

Policy for Modern Agricultural Development By Ho Chi Minh Thought¹

By

As. Prof. LAI QUOC KHANH

University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Vietnam National University, Hanoi, Vietnam.

Email: laiquockhanh.vnu@gmail.com.

Abstract

Agriculture is one of the areas that help Vietnam's economy and the people's lives in poverty alleviation and national food security stabilization. In the past decades, Vietnam's agriculture has made great strides in development. First of all, it can be mentioned the steady progress in productivity and increase in rice production in small households in the 1990s. To achieve the above, the important role of Ho Chi Minh's Ideology in the development and application of policies to encourage and support agricultural development cannot be denied. Within the scope of the article, the author will analyze specifically the system of his holistic view of this "key" industry and some policies applied in the periods. From there, it will provide an overview to guide the development of agriculture in particular and our economy in the future.

Keywords: Ho Chi Minh Thought, policy, agriculture, modernity, economic growth,

The core content of agricultural development in Ho Chi Minh Thought

Agriculture and rural areas are important in today's innovation. Our Party creatively applied Ho Chi Minh thought on comprehensive agricultural development while leading the Vietnamese revolution. Ho Chi Minh thought on agricultural development are a valuable legacy that our Party and State thoroughly apply to set and oversee the entire Party and people to realize the agricultural revolution and development goal successfully.

During the 6th Party Congress, it was affirmed: It is necessary to take agriculture one step further in the direction of large production, with the main requirement being to rapidly increase the volume and ratio of agricultural products. Agriculture must be prioritized to meet the demands for investment in building materials and technical foundations, as well as materials and technical labor; these investments must be used effectively. To have a diverse range of final products, the agricultural investment must be coordinated from production to processing, transportation, and preservation. The agricultural development motto combines specialization with comprehensive development by focusing on short-term industrial crops. Agricultural development must emphasize intensive farming, crop expansion, and firm and effective land expansion. Resolution No. 26/NQ-TW of the Conference of the Central Committee of the Party of the Communist Party of Vietnam, 7 Course X dated August 5, 2008 clearly stated the objective: "To build a comprehensively developed agriculture in the

¹ This research paper is solely funded by VNU University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Hanoi under project number USSH-2022.09

direction of modernity, sustainability, large commodity production, productivity, quality, efficiency, and capability. Highly competitive, firmly ensuring national food security both in the short and long term” (Communist Party of Vietnam Electronic Newspaper, 2008). The party’s 11th National Congress continued the policy of comprehensive development of agriculture - forestry - fishery in the direction of industrialization and modernization in association with well-solving problems of farmers and rural areas: "To develop comprehensive agriculture in the direction of modernity, efficiency, and sustainability, bringing into play the advantages of tropical agriculture." as a result of the market economy, the agricultural sector is facing problems such as competition in the country, land, and water. Especially the increase in labor costs leads to a decrease in global competitiveness, especially for farmers who develop in the direction of book agriculture - based on the sustainable development of the environment. Faced with the above challenges, the unique contents of Ho Chi Minh thought on agricultural economic growth are considered as "guidance" for the country's future development orientation. Specifically:

Firstly, agriculture plays a crucial part in the development of the nation. We can fully comprehend President Ho Chi Minh's thoughts on agriculture's fundamental role in industrialization if we return to our Party's awareness and industrialization process before the country's renovation. Ho Chi Minh consistently stated that agriculture and rural areas were crucial throughout his life. Ho Chi Minh summarized agriculture's role in the middle of 1955 when the North was completely liberated and transitioned to the socialist revolution. Ho Chi Minh summarized the part of agriculture as follows: "Because our country is an agricultural country, everything is all based on agriculture." Like the whole Party and people entering the socialist revolution, President Ho Chi Minh always emphasized the objective necessity of the industrialization process in the socialist revolution to turn our country into a modern industry, modern agriculture, advanced science, and technology to realize the goal of constantly improving the people's living standards, first of all, for socialism’s working class. Ho Chi Minh pointed out: “People's lives can only be very abundant when we use machines to produce widely; use machines both in industry and agriculture... To have more machines, you must expand the industries of making machines, making cast iron, steel, changing oil... That's our development path, the road to the country's industrialization" (Chau, 2015). He emphasized, "Our farmers are rich, our country is rich. If our agriculture is prosperous, our country will be prosperous" (Minh, 2018). As a result, it is necessary to consider "agriculture as the first front," "agriculture as the main," and "agriculture must begin with agriculture." However, agricultural development must be linked to the development of other economic sectors; it is regarded as a component of the overall national economy. He saw the industrial-agricultural relationship as the backbone of the economy in that entire national economy, and he expressed it with a very vivid and convincing image: "industry and agriculture must support and grow together, just as if two legs are strong and steady, they will progress quickly and quickly to the goal." While emphasizing this basic relationship, he always reminded us: "must pay attention to all aspects of commerce, finance, banking, transportation, architecture, culture, education, and health..." because agriculture only can develop and fulfill its role when there is the impact of other sectors, first of all, industry. The idea of agricultural development is closely associated with each step of industry development and combined with agriculture into a structure right from the first step of industrialization and modernization, from each locality to the whole world. The ministry of the national economy is still a hot topic.

Secondly, the thought of comprehensive agricultural development. According to Ho Chi Minh, extensive agricultural development meant that the development of all fields in the forestry industry must be ensured, thus ensuring the balanced development of the industry. Despite the comprehensive development of agriculture, food must be the focus to solve first the problem of people's eating; "We must ensure that livestock production is in balance with cultivation," "planting food crops with industrial crops"... is both a source of raw materials for industry and a source of noise for export in exchange for machinery. For cultivation, he referred to the comprehensive development of all types of crops. In crops, Ho Chi Minh referred to rice and other crops. He pointed out, "It is good to respect rice," but still have to "do our best to develop crops. Only rice, and no crops are not possible. Crops are not only precious food crops for people but also used for livestock. Not only focusing on growing food crops, but Ho Chi Minh also often reminded us to plant industrial crops: "Industrial crops do not meet the plan, affecting agricultural development." Among industrial crops, in addition to cotton, he referred to crops that both meet domestic needs and have export advantages. For livestock, the promoter expands the number. Besides, there's necessary to focus on meeting various needs: "livestock must be strongly developed to ensure more meat to eat, more traction power, more fertilizer." Not just stopping there, he valued planting trees and protecting forests. The petitioner: "Must have a plan to plant forests and actively protect forests. If the forest is exhausted, no wood is left, and no water source, and the upland fields will lose their color, causing floods and droughts" (Minh, 1980). It can be concluded that, in terms of the relationship between agriculture and non-agricultural fields, Ho Chi Minh paid attention to harmony, balance, focus, and development.

Thirdly, pay attention to the close interests of farmers. It can be said that the above contents show the great statue of a genius leader - Ho Chi Minh. Besides being a political leader, he was also an economic expert, knowledgeable about specific issues in many economic sectors, including agriculture. The subject of the agricultural economy was the farmer. Therefore, to promote the role of farmers, according to Ho Chi Minh, party officials, organizations, and mass organizations must know how to mobilize farmers so that they voluntarily participate in cooperatives and actively increase their income, production, and application of scientific and technical advances to agricultural economic development. In particular, it is crucial to focus closely on farmers' interests. He said: "All the lines, mottos, and policies of the Party are only aimed at improving the lives of the people in general and of the farmers in particular". According to Ho Chi Minh, workers could not become the owners of the country if they were not the owners of factories, fields, and villages and their interests are not guaranteed. Therefore, wherever he went, he also asked the leaders of the Party, Government, and mass organizations to pay attention to the material and spiritual living conditions of farmers, working, living, and raising conditions to teach their children (Lam, 2021). It is also the thought of taking care of people's lives, keeping the same values, paving the way for the Vietnamese revolution to firmly step on the path of renewal to create wealth for the people, a prosperous country, democracy, justice, and civilization.

Orientation of measures to develop modern agriculture in Vietnam according to Ho Chi Minh Thought

To determine the policies of modern agricultural development, first of all, we need to understand what modern agriculture is? The modernization of farming methods is well understood by farmers but not easily identified with specificity. The distinction between modern and traditional systems has a strong bearing on the future development of the global

food security as well as for the future of humanity. By defining the policy of each stage, we can improve and continuously improve the quality of promoting output and productivity, with the common goal of contributing to the country's macro economy. Experiencing many ups and downs of history, the core values of Ho Chi Minh thought still have profound meanings and suggest orientations for the development of agriculture in the contemporary context. The general principle of economic growth in our new democratic regime, including agricultural development, of Ho Chi Minh, was: "Bringing the people's talents, the people's strength, and the people's energy to benefit the people." Based on that principle and the development experience of some countries, the author can suggest some measures to develop modern agriculture in Vietnam according to Ho Chi Minh's thought: (Khanh, 2022)

Firstly, the State needs the right agricultural development policy and appropriate policies.

Throughout exceeding 30 years of implementing the renovation and integration policy, based on promoting advantages, Vietnam's agriculture has achieved comprehensive and great achievements. The agricultural economy has developed, the farmers' lives have been improved, and the face of the countryside has changed markedly. However, the limitations of the Agriculture sector are low labor productivity, lack of long-term master planning strategy, low added value, small and scattered production scale, and a high level of labor in agriculture is low. The economic structure of the agriculture sector is slowly shifting, investment in agriculture tends to decrease, not meeting the needs of comprehensive agricultural development, science - technology for agriculture is slow to develop. Agriculture is a key pillar of every economy. In a country like India, where there is a growing demand for food due to an increasing population, developing the agricultural sector is necessary to satisfy the demand. In addition, the current economic conditions and Indian government policies require the adoption of precision farming or smart farming. In this country, modern agriculture is often accompanied by the phrase industrial agriculture. There's no denying that agriculture has been revolutionized just like other sectors of the economy by mechanization and computerization, which have done away with manual labour. As a result, crops that are intensively manual labor (e.g., coffee, strawberries, etc.) or highly productive farming systems (e.g., organic) appear to be at touching development trends. Some of the methods used today include: (Kale, Panzade, & Chavan, 2020)

Organic farming: Ecological agriculture or viticultural agriculture are two terms used for organic agriculture because it works in harmony with nature, i.e., any agricultural practices used in agriculture. Organic farming does not cause any harm to the people living in the environment.

Vertical farming: The farm uses less soil farming technology like hydroponics and aeroponics to produce more yields faster during the dry season by knowing the nutrient and temperature requirements of the crop. These techniques increase harvest by 3-5 times and make food using less water, pesticides, and fertilizers.

Development of PA technology: To meet the huge food grain demand of 480 million tons (Mt) by 2050, advancement in space technology (according to the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) and IT has revolutionized new ranges for agricultural fields. Implemented technologies are GPS, GIS, speed application of input changes, seasonal sensors, etc. The navigation system works with the help of different constellations of satellites.

Genetic manipulation of crops: Modern agriculture has taken advantage of the advancement of wide molecular varieties and a biotechnological tools. Crop yields have increased in the recent past. The tolerance of hybrids to multiple biological abiotic stresses was developed in several important crops using marker-assisted selection (MAS), QTL mapping, and QTL mapping technologies linkage. These techniques lead to the early release of varieties and more precise methods than conventional breeding techniques.

Besides, along with the advances in machinery and technology used in agriculture, useful and accurate information on various issues also plays an important role. This information is collected using remote sensing, satellite imagery, surveying, etc. This information and the knowledge of subject experts and researchers should be available to farmers to exploit its potential value. In addition, as the amount of such information is increasing, there is a serious need to analyze it to extract useful facts and patterns (Dutonde, 2018)

In Vietnam, our Government is responsible for building large irrigation works and working with farmers and cooperatives to do medium irrigation. To develop agriculture, cooperatives must buy cattle, farm tools, chemical fertilizers, etc. Cooperatives are still poor, and the government often has to help and give loans” (Minh, 2011a). In addition to the State's investment in education and training activities, large-scale infrastructure construction, and capital lending, Ho Chi Minh also outlined a series of other state support policies for agricultural development, “such as the policy of buying and selling agricultural products in the form of a contract, etc., and especially the tax policy. Taxes must encourage production. In short, to accomplish these issues well, it is necessary to cooperate with other economic sectors, especially the support and assistance of the State for farming households and businesses. Directing units to organize the implementation of the Plan No. 1057-KH/BCSD dated May 27, 2020, of the Party Affairs Committee of the Ministry to implement Resolution No. 52-NQ/TW dated September 27, 2019, on undertakings and policies to actively participate in the 4th Industrial Revolution; formulating a strategy for the development of science, technology, and innovation in the period of 2021 - 2030; submit to the Prime Minister for approval the Scheme on plot of the agricultural bio-industry up to 2030; implement the National Program for CNC Development to 2030, the National Product Program to 2030 and the National Digital Transformation Program to 2025, with orientation to 2030 in the agricultural sector. Implement mechanisms and policies to encourage and create conditions for research and application of science and technology to develop high-quality agricultural products in three axes: seed production, farming, and processing. We are completing the development of a Circular guiding the implementation of Decision No. 703/QD-TTg dated May 28, 2020, on the program of research and development of seed production to serve the restructuring of the agricultural sector from 2021 to 2030. They were implementing a program of study, selection, and breeding of plant varieties, mainly fruit trees and rice; Research on breeding livestock to adapt to climate change in the Mekong Delta” (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, 2022).

Secondly, expand and develop agricultural policies and models for sustainable development.

It can be said that sustainable agricultural development is one of the development trends of countries around the world. In Asia, Thailand is one of the countries doing well in this regard. “In 2017-2036, reforms related to economic stability, human capital, equal economic opportunity, environmental sustainability, competitiveness, and effective governance. To achieve inclusive and sustainable economic growth, the Government also launched the Thailand 4.0 strategy in early

2016. The 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan (NESPD 2017– 2021) will put the first five years of the 20-year National Strategy into operation and will support and align with Thailand 4.0. The 12th Plan aims to reduce income disparities and poverty, strengthen Thailand's economy and enhance the country's competitiveness, promote environmental quality and natural capital, and further promote the trust of foreign investors in Thailand. It includes ten national development strategies, including reducing social disparities and promoting green growth. The roadmap in 2015 to implement the three strategies mentioned above envisages six programs for the Farmers' market, drought relief; Development of water resources; Prevent and suppressing illegal activities; Laws and amendments to laws; and the Great Field.” (Canton, 2021). The Government “recently launched the National Organic Agriculture Development Strategy (2017–2021) and the 20-year Cooperative and Agricultural Strategy. In addition, Thailand will soon approve the Strategic Framework for Food Management in Thailand (2017–2021),” (FFTC Agricultural Policy Platform (FFTC-AP), 2019). Which aims to: produce enough food to sustain domestic demand; support access to adequate food at all times; improve food quality; reduce food waste and use food properly; promote sustainable food production; and support the development of food security and nutrition. Some trends in agricultural policies implemented in the period 2007 - 2017 in Thailand:

Policy decisions in the direction of production: From domestic purchasing to price support for rice farmers, Expansion of insurance model for rice farmers, and Anti-legal fishing.

Consumer-oriented policy decisions include expanding social pensions, implementing policies for the poor, and strengthening food security.

Trade policy decisions and market orientation: Changing import taxes on wheat and related products, increasing rice production.

In Vietnam , this issue has been captured in the documents of the 13th Party Congress, specifically in the Political Report setting out the country's development orientation for the next ten years and the “country's development orientation in the 2021-2030 period. Exposure to adaptation to climate change and environmental protection: Actively and effectively adapting to climate change, preventing, combating, and mitigating natural disasters and epidemics; managing, exploiting, and using resources reasonably, economically, efficiently, and sustainably; taking the protection of the living environment and people's health as the top goals; resolutely eliminate projects that pollute the environment, ensure the quality of the live setting, and protect biodiversity and ecosystems; building a green economy, circular economy, environmentally friendly.” (Thong, 2021). Typical achievements during this time are the green agricultural model in Vietnam, which has made great progress. According to statistics from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, “the organic farming area in Vietnam has increased from 53,350 hectares in 2016 to about 237,693 hectares in 2019; 46/63 provinces and cities are implementing and launching the organic production movement; the number of farmers engaged in organic production is 17,168; the number of organic production enterprises is 97 enterprises; participating in exporting are 60 enterprises with a turnover of about 335 million USD/year. A survey published in 2020 by the International Agriculture Organization showed that Vietnamese organic agricultural products are consumed domestically and exported to 180 countries worldwide, including the US, the European Union (US), and the European Union (EU). EU), China, Japan, Germany, the UK, Korea, Russia, Singapore, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy... Especially over the past time, many advanced farming models have appeared across the country. They used modern techniques, technology, and standard farming processes and were friendly with the environment.” (Nguyen, 2022)

The above achievements are considered as the initial starting point. The overall aim of the plan is to build “commodity-producing agriculture and, at the same time, develop agriculture based on local advantages in the direction of modernity with high productivity and quality, efficiency, sustainability and high competitiveness among the leading groups in the region and the world, firmly ensuring national food security, making an important contribution to socio-economic stability, prevention, and control, combating natural disasters and pandemics, protecting the environment, responding to climate change, effectively implementing international commitments on reducing greenhouse gas emissions. At the same time, the benefits of the above policies also improve income, quality of life, role and position of people involved in agricultural production; create non-agricultural jobs to develop diversified livelihoods, reduce poverty sustainably for rural people, ensure equal development opportunities among regions; comprehensive and modern rural development associated with the process of urbanization, with synchronous infrastructure and social services and asymptotes with urban areas.” (Anh, 2022)

Thirdly, develop policies and economic models aimed at improving the living standards of farmers in general and people in rural areas in particular.

In the author's view, human-related issues always need attention from a country's governments, especially farmers. Neighboring China, its economy has been growing at a high double-digit growth rate over the past few decades. Reflecting on China's economic growth, agricultural growth has shown up and down cycles over the past 20 years. This is despite China's high macroeconomic growth rate and strong support from the Government's pre-agricultural policies (Guo et al., 2021). “In 2017, the Chinese Government launched a multi-dimensional Rural Restoration Development Strategy, which requires China to draw lessons from past policy-making and development processes. One of the proposed solutions includes the issue of “Institutional innovation.” It is understood that stabilizing farmers' control and income from land contract rights is very important. It creates incentives for farmers to invest in agriculture and land, stimulates land transfer among farmers, increases farm size, and improves. Another recent innovation in the land institution is to separate three rights: the collective ownership of the village's land, the right to contract land of individual households, and the right to operate the land.” (Huang & Rozelle, 2018).

In Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh clearly outlined the economic goal of socialism: This must be a highly developed economy “with modern industry and agriculture, science, and technology, advanced,” is “a homogeneous economy, based on the regime of ownership by the whole people and collective ownership.” Developing “ecological agriculture, modern rural areas, civilized farmers” is the new thinking on management and development of the “three farmers” of the 13th Party Congress. To fundamentally change from the traditional concept of “three agricultural” to the development mindset of “ecological agriculture, modern countryside, civilized farmers,” a breakthrough must begin with the leadership of the Party and the role of the Party, the responsibility of the political system is associated with promoting democracy in rural areas (Huan, 2022). This goal must be closely linked to the political one because “Our economic and social regime aims to fully realize the people's democratic rights, based on the increasingly developed socialist economic development.” To ensure this attachment, he determined: The state economy leads the national economy, and a cooperative economy is a form of collective ownership of the working people, so the State must ensure priority. For the development of the state-owned economy and must especially encourage, guide, and assist in dismantling the cooperative economy. (Minh, 2011b)

The National Target Program on New Rural Development (NTM) originated from Resolution No. 26, dated August 5, 2008, of the 12th Conference, the Xth Central Committee on agriculture and people and rural areas, setting the goal of “Building a new countryside with modern socio-economic infrastructure; economic structure and forms of production organization rationally, linking agriculture with the rapid development of industry, service and urban areas according to planning; stable rural society rich in national cultural identity; people's intellectual level is improved, the ecological environment is protected; The political system in the countryside under the leadership of the Party is strengthened.” After more than ten years of implementing Resolution No. 26 and implementing the National Target Program on building new rural areas with the efforts and efforts of the whole political system at all levels, social forces and responding, joining hands to contribute to the people, the entire country has achieved remarkable achievements such as by the end of 2020. The Program has been completed. By July 2021, the whole country has 64.6 % of communes meeting new rural standards. People's income in 2020 in rural areas will increase faster than in urban areas, and the growth rate of the whole country in the period 2010-2020. “The average income per capita per month in rural areas in 2020 will reach nearly 3.5 million VND/month, 1.4 times higher than 2016 and 3.25 times higher than 2010, on average in the period 2011- 2010, increased by 12.5%/year, higher than the national average growth rate of 11.8%/year and 10.1%/year higher than that of urban areas” (The General Department of Statistics, 2021). The disparity between rural and urban incomes tends to shrink gradually over the years. The poverty rate has rapidly declined in rural areas since the New Rural Program was implemented. In 2016 - 2020, the National Target Program on New Rural Construction will integrate and supplement many contents. Decision No. 1760/QD-TTg dated 10/11/2017 of the Prime Minister amending and supplementing Decision No. 1600/QD-TTg dated 16/8/2016 of the Prime Minister approving the National Target Program Experts on New Rural Construction concretized some more contents, including the content "Building and developing one product for each commune." Accordingly, on May 7, 2018, the Prime Minister issued Decision No. 490/QD-TTg approving the One Commune One Product Program for the 2018-2020 period (referred to as the OCOP Program). Although the Program has only been implemented for nearly two years, it has already achieved positive results. According to the Mid-term Rural and Agricultural Census 2020, by the time of the survey on July 1, 2020, there were 3,368 communes registered for OCOP products, accounting for 40.59 % of the total number of communes in rural areas nationwide. 1,210 communes have rated products, accounting for 35.93% of the total number of communes with registered products with 1,673 rated products. This is a positive sign when the program has only been implemented for a short time.

In the author's opinion, developing policies such as the New Rural Program has brought about many effects in practice. In the future, it is necessary to create economic models such as promoting the cooperative model or the linkage model between farmers and businesses, which is considered positive and will achieve many achievements when applied in practice. Because this is a farming and production development model that is familiar to the Vietnamese tradition, it creates familiarity and trust for people compared to other new economic models.

LIST OF REFERENCES

Anh, L. (2022). Promoting sustainable agricultural development with innovation and creativity in science, technology and markets. Communist Party of Vietnam Electronic Newspaper. <https://dangcongsan.vn/Kinh-te/thuc-day-phat-trien-nong-nghep-ben-vung-voi-doi-moi-sang-tao-ve-khoc-hoc-cong-hep-va-thi-truong-607487.html>

- Canton, H. (2021). Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations—FAO. In *The Europa Directory of International Organizations 2021* (pp. 297-305). Routledge. <https://www.taylorfrancis.com/chapters/edit/10.4324/9781003179900-41>
- Chau, V. V. (2015). Ho Chi Minh on the fundamental role of agriculture in the country's industrialization process. Communist Party of Vietnam Electronic Newspaper: Documentation system - Party Documents. <https://tulieuvankien.dangcongsan.vn/c-mac-angghen-lenin-ho-chi-minh/ho-chi-minh/nghien-cuu-hoc-tap-tu-tuong/ho-chi-minh-ve-vai-tro-nen-tang-cua-nong-requires-in-qua-tiny-construction-hoa-dat-nuoc-2038>
- Communist Party of Vietnam Electronic Newspaper. (2008). Resolution No. 26-NQ/TW on agriculture, farmers and rural areas issued by the Central Executive Committee. Communist Party of Vietnam Electronic Newspaper: system Documentation System – Party Documents. <https://tulieuvankien.dangcongsan.vn/van-kien-tu-lieu-ve-dang/hoi-nghi-bch-trung-uong/khoa-x/nghi-quyet-so-26-nqtw-ngay-0582008-hoi-nghi-lan-thu-bay-ban-chap-hanh-trung-uong-dang-khoa-x-ve-nong-nghiep-nong-dan-nong-613>
- Dutonde, S. R. (2018). Modern Agriculture: Concept and its benefits. *Organization Research Technical India*, 5(1).
- FFTC Agricultural Policy Platform (FFTC-AP). (2019). Thailand Agricultural Policies and Development Strategies. <https://ap.ffc.org.tw/article/1393#:~:text=National%20Organics%20Agriculture%20Development%20Plan,agriculture%20at%20the%20international%20level>
- Guo, X., Lung, P., Sui, J., Zhang, R., & Wang, C. (2021). Agricultural support policies and china's cyclical evolutionary path of agricultural economic growth. *Sustainability*, 13(11), 6134. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13116134>
- Huan, D. M. (2022). Renovating thinking on agricultural, farmer and rural development - Viewed from the leadership of the Party, the role of the political system and the promotion of democracy in the countryside. https://tapchicongsan.org.vn/media-story/-/asset_publisher/V8hhp4dK31Gf/content/doi-moi-tu-duy-phet-trien-nong-nghiep-nong-dan-nong-thon-nhin-tu-su-lanh-dao-cua-dang-vai-tro-cua-he-thong-chinh-tri-va-phet-huy-dan-chu-o-nong-thon
- Huang, J., & Rozelle, S. (2018). 24. China's 40 years of agricultural development and reform. *China's 40 years of reform and development*, 487. [https://library.oapen.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.12657/29458/book\(5\).pdf?sequence=1#page=515](https://library.oapen.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.12657/29458/book(5).pdf?sequence=1#page=515)
- Kale, S. S., Panzade, K. P., & Chavan, N. R. (2020). Modern farming methods: An initiative towards increasing the food productivity. *Food and Scientific Reports*, 1(4), 34-36. <https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Sonam-Kale-Kale/publication/340608055>
- Khanh, L. Q. (2022). Ho Chi Minh's Thoughts on Agricultural Development and Current Suggestions. Central Theoretical Council. <http://hdll.vn/en/nghien-cuu---trao-doi/tu-tuong-ho-chi-minh-ve-phet-trien-nong-nghiep-va-nhung-goi-mo-hien-nay.html#:~:text=C%3%B9ng%20v%E1%BB%9Bi%20qu%C3%A1%20tr%C3%A1nh%20ph%C3%A1t,n%C3%B4ng%20ghi%E1%BB%87p%20%C3%A0m%20trung%20%C3%A2m%E2%80%9D>
- Lam, H. (2021). Applying Ho Chi Minh's thought to agricultural development. Tuyen Quang Province Electronic Information. <https://tuyenquang.gov.vn/noidung/tintuc/Pages/chitiet-tintuc.aspx?ItemID=19266&l=TinTuc#:~:text=Born%20th%E1%BB%9Di%20H%E1%BB%93%20Ch%C3%AD%20Minh,b%E1%BA%AFt%20%C4%91%E1%BA%A7u%20t%E1%BB%AB%20n%C3%B4ng%20ghi%E1%BB%87p%E2%80%9D>

- Minh, H. C. (1980). Anthology II. Truth Publishing House.
- Minh, H. C. (2011a). Complete volume (Vol. 13). Publishing House. National Politics, Hanoi.
- Minh, H. C. (2011b). Complete Volume (Vol. 12). Publishing House. National Politics of Hanoi.
- Minh, H. C. (2018). Letter to Vietnamese farmers on April 11, 1946. Vietnam Cooperative Alliance. <http://vca.org.vn/en/development-history-a41.html>
- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. (2022). Summary Report on the implementation of the agricultural and rural development plan in 2021 and the implementation of the plan in 2022 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.
- Nguyen, T. (2022). Promoting green agriculture in Vietnam. Communist Party of Vietnam Electronic Newspaper. <https://dangcongsan.vn/Kinh-te-va-hoi-nhap/thuc-day-nen-nong-nghiep-green-tai-viet-nam-610377.html>
- The General Department of Statistics. (2021). New Rural Construction achieved great, comprehensive and historic results. <https://www.gso.gov.vn/du-lieu-va-so-lieu-thong-ke/2021/09/xay-dung-nong-thon-moi-dat-ket-qua-to-lon-toan-dien-va-mang-tinh-lich-su/>
- Thong, N. V. (2021). Some new highlights in the documents of the 13th Party Congress (part 1). Central Theoretical Council. <http://hdll.vn/en/nghien-cuu--trao-doi/mot-so-diem-moi-noi-bat-trong-cac-van-kien-dai-hoi-xiii-cua-dang-phan-1.html>