnic policy in Vietnam.

In the cause of industrialization, modernization, and international integration of Vietnam, the ethnic policy created the condition to mutual development that suitable for the regularity of the process of division of labor and use of resources; exercise the development rights of each people as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. Accepting and using Ho Chi Minh's thought on the issue of the ethnic in Viet Nam, in the ethnic policy of the Party and Government of Vietnam, the content of equality, solidarity, and mutual development became a general principle of great theoretical and practical value. To implement effective ethnic policy in Vietnam, we need to focus on implementing basic solutions such as:

Firstly, caring comprehensive develop of ethnic, creating conditions to mutual development and realizing the equality of social among ethnic, mountainous and lowland.

When living, Ho Chi Minh was often interested in formulating and implementing ethnic policies with contents that were both comprehensive and practical. Ho Chi Minh affirmed: "Mountainous region must solidarity and help lowland, and vice versa. That is two sides, is the policy of ethnic and Party" [4,135]. In his speech at a conference of mountain cadres, Ho Chi Minh emphasized "The policy of our Party and Government towards the mountains is very correct. In that policy, the two most important things are National solidarity and improvement of the people's living standards" [4,608]. To create conditions to improve the people's living standards, and shorten the gap among ethnic, between mountainous areas and lowlands, bringing mountainous areas to catch up with the lowlands. The issue of equality among ethnic is the realization of equality among ethnic, between mountainous and lowland areas. The goal of implementing the ethnic policy is to achieve equality in rights and obligations and to

harmoniously develop the interests of each ethnic with the interests of the whole community. Not for the sake of the common, that violates the interests, and vice versa, not to absolutize the interests of one's ethnic, but to discriminate against the common interests of the community of nations. In the document of the 13th Congress of Communist Party of Vietnam "Ensuring equality among ethnic, respect and mutual development. Mobilization, using, and management the resources to develop, and create transform on economic, cultural, social in ethnic minorities. Focusing on specific of each region in plan and organization policy. There is a mechanism to promote the positivity and self-reliance of ethnic minorities for socio-economic development and sustainable eradication of poverty. Caring and building prestige cadres in ethnic minority regions. Preventing all plots and acts of division and destruction of the great national unity" [3,170]. However, realizing equality does not mean ignoring the characteristics and development conditions of each region. With difficult conditions, mountainous areas, ethnic minority areas, remote areas, old revolutionary and resistance areas, special attention is paid to helping overcome difficulties. That opinion of the Party and Government of Vietnam is reflected in the rational distribution of means of production and production results, creating conditions for everyone to develop and use their ability. On the other hand, equity does not mean evenly, egalitarianism, but accepting to have rich places first to help, promote the development of the region behind, narrowing the gap between rich and poor.

Secondly, completing the legal document on the issue of the ethnic, and the work of ethnic.

Constantly *doi moi*, change the state apparatus, functions, and tasks of state management agencies in charge of ethnic affairs from central to local levels; training, effective using cadres who ethnic affairs in levels. Building, promulgating, and organizing the implementation of ethnic policies that must be suitable to the level of socio-economic development and cultural characteristics of each region and each ethnic and each locality. In organizing the implementation of ethnic policies need to be classified for effective and focused implementation, especially for important and urgent policies that are consistent with the ability to receive and prepare of each ethnic and locality, and at the same time meet the development requirements of a socialist-oriented market economy and international integration. It is also important to realize that improving the effectiveness of the current ethnic policies implementation in Vietnam is an important, fundamental, regular, long-term task, requiring a route, and constantly changing, completing. Ethnic policies formulated and promulgated must be a direct motivation for promoting equality and solidarity among ethnic groups and promoting the role and true potential of each ethnic.

Thirdly, implementing the policy priority in training, educating ethnic minority cadres.

In the process of leading the revolution, Ho Chi Minh always paid attention to the work of cadres. With Ho Chi Minh, cadres are the root of all works and victories. Ho Chi Minh directed: "Must focus on training, educating cadres in mountainous. Kinh cadres have to help cadres in local but have to make progress for local cadres so that they can manage their jobs in the locality, not make excuses for themselves" [4,518]. Mastering Ho Chi Minh's thought, the Party and Government of Vietnam determined the goal of training cadres for ethnic minority areas, and cadres who are ethnic minorities are extremely important in Vietnam's ethnic policy. Vietnam's Government paid attention to training, educating ethnic cadres toward the policy priority for cadres of ethnic minorities. Implementing the policy priority in training, educating cadres, the intellectuals of ethnic minorities in Vietnam in recent years have been increasingly improved and more scientific, the promulgated policies are associated with organizational solutions, implementation, and resources to ensure the feasibility of the policies. The work of training and educating cadres of ethnic minorities need to have cared with reforms on the content and policy. Ethnic minority cadres are sent for training and retraining at all educational levels; participate in additional programs to update knowledge and skills in informatics, foreign languages... Many young cadres and women from ethnic minorities are interested and recruited to attend professional and vocational training at boarding schools, universities, and colleges to return to build their homeland. In the context of international integration in Vietnam, development of technology with 4th industrial revolution, before, we need to build a team of ethnic minority intellectuals, have policies towards typical people of ethnic minorities. Continue to strengthen the force of qualified and capable cadres to work in ethnic minority areas, research, change recruitment standards, create remuneration mechanisms and policies to attract cadres. Along with that, building responsibility for performing tasks, ensuring that each cadre when coming to work in ethnic minority areas can bring into full play their capacities, but at the same time help them identify specific responsibilities in their work.

3, Conclusion

Vietnam is a country with 54 ethnics, thus, the issue of nations and implementation of ethnic policy have an important meaning in the strategy of ethnic unity, in the whole of the cause of Vietnam revolution in the past period as well as in the current context of *doi moi* and integration. In the process of leading the revolution, the Party and Government of Vietnam always care and build a relationship of equality, solidarity, and mutual development among

ethnic in Vietnam. The issues of the ethnic are of particular importance, are related to the nation - internationally, are of urgent topicality, and are very sensitive. This is both a fundamental and long-term strategic issue and at the same time an urgent issue of Vietnam today. When change on the structure of people, market mechanisms, the gap between rich and poor, break out information..., it is necessary to sustainably develop the mountainous region - ethnicity into the motivation of Vietnam. In the ethnic policy of Vietnam, some policies still have many limitations in handling the relationship between policy mechanisms and effective short-term measures for the development of ethnic minorities compared to the national level. Before the context of integration and impact of the 4th industrial revolution, the nature of the ethnic issue is different from the period of revolution. In Vietnam, socio-economic development in the direction of industrialization and modernization for ethnic minorities is one of the most authentic and effective contents to solve the current ethnic issue in Vietnam.

This research was realized to analyze and clarify the basic content in Ho Chi Minh's thought about people with the ethnic policy of Vietnam. The result shows that the ideology of Ho Chi Minh is a system with very diverse and rich content, including basic contents related to independence, freedom, inviolability of all peoples; combination of nation and class, independence and socialism, patriotism and internationalism, people's unity and the liberation in Vietnam. In the current context of Vietnam, the work of ethnic and ethnic unity is always an important strategy. The main content of ethnic policy in the period of doi moi and integration of Communist Party of Vietnam and Vietnam's Government is focusing on the policy on economic development of ethnic minorities; social policy focus on the issue of education- training, culture, medicine... to boosting ability and implementing equality right between nations, creating premise and opportunities for ethnic groups to have full conditions to participate in the development process, on that basis, constantly improve the material and spiritual life of the people; policy related to defense security to strengthen the strategy areas, solving the issue of ethnic solidarity and ethnic relations in ethnic, inter-ethnic and inter-national relations in the trend of globalization. The article analyzed three solutions to promote the efficiency of implementing Vietnam's ethnic policy today. This study has not shown and clarified the factors affecting the implementation of ethnic policies in Vietnam today.

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