

RESULTS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF SOME POLICIES ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FOR KHMER ETHNIC PEOPLE IN THE SOUTHWEST REGION

Nguyen Duy Dung

Vietnam Academy for Ethnic Minorities
Email: dungnd@hvd.edu.vn

Received: 6/10/2019
Reviewed: 14/10/2019
Revised: 23/10/2019
Accepted: 9/11/2019
Released: 20/11/2019

DOI:

In the past years, our Party and State have always paid special attention and issued many important guidelines and policies on socio-economic development for Khmer ethnic people, including Directive No.68/CT-TW dated April 18th, 1991 of the Party Central Committee (Session VI) on working in the Khmer ethnic minority area, Directive No.19-CT/ TW of the Secretariat, dated January 10th, 2018 on strengthening work in the Khmer ethnic minority region in the new situation. Thanks to the implementation of many guidelines and policies of the Party and the State, the lives of ethnic minorities in general and the Khmer ethnic people in particular have been increasingly improved, the intellectual level of people has been raised, the rate of poor households decreases year by year. In addition, the work of training cadres and developing party members in the ethnic minority areas has been paid more and more attention.

Từ khóa: Socio-economic development policies; Khmer ethnic people; The Southwest region.

1. Introduction

The Southwest region consists of 13 provinces and cities with a natural area of nearly 40,000 km², bordering on Cambodia with over 340 km, with a population of provinces in the region to be 17,330,900 people, of which the Kinh people are about 16,036,217 people (accounting for 91.91%), the Khmer ethnic people more than 1,260,640 people (accounting for 7.22%) (Do, 2019), the Khmer ethnic people live in 9 provinces and cities including Tra Vinh, Vinh Long, Can Tho, Soc Trang, Bac Lieu, Ca Mau, Hau Giang, An Giang and Kien Giang... This is a region with potentials and advantages for economic development, ranking first in the country in producing and producing food, aquatic products and fruits. At the same time, this is also an area of strategic importance in politics, foreign affairs and national security.

After more than 30 years of implementing the country renewal line (1986 up to now), especially 28 years of implementing the Directive No.68/CT-TW dated April 18th, 1991 of the Party Central Committee (Session VI) on working in the Khmer ethnic people area, Directive No.19/CT-TW of the Secretariat, dated January 10th, 2018 on strengthening work in the Khmer ethnic minority region in the new situation, the lives of Khmer people gradually improved, the intellectual level of people has been raised, the rate of poor households decreases year by year, the rural face is

gradually changed. The article evaluates the results of implementing guidelines and policies for the Khmer people area, from which lessons learned from practical implementation of ethnic policies in the Southwest region.

2. Research overview

In the past years, there have been many researches on the Southwest region in general and the area with large Khmer population in particular, some typical researches including: Bui Minh Dao (2006), "Khmer Ethnic People in the protection and national construction of Vietnam"; Pham Thi Phuong Hanh (2012), *Southern Khmer ethnic culture - Beauty in Vietnamese culture*; Nguyen Hoang Son (2007), "The process of implementing the poverty reduction policies of the Party and the State in the Khmer people community in the Mekong Delta 1992-2002"; Nguyen Thu Thuy (2001), "The process of implementing ethnic policies of the Communist Party of Vietnam towards the Khmer ethnic people in the Mekong Delta"... In general, the research works mention development issues between ethnic minorities in general and the Khmer ethnic people in particular. However, there has not been any research works to propose new solutions and policies to support the Khmer ethnic people in the Southwestern region to meet the necessary conditions for faster, more sustainable integration and development in the current context. This research analyzes the results

of implementing socio-economic development policies and policies for the Khmer ethnic people in the coming time, thereby contributing as a basis and premise for policy implementation for the Khmer ethnic people in the next stage.

3. Research method

The article uses some methods including primary and secondary document collection methods and statistical and statistical synthesis methods.

4. Research result

4.1. Results of some socio-economic development policies of the Khmer ethnic people in the Southwestern region

4.1.1. Results of implementing guidelines and policies in the Khmer ethnic people area

After more than 30 years of implementing the country renewal line (1986 up to now), especially 28 years of implementing the Directive No.68/CT-TW dated April 18th, 1991 of the Party Central Committee (Session VI) on working in the Khmer ethnic people area and more than 1 year of implementing Directive No.19/CT-TW of the Secretariat, dated January 10th, 2018 on strengthening work in the Khmer ethnic minority region in the new situation. The central government has focused on increasing support and investment in the Khmer ethnic people by the Decision No.134/2004/QĐ-TTg, the Decision No.135/2019/QĐ-TTg (the period of 2016-2020), mainly preferential loan policies, policies on sedentarization and settlement, policies on support production land, residential land, houses, clean water, daily-life electricity, policies on recruitment, pre-university,... contribute to promoting socio-economic in the ethnic minority region gradually developed. In addition, farms and industrial zones have been developing, business and service activities are increasingly diverse, attracting a large number of Khmer ethnic people to participate in labor, making a significant contribution to the transfer of labor structure in the Khmer ethnic people areas. Therein, especially 28 years of implementing the Directive No.68/CT-TW dated April 18th, 1991 of the Party Central Committee (Session VI) on working in the Khmer ethnic people area and more than 1 year of implementing Directive No.19/CT-TW of the Secretariat, dated January 10th, 2018 on strengthening work in the Khmer ethnic minority region in the new situation has achieved some important results.

Firstly, the socio-economic development contributes to improving and raising the material and spiritual life of the Khmer ethnic people

The implementation of guidelines and policies of the Party and State for the Khmer ethnic people have been actively implemented by ministries, central agencies and localities. Therefore, the material life of Khmer ethnic people gradually improved significantly, the poverty rate decreased from 29.59% in 2005 to 16.5% in 2017, the number

of poor Khmer ethnic households decreased on average from 3-5%/ year (Dai Doan Ket Electronic Newspaper, 2019)

Secondly, the educational level in the Khmer ethnic people area has gradually been raised

In the school year of 1991-1992, the total number of Khmer ethnic students was 116,150 (Central Commission for Public Mobilization, 2006) or in 2009, according to survey data among 948,161 Khmer ethnic people aged 5 and over, 29.80% had never attended school, while the whole country had only 9, 97% (percentage of general population) (Hanh, 2012). However, in the school year of 2014-2015, the rate of mobilizing ethnic minority children in school age was quite high, specifically about 50% of kindergartens, 70% of preschools, children aged 05 years old in kindergarten over 96%, 100% primary school; junior high school to be over 95%, high school to be about 70%, the number of students being recruited is increasing, on average nearly 500 students are trained every year. In the school year of 2014-2015, there are 8,700 Khmer ethnic students studying at 30 boarding high schools for ethnic minorities including 6 schools meeting national standards and 9,910 Khmer ethnic cadres working in education, with more than 50 people have received postgraduate training (Committee for Ethnic Minorities, 2015c).

Thirdly, preserving and promoting the national cultural identity is concerned to perform well

The curriculum of Khmer writing is being taught and learned at the primary schools in the Khmer ethnic minority area, the boarding ethnic minority high schools and in the Khmer pagodas are always maintained. Khmer art troupes are interested in and created conditions by all levels. The Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism has recognized the art forms such as Cham Rieng Cha Pay, Parachute theater art of the Khmer ethnic people in Soc Trang province and Ok Om Bok festival of Khmer ethnic people in Tra Vinh province to be a national intangible culture. At the same time, creating favorable conditions for Khmer ethnic artists to participate in cultural, literary and artistic activities at the ethnic chapters of the Association of Literature and Arts, Vietnam Association of Theater Artists and Vietnam Dance Artists Association. Nam, Vietnam Association of Musicians, Linked Association of Vietnamese Theater Artists in the Mekong Delta.

Fourthly, maintaining national defense, security, social order and safety

The localities in the Southwest region have regularly launched a mass movement to protect the national security in every village and have been actively responded to participate by the Khmer ethnic people. In particular, the localities have promoted the role of a team of prestigious people

among ethnic minorities in the spirit of the Prime Minister's Directive No. 06/2008/CT-TTg, dated February 1st, 2008 about "promoting the role of prestigious people in ethnic minorities in the cause of national construction and defense"; Decision No. 18/2011/QĐ-TTg, dated March 18th, 2011 of the Prime Minister on policies for prestigious people in ethnic minorities; and Decision No. 12/2018/QĐ-TTg, dated March 6th 2018 of the Prime Minister on criteria for selection and recognition of prestigious people and policies for prestigious people in ethnic minority groups... Contributing significantly in propagating and mobilizing ethnic minority people to abide by the Party's guidelines and policies, the State's laws, well fulfilling citizen obligations, actively participating in revolutionary movements, promoting the tradition of solidarity and mutual assistance for development, heightening vigilance for the revolution, preserving security and order at the grassroots level.

Fifth, the political system of ethnic minority areas is particularly concerned by local Party levels

The construction of grassroots political system in the ethnic minority area has been gradually strengthened. The contingent of party members, cadres, civil servants and officials who are ethnic minority people increases annually in quantity and quality.

4.2. Result of implementing some economic development policies for the Khmer ethnic minority area

In the past years, our Party and State have issued many guidelines, policies to increase investment, supporting ethnic minorities for comprehensive development. While the implementation of Decision No.74/2008/QĐ-TTg, resulted in localities disbursing 62.41% of the allocated funds, settling land for 7,912 households in need of residential land, 6,055 households have demand for productive land, 26,817 households have demand for job creation, 5,070 households have demand for loans to buy machinery and agricultural tools and vocational training for 19,098 laborers (*including 03 workers are supported to go to work abroad*) (Local Department III & Committee for Ethnic Minorities, n.d.). Subsequently, the localities in the Southwest region with a large number of Khmer ethnic minorities implemented policies to support residential land, productive land and create jobs for poor ethnic minority people, difficult life in the Mekong River delta according to Decision No. 29/2013/QĐ-TTg dated May 20th, 2013 with the initial beneficiary needs of ethnic minorities in the whole region as follows: 7,291 households in need of residential land; 4,219 households have demand for productive land; 18,609 households in need of loans to create jobs and develop production; 11,694 workers with vocational training demand and 65

workers with labor export demand¹.

In 2015, the State allocated a total budget of VND 642.55 billions to localities to support residential land for 3,053 households (728,711 hectares), redeeming production land for 1,042 households (102 hectares), loans for job creation and production development were 3,591 households, 1,523 labors supported with vocational training and 03 labor export (Committee for Ethnic Minorities, 2015a) (*by the end of June 2016, 3,446 households will be supported with residential land, 1,242 households will be able to redeem production land*) (Committee for Ethnic Minorities, 2015b). Thus, up to now, the localities have just solved 48.42% of households with demand for residential land and 29.49% of households with demand for productive land. Particularly for the support for conversion and vocational training under Scheme No. 1956 implemented by the Ministry of Labor, War Invalids and Social Affairs, in the whole 5-year period (2010-2015), there are 437,361 ethnic minority people to be supported to receive training occupation, accounting for 20.1% of the total rural labor force, of which the Southwest region has only 12.9% of the trained laborers under the Scheme (The Ministry of Labor, n.d.). About labor structure and economic structure, the labor force in agriculture in the Southwest region is very high but the rate of trained workers is still very low, specifically: "In 2010, it was 49.50%, by 2014, 46% of the labor force in agriculture, however, the number of trained laborers were 2.40% in 2010 and 3.60% in 2014 (Hau Giang province, 2016). Most of the policies on vocational training and vocational change for ethnic minorities have been focused on linking vocational training for rural workers with the implementation of agricultural, farmer, rural

¹. Source: Local Department III, Committee for Ethnic Minorities: According to local reports, households and workers have needs to enjoy, specifically as follows: Tra Vinh: 2,157 households (residential land), 732 households (productive land), 4,691 households (borrowing capital to create jobs), 505 laborers (vocational training) and 03 employees (labor export); Vinh Long: 31 households (residential land), 179 households (productive land), 126 households (borrowing capital to create jobs); Can Tho: 104 households (residential land), 09 households (productive land), 256 households (borrowing capital to create jobs), 08 laborers (vocational training); Soc Trang: 1,561 households (residential land), 1,406 households (productive land), 10,429 households (borrowing capital to create jobs), 7,728 laborers (vocational training) and 62 laborers (labor export); Bac Lieu: 1,234 households (residential land), 300 households (productive land), 910 households (borrowing capital to create jobs); Ca Mau: 985 households (residential land), 253 households (productive land), 530 households (borrowing capital to create jobs); Hau Giang: 301 households (residential land), 525 households (productive land), 719 households (borrowing capital to create jobs), 23 laborers (vocational training); An Giang: 395 households (residential land), 518 households (productive land), 948 households (borrowing capital to create jobs), 1,510 laborers (vocational training) and 02 laborers (labor export); Kien Giang: 523 households (residential land), 297 households (productive land), 422 borrowing capital to create jobs), 1,920 laborers (vocational training).

policies and new rural construction program; thanks to the policy of supporting vocational training and changing jobs of the Prime Minister's Decision No. 74/QĐ-TTg dated June 9th, 2008 on a number of policies to support the settlement of residential land, production land and solve jobs for poor ethnic minorities, difficult life in the Mekong River Delta in the period of 2008-2010; the Prime Minister's Decision No. 29/QĐ-TTg dated May 20th, 2013 on a number of policies to support the settlement of residential land and employment for poor ethnic minorities and difficult life in the Mekong River Delta area in the period 2013-2015; and the Prime Minister's Decision No. 1956/QĐ-TTg dated November 27th, 2009 on approving the Scheme "Vocational training for rural labor until 2020"... the households who have no productive land, have to work as hired laborers or have no stable jobs, are now supported with vocational training capital and conversion of traditional agriculture to growing crops, breeding animals and wholesale selling or going to work overseas ... since then many ethnic households have strived to get out of poverty, improving the quality of life, contributing to economic restructuring, social security. However, the resolution for beneficiaries of policies according to the Prime Minister's Decision No. 29/QĐ-TTg has not been effective, as follows: 18,609 households needing loans to create jobs, so far only 2,605 households (accounting for 14%) have been implemented and "according to the report of the Social Policy Bank through the National Fund for employment, as of April, 2016 supported jobs for 3,692 employees in the region" (The Ministry of Labor, 2016); supported 1,523 /11,694 workers (vocational training), accounting for 13%, 03/65 employees (labor export), accounting for 4.6% and 12.9% of trained workers according to Scheme 1956, "while the current rate of trained workers in the whole region to be 49.14%" (The Southwest Steering Committee, 2015)

4.2. Evaluating the results of implementation of guidelines and policies for the Khmer people area

4.2.1. Advantage

- Policies, programs and projects on economic development in ethnic minority areas in general and in Khmer ethnic minority area in particular are major undertakings of the Party and the State, suitable to the people's hearts, to all classes of people and Khmer ethnic people actively responded and agreed to support. The policies and programs have contributed to improving and raising the material and spiritual life of the people, creating the trust of the people with the Party and the State, contributing to maintaining the political security and security order, the whole society in the area with a large number of Khmer ethnic people.

- In the course of organizing and directing the implementation of programs and policies, the central ministries and branches have promptly

implemented and timely trained decisions, circulars and guiding documents; organizing inspection and supervision to the commune, hamlet, residential area and household. From there, directing localities to rectify deviations in time, urging the implementation of better policies. Local authorities also quickly consolidated and established a Steering Committee to implement policies, decentralization and assignment in the process of concretizing decisions, circulars, directive documents of the Government and ministries, Central sectors. By many popular organizational forms, thorough propaganda has created a really profound change in awareness inside and outside the public to implement at the grassroots level to ensure democracy, openly and transparently, such as registering households to escape from poverty, decentralizing specifically to the commune-level People's Committees in approving the list of poor households, households escaping from poverty and arising poor households, developing plans and measures to help households escaping from poverty, which has focused on solutions to help sustainable poverty escape such as supporting for vocational training, job creation, production development support, housing support... at the same time, all levels and branches have regularly inspected and urged to remind that the implementation should be good.

- The contingent of commune and hamlet officials has been gradually improved in management, administration and implementation of local policies, programs and projects. The political system has been increasingly strengthened and consolidated, the strength of the great unity bloc of the entire nation has become a decisive factor in all fields. The rural face of the Khmer ethnic minority area has changed and prospered.

- Awareness and identification of poverty reduction work for the Khmer ethnic people is always inseparable and inseparable from the local socio-economic development tasks, so all levels and sectors have closely coordinated in the implementation of guidelines, policies and solutions to support poor and near-poor households. Propaganda in many ways has promoted efficiency, the people, especially the poor who have been more properly aware and actively participated in poverty reduction activities.

- The implementation of policies creates a new spirit in the spirit of the people of the Khmer ethnic minority area, promoting the tradition of solidarity, helping each other develop together in the community, contributing to implementing the real current regulations on democracy at the grassroots level and the campaign of all people to unite to build a cultural life.

4.2.2. Difficulty

- The mobilization of human resources to contribute to socio-economic development programs is still limited. The integration of other

programs, projects and policies to promote socio-economic efficiency is not high. Infrastructure and life of the people have been improved, but they still face many difficulties, the number of households escaping from poverty quickly, however is not sustainable, the rate of poor households decreases slowly, especially for ethnic minority households.

- The propaganda, dissemination, internal thoroughness and people are limited, especially some Khmer ethnic households do not fully understand the purpose and significance of the program to invest in extremely difficult hamlets. The mobilization of resources to contribute to the program is limited. The integration of other programs, projects and policies for communes 135, II area communes to promote socio-economic efficiency to be still low. Infrastructure and life of the people have been gradually renovated, developed but still facing difficulties.

- A part of the Khmer ethnic people still lacks land, capital and means of production. Poverty reduction has not been sustainable, the situation of falling back into poverty among the Khmer ethnic people remain high. The situation of market price fluctuations increased for essential goods what directly used by people and has affected the daily life and life of poor ethnic minority people making their already difficult life, even more difficult again.

- Educational level, cultural enjoyment of ethnic Khmer people in some places is not high. The quality and effectiveness of education and training of children of Khmer ethnic people are not high. The contingent of the Khmer ethnic cadres is still limited in qualification. Planning, training, retraining cadres and building political systems at grassroots level in Khmer ethnic minority areas have not met the requirements setting in the international integration context.

4.3. Learned lessons of experience

Through the achievements gained after more than 30 years of implementing the country's renovation, 28 years of implementing Directive No. 68/CT-TW and more than 1 year of implementing Directive No. 19/CT-TW, learned lessons of experience from practical implementation of ethnic policies in the Southwest region, specifically as:

Firstly, the lesson of the deep concern of the Party committee levels, the authorities, unions to the ethnic affairs, the reality shows that localities pay proper attention to the ethnic affairs in the development process when implementing the Party and State's guidelines and policies are effectively achieved in that locality.

Secondly, using appropriate ethnic minority cadres to arrange reasonably in agencies and mass organizations at all levels in the political system.

Thirdly, synchronously implementing guidelines and policies of the Party and State, meeting the requirements as well as the real needs of the ethnic

people, avoiding support, dripping and spreading investment.

Fourthly, strengthening the work of mass mobilization, promoting propaganda, regularly encouraging, motivating spirit, praising positive factors, promoting cultural, historical and traditional values of the ethnic minorities to create consensus, supporting from the the ethnic minorities, improving the belief of the people for the Party and State and the socialist regime, promoting the great unity bloc of the whole nation.

5. Conclusion

In the process of existence and development, the ethnic minorities in the Southwest region in general and the Khmer ethnic people in the Southwest region in particular are an inseparable part of the Vietnamese ethnic community. In the renovation period, especially in the period of accelerating the country's industrialization, modernization and international economic integration, along with the whole country, the ethnic minorities are facing new opportunities and challenges in development. The effort to rise up among the ethnic minorities and the Party and State's guidelines and policies has helped improve the material and spiritual life of the ethnic people.

However, the rise of the ethnic people is not equal in some localities, the rate of poor households to be still high, the educational level to be still low.

Therefore, in the coming time, it is necessary to promote poverty reduction, vocational training and job creation in order to improve the living standards of the ethnic people; raising the awareness and national pride among the people, especially the youth, the young intellectuals and young officials; improving the quality of ethnic minority teaching and learning to meet assigned tasks requirements; strengthening training of human resources among the ethnic minorities, proceeding to use the ethnic minority human resources corresponding to the rate of the population in each locality in the spirit of Decision No. 402/QĐ-TTg dated March 14th, 2016 on *Approving the Scheme on development of ethnic minority officials, public servants and employees in the new period*.

The localities have always focused on the effective implementation of the Ethnic Minority Strategy in Decision No. 449/QĐ-TTg dated March 12th, 2013 and the Action Program to implement the Ethnic Minority working strategy to 2020 in Decision No. 2356/QĐ-TTg dated December 4th, 2013; Joint Circular No. 02/2014/TTLT-BNV-UBDT dated September 11st, 2014, detailing and guiding the implementation of policies on ethnic minority officials, public servants and employees in Article 11 of the Decree No. 05/2011/NĐ-CP and especially Resolution No. 52 /NQ-CP dated June 15th, 2016 of the Government "*on the development of ethnic minorities human resources in the period of 2016-2020, with orientation to 2030*" contributing to accelerating and firmly developing

the sustainable development of ethnic minority communities in the Southwest region in general and

the Khmer ethnic minority areas in particular.

References

- Central Commission for Public Mobilization. (2006). *Summary of the implementation organization of Directive No. 68/CT-TW of the Party Central Committee's Secretariat (Session 6) on working in ethnic minority Khmer areas*. Hanoi.
- Committee for Ethnic Minorities. (2015a). *Report No. 159/BC-UBDT dated December 4th*. Hanoi.
- Committee for Ethnic Minorities. (2015b). *Report No. 82/BC-UBDT dated June 27th*. Hanoi.
- Committee for Ethnic Minorities. (2015c). *Report on ethnic minority situation and implementation of ethnic policies in the Southwest region in 2015*. Hanoi.
- Dai Doan Ket Electronic Newspaper. (2019, May 3). *Taking care of life for the Khmer ethnic people*.
- Dao, B. M. (2006). The Khmer ethnic people in the cause of national defense and construction of Vietnam. *Ethnic Journal*, (No. 5).
- Do, H. M. (2019). Features of the region, residents and Khmer Theravada Buddhists of the Southwest region - Issues raised today. *Journal of Ethnic Minorities Research*, 8(3).
- Hanh, P. T. P. (2012). *Southern Khmer Culture - Beauty in Vietnamese Culture*. Hanoi: Publishing House of National Politics of Truth.
- Hau Giang province. (2016). *Mekong River Delta Economic Cooperation Forum – Hau Giang in 2016*. pp.112-118. Hau Giang.
- Local Department III, & Committee for Ethnic Minorities. (n.d.). *Summary of the implementation of Decision No. 74/2008/QĐ-TTg*.
- Son, N. H. (2007). *The process of implementing the poverty reduction policy of the Party and the State in the Khmer community in the Mekong River Delta 1992-2002*. (Doctorial Thesis).
- The Ministry of Labor, I. and S. A. (n.d.). *Report No. 2905/LĐTBXH-VPQGNN*. Hanoi.
- The Ministry of Labor, I. and S. A. (2016). *Report No. 2450/LĐTBXH-KHTC dated June 30th*. Hanoi.
- The Party Central Committee (Session VI). (1991). *Directive No.68/CT-TW dated April 18th*.
- The Southwest Steering Committee. (2015). *Report No. 246-BC/BCĐTNB dated December 28th*. Hanoi.
- Thuy, N. T. (2001). *The process of implementing the ethnic policies of the Communist Party of Vietnam for the Khmer ethnic people in the Mekong River Delta*. (Doctorial thesis of History, Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics).

KẾT QUẢ THỰC HIỆN MỘT SỐ CHÍNH SÁCH PHÁT TRIỂN KINH TẾ - XÃ HỘI ĐỐI VỚI ĐỒNG BÀO DÂN TỘC KHMER VÙNG TÂY NAM BỘ

Nguyễn Duy Dũng

Học viện Dân tộc
Email: dungnd@hvd.edu.vn

Ngày nhận bài: 6/10/2019
Ngày phản biện: 14/10/2019
Ngày tác giả sửa: 23/10/2019
Ngày duyệt đăng: 9/11/2019
Ngày phát hành: 20/11/2019

DOI:

Tóm tắt: Trong những năm qua, Đảng và Nhà nước ta luôn dành sự quan tâm đặc biệt và đã ban hành nhiều chủ trương, chính sách quan trọng về phát triển kinh tế-xã hội đối với đồng bào Khmer, trong đó có Chỉ thị 68/CT-TW ngày 18/04/1991 của Ban Chấp hành Trung ương Đảng (khóa VI) về công tác ở vùng đồng bào Khmer, Chỉ thị số 19-CT/TW ngày 10/01/2018 về tăng cường công tác ở vùng đồng bào dân tộc Khmer trong tình hình mới. Nhờ thực hiện nhiều chủ trương, chính sách của Đảng và Nhà nước, đời sống đồng bào dân tộc thiểu số (DTTS) nói chung và đồng bào dân tộc Khmer nói riêng ngày càng được cải thiện, trình độ dân trí được nâng cao, tỷ lệ hộ nghèo giảm theo từng năm. Bên cạnh đó, công tác đào tạo đội ngũ cán bộ và phát triển đảng viên trong vùng đồng bào các dân tộc ngày càng được quan tâm, chú trọng.

Từ khóa: Chính sách phát triển kinh tế - xã hội; Đồng bào dân tộc Khmer; Vùng Tây Nam Bộ.