

HO CHI MINH NATIONAL ACADEMY OF POLITICS

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**THE MOBILIZATION OF FARMERS FOR NEW RURAL
DEVELOPMENT IN THE SOUTHWEST REGION TODAY
ACCORDING TO HO CHI MINH'S IDEOLOGY**

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INTRODUCTION

1. The urgency of the theme

The peasant class plays a crucial role in the Vietnamese revolution, serving as the main labor force of society and the primary force in national defense wars. Throughout the nation's history, feudal dynasties during periods of prosperity placed great emphasis on ensuring social stability, leading the people-most of whom were peasants-in both nation-building and the fight against foreign invaders.

Before 1945, peasants made up more than 90% of Vietnam's population, making them the largest force in the worker-peasant alliance and playing a crucial role in the social structure alongside other social classes. Therefore, in the process of mobilizing and building the revolutionary forces, Ho Chi Minh placed special emphasis on engaging the peasant class, adhering to the principle that "workers and peasants are the foundation of the revolution". By inheriting the tradition of great national unity and creatively applying Marxist-Leninist views on peasants and revolutionary mobilization in the proletarian revolution, while also considering Vietnam's specific conditions, Ho Chi Minh directed efforts to mobilize peasants to participate in the revolution, contributing significantly to the great victories of the Vietnamese revolution. Right after the August Revolution, Ho Chi Minh issued important directives on mobilizing peasants to participate in building a "new way of life" in rural areas. These directives provided clear guidance on objectives, content, methods, and the forces responsible for implementation. As a result, the material and spiritual lives of peasants gradually improved, and the economic, cultural, and social sectors-particularly the implementation of democracy in rural areas-witnessed remarkable progress.

The 7th Plenum of the 10th Central Committee issued Resolution No. 26-NQ/TW on "agriculture, farmers, and rural areas," which introduced the policy of building new rural areas. This policy was later reaffirmed in Resolution No. 19-NQ/TW of the 13th Central Committee. This is a sound policy of the Party, aimed at continuously improving all aspects of people's

lives, particularly those of farmers, developing rural infrastructure comprehensively, and enhancing the quality of agricultural production in a modern direction aligned with the current trend of globalization. To achieve these goals, the Party has identified farmers as the central subjects, and peasant mobilization as a key and long-term solution in the process of building new rural areas. Consequently, the movement to mobilize farmers for rural development, with a focus on the campaigns "The Entire Population Unites to Build New Rural Areas and Cultured Urban Areas" and "The Nationwide Emulation Movement for Joint Efforts in Building New Rural Areas", has been widely implemented across the country.

In the mobilization of farmers to build new rural areas in the Southwest region, Party committees at all levels, government authorities, and political-social organizations have paid special attention, provided guidance, and effectively implemented policies in recent times. The dissemination and mobilization efforts have undergone significant innovations in both content and methodology, aiming for more practical and effective outcomes. The sense of responsibility and the central role of farmers have been strongly promoted. Regular reviews, assessments, and experience-sharing in farmer mobilization efforts have been conducted consistently. As a result, significant achievements have been made in rural development, laying a solid foundation for the next phases. The material and spiritual lives of farmers have improved markedly, and the quality of life in rural areas has been enhanced. These efforts have contributed to narrowing the gap between rural and urban areas while creating a more vibrant and sustainable rural landscape.

However, in recent times, this work has revealed several shortcomings and limitations, such as the content of the mobilization efforts not keeping up with current demands and requiring innovation, leading to a lack of appeal and effectiveness. The mobilization methods remain insufficiently diverse, still rigid and formulaic, failing to align closely with the practical conditions and specific characteristics of each locality. The sense of responsibility and the role of farmers-the key stakeholders in this process-have not been fully maximized. Additionally, the role of organizations within the political system, along with the participation of officials and

Party members, has not been adequately demonstrated, affecting community involvement. In some localities, democratic participation in the development of new rural areas remains superficial, leading to constraints in implementation. According to the summary results of ten years of new rural development (2010-2020), the Southwest region had only 563 communes meeting the new rural standards, accounting for 43.78%, and only 12 district-level units achieving the standard, equivalent to 34%, which is significantly lower than the national average. These weaknesses have had a negative impact on the overall results of rural development in the Southwest region, causing the region to achieve lower outcomes compared to other areas across the country.

In the 2021-2025 period, the provinces in the Southwest region need to both maintain the criteria they have achieved and continue improving quality according to the new set of standards, which have higher requirements. This necessitates further enhancing the effectiveness of mobilizing farmers in the development of new rural areas in a comprehensive manner, to promptly meet the increasingly demanding requirements and tasks in the new context.

In the context of deepening globalization, the mobilization of farmers for new rural development in the Southwest region is facing both new opportunities and challenges. International economic integration, rapid technological advancements, climate change, and shifts in rural labor structures create an urgent need to innovate the content and methods of mobilizing farmers, especially in the development of new rural areas. In this context, Ho Chi Minh's ideology on farmer mobilization remains highly relevant and serves as an important guiding principle.

Based on the reasons mentioned above, the author has decided to choose the topic *“The Mobilization of Farmers for New Rural Development in the Southwest region today according to Ho Chi Minh’s Ideology”* as the subject of the doctoral thesis in the field of Ho Chi Minh Studies.

2. Research Objectives and Tasks

2.1. Research Objectives

Based on the analysis and application of Ho Chi Minh’s ideology on farmer mobilization work, the thesis evaluates the current situation and

proposes solutions to enhance the effectiveness of mobilizing farmers for new rural development in the Southwest in the coming period.

2.2. Research Tasks

To achieve the objectives set by the research, the thesis focuses on the following key tasks:

- Overview the research situation related to the topic, analyze and evaluate the existing research findings, and identify the aspects that require further in-depth study in the thesis.
- Clarify key concepts related to the topic.
- Conduct a comprehensive and systematic study of the fundamental aspects of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on farmer mobilization work.
- Assess and clarify the strengths, limitations, shortcomings, and underlying causes of farmer mobilization efforts, as well as the challenges in mobilizing farmers for new rural development in the Southwest.
- Forecast influencing factors and propose orientations and solutions to enhance the effectiveness of farmer mobilization for new rural development in the Southwest based on Ho Chi Minh's ideology.

3. Research Scope and Subjects

3.1. Research Subject

The mobilization of farmers and the mobilization of farmers for new rural development in the Southwest according to Ho Chi Minh's ideology.

3.2. Research Scope

- Content: Research on farmer mobilization work according to Ho Chi Minh's thought and its application to farmer mobilization work to participate in new rural construction in the Southwest today.
- Geographically: Since the Southwest region covers a wide area (13 provinces and cities), the thesis focuses on studying typical cases, specifically 8 provinces and cities, including: Can Tho, Ben Tre, Ca Mau, Dong Thap, Kien Giang, Long An, Soc Trang, and Tra Vinh. Among them, Can Tho is the central city of the Southwest; Kien Giang and Dong Thap are provinces with borders adjacent to Cambodia; Soc Trang and Tra Vinh are two localities with a large Khmer population; Long An is a gateway province bordering Ho Chi Minh City; Ben Tre is a province bordering the

East Sea, significantly affected by climate change; and Ca Mau is the southernmost province of the country, also highly impacted by climate change.

- Timeframe: The thesis focuses on studying the period from 2008 to the present, as 2008 marks the year when Resolution No. 26-NQ/TW on "Agriculture, Farmers, and Rural Areas" was first implemented, along with the launch of the nationwide new rural development initiative.

4. Theoretical Basis and Research Methodology

4.1. Theoretical Basis

The thesis is conducted based on the theoretical foundation of Marxism-Leninism, Ho Chi Minh's ideology, and the Party and State's guidelines, policies, and strategies on mass mobilization and farmer mobilization.

4.2. Research Methodology

The thesis uses the research method of Ho Chi Minh Studies, combined with interdisciplinary and multi-disciplinary research methods such as: analysis and synthesis, statistical and comparative methods, historical and logical methods, expert interviews, sociological surveys, etc. Specifically:

In Chapter 1, the author uses the methods of analysis and synthesis to evaluate the research situation related to the topic of the thesis.

In Chapter 2, the author uses the methods of systematization, generalization, and historical and logical analysis to establish the concepts and content of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on farmer mobilization work.

In Chapter 3, the author employs methods of analysis and synthesis, summarizing practical experiences, and document analysis. For the section assessing the current situation of the topic, the author uses sociological surveys with a total of 2,315 questionnaires, including two groups: officials and Party members (1,510 questionnaires) and the general public (805 questionnaires) in 8 provinces in the Southwest.

In Chapter 4, the author uses forecasting, deductive, inductive, analysis and synthesis methods, and expert consultations to determine orientations and propose solutions to enhance the effectiveness of farmer

mobilization for new rural development in the Southwest according to Ho Chi Minh's ideology.

5. New Contributions of the Thesis

- The thesis contributes to systematizing the fundamental aspects of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on farmer mobilization work, helping to clarify the content, methods, and forces involved in farmer mobilization work according to his ideology.

- Based on the research results and assessment of the current situation of farmer mobilization for new rural development in the Southwest, the thesis proposes a set of solutions to promote the mobilization of farmers to participate in new rural development in the Southwest in the coming period, in line with Ho Chi Minh's ideology.

6. Theoretical and Practical Significance

6.1. Theoretical Significance

The thesis contributes to further clarifying the scientific, revolutionary, and vibrant nature of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on farmer mobilization work in Vietnam, especially in relation to the implementation of the "three rural issues" policy in the current period in Vietnam. At the same time, the thesis provides scientific arguments for party committees, local authorities, and political-social organizations to reference, contributing to the effective implementation of farmer mobilization for new rural development in the provinces of the Southwest.

6.2. Practical Significance

- The research findings of the thesis can be used as a database for party committees and local authorities to reference, in order to organize and implement farmer mobilization efforts in new rural development in the Southwest and other localities.

- The results of the thesis can serve as material for research and teaching in educational institutions related to political science, including Ho Chi Minh Studies.

7. Structure of the Thesis

Apart from the Introduction, Conclusion, References, and Appendices, the thesis is structured into 4 chapters and 9 sections.

Chapter 1

OVERVIEW OF THE RESEARCH RELATED TO THE THESIS

1.1. RESEARCH RELATED TO THE THESIS

1.1.1. Studies Related to "Agricultural Work" and Mobilizing Farmers to Build New Rural Areas

Regarding studies related to agricultural work and mobilizing farmers to build new rural areas, the thesis mentions 25 relevant research works.

1.1.2. Studies on Ho Chi Minh's ideology on Mass Mobilization and Mobilizing Farmers

Regarding studies on Ho Chi Minh's ideology on mass mobilization and mobilizing farmers, the thesis mentions 25 relevant research works.

1.2. RESEARCH RESULTS ACHIEVED AND ISSUES THAT THE THESIS WILL CONTINUE TO RESEARCH

1.2.1. Research Results Achieved

Through studying research related to the thesis topic, the author has drawn some key issues related to the topic as follows:

First, the authors have clarified the fundamental issues regarding mass mobilization work, initially addressing some basic concepts such as "mass mobilization" and "mass mobilization work"; the importance, content, and methods of implementing mass mobilization work according to Ho Chi Minh's ideology. In addition, many authors have clarified the theoretical and practical value of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on mass mobilization work, which serves as the theoretical basis for the Party in leading mass mobilization work.

Second, some studies have discussed the work of mobilizing farmers according to Ho Chi Minh's ideology. In essence, the work of mobilizing farmers, or agricultural work, is a very important part of mass mobilization work. The authors have also introduced concepts of mobilization, mobilizing farmers; the position, role, principles, and methods of mobilizing farmers, as well as the style of officials working in agricultural mobilization according to Ho Chi Minh's ideology.

Third, many authors have also analyzed and evaluated general issues concerning farmers, the peasant class, mobilizing farmers, and building the peasant class; Ho Chi Minh's ideology on the characteristics and role of the Vietnamese peasant class; some authors have clarified the process of applying Ho Chi Minh's ideology on farmers and building the peasant class in the revolutionary cause of Vietnam; the authors have assessed the current state of building the peasant class according to Ho Chi Minh's ideology, and from that, have proposed solutions for building the Vietnamese peasant class in the current period. This is valuable material for the author to inherit in their thesis, especially regarding the work of mobilizing farmers according to Ho Chi Minh's ideology.

Fourth, some authors have affirmed the position and role of farmers in the new rural development program, emphasizing that farmers are the main actors in the process of building new rural areas; the necessity of promoting the proactive and active role of farmers in the new rural development program.

Fifth, based on clarifying some content regarding mass mobilization work in general and mobilizing farmers in particular, some authors have applied these insights to the work of building new rural areas in Vietnam today.

1.2.2. Issues the Thesis Needs to Continue Researching

The studies mentioned above have analyzed the fundamental issues of mass mobilization work, in which the work of mobilizing farmers plays an important role in mass mobilization. However, there has not been any research that systematically and comprehensively addresses the basic contents of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on the work of mobilizing farmers; the application of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on mobilizing farmers in building new rural areas in the Southwest region of Vietnam today. Therefore, the thesis needs to continue focusing on clarifying the following basic contents:

First, the thesis needs to clarify several key concepts, such as "farmers," "mobilizing farmers," particularly clarifying the content and

theoretical issues related to the concept of "The work of mobilizing farmers according to Ho Chi Minh's ideology," "The work of mobilizing farmers to build new rural areas according to Ho Chi Minh's ideology," and "The work of mobilizing farmers to build new rural areas in the Southwest region according to Ho Chi Minh's ideology".

Second, the thesis focuses on clarifying the basic issues of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on the work of mobilizing farmers, including the purpose, content, methods, and forces involved in mobilizing farmers. This is the theoretical foundation that is significant for the subsequent contents of the thesis.

Third, the thesis evaluates the current situation, pointing out the strengths, limitations, and causes of the work of mobilizing farmers to build new rural areas in the Southwest region. At the same time, it clarifies the issues arising in the work of mobilizing farmers to build new rural areas in the Southwest region in the current period.

Fourth, based on the results of theoretical and practical research, the thesis identifies directions and proposes solutions to improve the effectiveness of the work of mobilizing farmers to build new rural areas in the Southwest region in light of Ho Chi Minh's ideology.

Chapter 2

HO CHI MINH'S IDEOLOGY ON FARMER MOBILIZATION

2.1. SOME CONCEPTS RELATED TO THE THESIS

2.1.1. The Concept of "Farmer"

When discussing the concept of "farmer", according to the *Vietnamese Dictionary* by Hoang Phe (author), a farmer is understood as "a laborer who makes a living through farming". Similarly, the *Great Vietnamese Dictionary* by Nguyen Nhu Y also defines a farmer as "a person who makes a living through farming".

In the book *Some Issues on Farmer Mobilization in Our Country Today*, it is stated that "Farmers in our country today are those who have lived for a long time in rural areas (villages, hamlets, communes) and whose primary livelihood is agricultural production (in the broad sense) in the form of household-based production".

According to author Le Kim Viet, farmers are "laborers who live in rural areas, whose main occupation is agricultural production, and whose primary source of livelihood comes from agricultural labor products".

Thus, farmers are a group of laborers residing in rural areas who primarily make their living through agriculture and agricultural-related activities.

2.1.2. The Concept of "Farmer Mobilization Work"

According to the *Vietnamese Dictionary* by Hoang Phe (author), "công tác" (work) is understood as "the work of the state or an organization". Additionally, the *Great Vietnamese Dictionary* by Nguyen Nhu Y defines "công tác" as "carrying out the work of the state or an organization".

Regarding the term "vận động" (mobilization), the *Vietnamese Dictionary* by Hoang Phe (author) defines it as "propagating, explaining, and encouraging others to voluntarily follow or participate in something, usually a movement". Similarly, the *Great Vietnamese Dictionary* by Nguyen Nhu Y defines mobilization as "using language to persuade and propagate someone to do something according to one's intention". From these definitions, "farmer mobilization work" can be understood as follows:

Farmer mobilization work is a part of public mobilization efforts, encompassing all activities carried out by the Party, government, the Vietnam Fatherland Front, and mass organizations-primarily the Vietnam Farmers' Union to propagate, attract, and unite farmers in effectively implementing the Party's policies and the state's laws.

2.1.3. The Concept of "Farmer Mobilization for New Rural Development"

To achieve the overall goal and meet 19 criteria for new rural development, mobilizing farmers to actively participate in the process is a crucial and long-term solution. This process requires the active participation of all agencies, organizations within the political system, officials, Party members, businesses, and farmers. Thus, farmer mobilization for new rural development is understood *as all activities conducted by Party organizations, the government, the Vietnam Fatherland Front, and mass organizations primarily the Vietnam Farmers' Union to propagate, attract, and unite farmers in successfully implementing the New Rural Development Program.*

2.1.4. The Concept of "Farmer Mobilization for New Rural Development Based on Ho Chi Minh's Ideology"

In revolutionary activities, Ho Chi Minh frequently emphasized public mobilization and demanded special attention to this work, particularly in mobilizing farmers. According to him, farmer mobilization played a key role in public mobilization, which encompassed mobilizing workers, farmers, women, youth, intellectuals, small traders, religious groups, and even the enemy during wartime. Ho Chi Minh paid great attention to farmer mobilization because farmers constituted the primary and most numerous force of the revolution. He required officials and Party members to continuously engage in mobilizing farmers into the Farmers' Association to fulfill revolutionary tasks.

Based on this analysis, *"Farmer mobilization for new rural development based on Ho Chi Minh's ideology"* can be understood as a system of viewpoints on the purpose, content, methods, and forces involved in "farmer mobilization". Its goal is to organize and unite farmers to participate in building new rural areas in Vietnam.

2.1.5. The Concept of "Farmer Mobilization for New Rural Development in the Southwest Region Based on Ho Chi Minh's Ideology"

The concept of farmer mobilization for new rural development in the Southwest region based on Ho Chi Minh's ideology essentially refers to

applying Ho Chi Minh's viewpoints on farmer mobilization to the specific conditions of the Southwest provinces of Vietnam. This requires localities to consider their unique conditions and characteristics, ensuring flexible and creative application while avoiding rigid or mechanical implementation. This is a critical requirement in the process of researching and applying Ho Chi Minh's ideology in practice.

Thus, "Farmer mobilization for new rural development in the Southwest region based on Ho Chi Minh's ideology" is the creative application of his viewpoints in propagating, guiding, and supporting farmers to effectively implement the New Rural Development Program in ways that align with the region's conditions and characteristics.

2.2. CONTENT OF HO CHI MINH'S IDEOLOGY ON FARMER MOBILIZATION WORK

2.2.1. Objectives of Farmer Mobilization Work

First, farmer mobilization work aims to unite and organize farmers to strive for the interests of the nation and their social class.

Second, it seeks to harness the intelligence, strength, and resources of farmers for the revolutionary cause.

Third, it aims to raise farmers' awareness of their roles and responsibilities.

2.2.2. Content of Farmer Mobilization Work

First, propagating and mobilizing farmers to actively engage in labor and production, continuously improving their material and spiritual lives, and developing rural infrastructure.

Second, encouraging farmers to participate in building a "new way of life".

Third, mobilizing farmers to contribute to political system development and strengthen the close relationship between the Party and the people.

2.2.3. Methods of Farmer Mobilization

According to Ho Chi Minh, farmer mobilization for new rural development involves several fundamental methods:

- Propagating, persuading, and mobilizing farmers.

- Practicing broad democracy.
- Organizing patriotic emulation movements among farmers.
- Conducting inspections, supervision, reviews, and learn from experience, replicate good examples, good people, good deeds.

2.2.4. Forces Implementing Farmer Mobilization Work

- * The Party's leadership role in farmer mobilization work.
- * The role and responsibilities of government authorities at all levels in organizing and implementing farmer mobilization work.
- * The Vietnam Fatherland Front and mass organizations as direct executors of farmer mobilization efforts.
- * Officials and Party members responsible for carrying out farmer mobilization work.

Chapter 3

FARMER MOBILIZATION WORK FOR NEW RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE SOUTHWEST REGION ACCORDING TO HO CHI MINH'S IDEOLOGY - CURRENT SITUATION AND ISSUES

3.1. OVERVIEW OF THE SOUTHWEST REGION AND NEW RURAL DEVELOPMENT WORK

3.1.1. Overview of the Southwest Region

A general overview of the Southwestern region includes aspects such as geography, natural conditions, economic, cultural, and social situations, as well as the characteristics of local farmers.

3.1.2. New Rural Development Work in the Southwest Region

3.1.2.1. Leadership and Governance in New Rural Development

The leadership and governance of new rural development involve multiple aspects, including planning and zoning, mobilizing resources for infrastructure development, restructuring the agricultural economy, advancing cultural and social fields, strengthening national defense and security, and building a strong and transparent local political system.

3.1.2.2. Policy Formulation and Implementation Guidelines

Based on the National Criteria for New Rural Development issued by the Prime Minister, provinces in the Southwestern region have developed and enacted their own sets of criteria suited to local conditions. The implementation has been divided into multiple phases.

3.2. THE CURRENT STATE OF FARMER MOBILIZATION WORK FOR NEW RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE SOUTHWEST REGION (SINCE 2008) - A PERSPECTIVE FROM HO CHI MINH'S IDEOLOGY

3.2.1. Achievements and causes

3.2.1.1. Achievements

First, the mobilization of farmers has contributed to forming a significant force among them, enhancing their role and responsibility in the development of new rural areas.

Second, the content of farmer mobilization for new rural development has become increasingly appropriate and innovative, meeting the requirements effectively.

Third, mobilization methods have been continuously renewed, adapting to diverse and rich forms.

Regarding propaganda, education, and persuasion of farmers: Localities in the Southwest region have implemented various creative and diverse mobilization methods to encourage farmers' participation in new rural development.

Regarding grassroots democracy practices: Localities in the Southwest region have placed great emphasis on democratic practices throughout the new rural development process, thereby strengthening farmers' sense of ownership and participation.

Regarding the organization of patriotic emulation movements in rural development: Based on the movement "The Whole Nation Unites to Build New Rural Areas," localities in the Southwest region have concretized and widely launched campaigns among the farming community, gaining strong support from various levels, sectors, and the entire population in the region.

Fourth, the role of organizations within the political system has been strengthened, and the quality of officials responsible for propaganda and mobilization in rural development has been continuously improved.

Fifth, monitoring, evaluation, mid-term reviews, final assessments, and experience-sharing in the mobilization of farmers for rural development have been given significant attention and effectively implemented.

3.2.1.2. Reasons for Advantages

The achievements in mobilizing farmers to participate in new rural development, as mentioned above, stem from several key factors, including:

- The mobilization efforts in the Southwest provinces have received significant attention from the central government, particularly through the timely guidance and directives of the Central Mass Mobilization Commission, the Vietnam Fatherland Front, and its member organizations. These entities have provided direction on content and skills related to mass mobilization in general and farmer mobilization in particular, ensuring effective participation in the new rural development program.

- The Party committees, Party organizations, and local governments in the Southwest provinces have actively prioritized the implementation of the new rural development program. In particular, they have focused on propaganda and mobilization efforts. The provincial-level Mass Mobilization Committees, the Vietnam Fatherland Front, and other member organizations have promptly concretized and issued specific programs and plans for propaganda and mobilization. The Farmers' Association at all levels has played a core role in widely disseminating information to farming households at the grassroots level, gradually raising their awareness of the purpose and goals of the new rural development program.

- Farmers' awareness of their rights, responsibilities, and roles in the new rural development process has improved positively. A large majority of farmers trust the effectiveness of the program, especially in terms of

improving their living conditions and income. At the same time, farmers themselves are the direct beneficiaries of the achievements they help to build under the leadership, direction, and management of the Party organizations, Party committees, and local governments. This serves as a strong motivation for their active participation in the new rural development efforts.

- The cadre team responsible for propaganda and mobilization maintains a close bond with farmers and serves as exemplary pioneers in meeting new rural development criteria. Their qualifications and skills in communication and mobilization have been continuously improved.

- The development of information technology-especially communication networks, mass media, and social media-has diversified and enriched mobilization methods. This has enhanced the quality of farmer mobilization for new rural development. Additionally, the national digital transformation process has had a positive impact on the effectiveness of mobilization efforts.

- Key organizations involved in mobilizing farmers, including the Vietnam Fatherland Front and mass organizations-particularly the Farmers' Association as the core force-have emphasized monitoring, evaluation, mid-term reviews, final assessments, and experience-sharing in the mobilization process. These efforts have gradually improved the effectiveness of propaganda and mobilization, ensuring they meet the increasingly high demands and responsibilities of new rural development.

3.2.2. Limitations and Causes

3.2.2.1. Limitations

Despite the achievements, the mobilization of farmers for new rural development in the Southwest region still reveals certain limitations, including:

First, the awareness of some farmers regarding their role and responsibility in the new rural development process has not been fully expressed.

Second, the content of mobilization efforts in some areas has not been significantly renewed and remains ineffective.

Third, the methods of mobilizing farmers in certain localities are slow to innovate and still follow rigid, outdated models.

Fourth, the role of some agencies, organizations, and personnel involved in farmer mobilization in certain areas has not met the required standards.

Fifth, the effectiveness of inspection, supervision, mid-term reviews, final assessments, and learn from experience in mobilizing farmers for new rural development in some localities remains low.

3.2.2.2. Causes of Limitations

Several factors contribute to these limitations:

Some Party organizations, Party committees, local governments, the Vietnam Fatherland Front, and its member organizations, along with certain officials and Party members, have not fully understood or given sufficient attention to mobilizing farmers for new rural development. Some localities have not properly studied and applied Ho Chi Minh's ideology on mass mobilization in general and farmer mobilization in particular. As a result, they lack persistence and determination in mobilizing farmers for new rural development. Additionally, some farmers still do not fully recognize their role and responsibility in the process and continue to rely on government support.

Coordination between agencies and organizations, particularly between the Vietnam Fatherland Front and its member organizations, as well as among socio-political organizations, has not been smooth in some areas. This has led to overlaps in target groups and mobilization content, reducing efficiency.

The Southwest region has a lower average level of education compared to the national level. Infrastructure limitations, vast geographical areas, complex river and canal systems, and ingrained habits in both production and daily life have affected the effectiveness of propaganda and

mobilization efforts. Additionally, the living conditions of some farmers-especially those in remote areas and ethnic minority communities-remain difficult. Limited access to cultural life, information technology, and communication further hampers their participation in new rural development. Furthermore, poverty reduction is not yet sustainable, and recurrent cases of poverty relapse negatively impact the quality and effectiveness of farmer mobilization.

The process of industrialization and modernization has led a portion of farmers to migrate to large cities and industrial centers for employment. This has reduced the agricultural labor force, led to abandoned farmland, and negatively affected the environmental landscape, thereby hindering the progress of new rural development in the region.

The Southwest region is heavily affected by climate change, including rising sea levels, tidal surges, erosion, subsidence, and saltwater intrusion. Additionally, challenges in agricultural production-especially unstable market access and a lack of sustainability in farming-have significantly impacted efforts to mobilize farmers for new rural development.

Political, ethical, and lifestyle degradation among a segment of officials and Party members, along with corruption and misconduct-including in the new rural development sector in certain areas-has eroded public trust in the Party and government. This distrust has extended to the new rural development initiative itself. Furthermore, hostile forces continue to exploit weaknesses to destabilize the country, particularly by inciting separatist sentiments among the Khmer ethnic community to weaken national unity. The negative aspects of the market economy, information technology, and social media have also influenced the thoughts and psychology of some farmers.

Some Party committees, local governments, the Vietnam Fatherland Front, and mass organizations have not prioritized monitoring and supervising new rural development mobilization efforts, especially at the grassroots level. In some cases, inspections and supervision have been

superficial and merely formalities. Additionally, certain sectors and localities have not conducted adequate mid-term reviews and final assessments of farmer mobilization and mass mobilization activities related to new rural development. Consequently, some Vietnam Fatherland Front organizations and socio-political bodies have been slow in evaluating their mobilization efforts among members, leading to inefficiencies in engaging farmers in new rural development initiatives.

3.3. ISSUES IN MOBILIZING FARMERS FOR NEW RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE SOUTHWEST REGION TODAY

First, the mobilization of farmers to harness their significant resources for new rural development is hindered by the incorrect perceptions of some officials responsible for this task, leading to suboptimal results.

Second, the contradiction between increasing demands and the limitations in innovating the content and methods of farmer mobilization for new rural development in the Southwest region.

Third, the contradiction between the rising need for building a civilized rural lifestyle and the outdated customs, traditions, and habits of farmers in the Southwest region.

Fourth, the contradiction between improving the quality of officials involved in farmer mobilization and their existing shortcomings in effectively engaging farmers in new rural development.

Chapter 4

ORIENTATIONS AND SOLUTIONS TO STRENGTHEN FARMER MOBILIZATION FOR NEW RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE SOUTHWEST REGION BASED ON HO CHI MINH'S IDEOLOGY

4.1. FORECASTING FACTORS AFFECTING FARMER MOBILIZATION FOR NEW RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE SOUTHWEST REGION

The mobilization of farmers for new rural development in the Southwest region is currently influenced by several key factors:

First, the impact of climate change and the exploitation of the region's potential and strengths.

Second, the decline in political ideology, ethics, and lifestyle among a segment of officials and Party members.

Third, the effects of international integration and the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

Fourth, the need to maintain national security and defense in the face of subversive plots by hostile forces.

4.2. ORIENTATIONS AND SOLUTIONS TO IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF FARMER MOBILIZATION FOR NEW RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE SOUTHWEST REGION BASED ON HO CHI MINH'S IDEOLOGY

4.2.1. Orientations for Improving the Effectiveness of Farmer Mobilization for New Rural Development in the Southwest Region Today Based on Ho Chi Minh's Ideology

First, implement farmer mobilization for new rural development in the Southwest region by thoroughly grasping and creatively applying Ho Chi Minh's ideology on farmer mobilization in the current context.

Second, farmer mobilization for new rural development must be based on safeguarding legitimate interests and enhancing the role and responsibility of farmers in rural development.

Third, continue innovating content and improving the effectiveness of mobilization methods to meet the increasing demands of new rural development.

Fourth, promote the role of agencies, units, officials, and Party members engaged in mobilizing farmers for new rural development.

Fifth, implement farmer mobilization with a focus on economic development and improving farmers' quality of life, paying special attention to ethnic minority farmers and those in difficult circumstances.

4.2.2. Solutions to Improve the Effectiveness of Farmer Mobilization for New Rural Development in the Southwest Region Today Based on Ho Chi Minh's Ideology

To strengthen farmer mobilization for new rural development in the Southwest region based on Ho Chi Minh's ideology, a number of comprehensive and effective solutions need to be implemented:

Firstly, enhance the awareness of agencies, organizations, officials, and Party members regarding their roles and responsibilities in farmer mobilization, while promoting farmers as key stakeholders in new rural development.

Secondly, encourage farmers to participate in building and improving rural infrastructure, and actively adopt modern farming techniques suited to the agricultural characteristics of the Southwest region.

Thirdly, focus on innovating the content and methods of farmer mobilization, making them more suitable for local populations, customs, and traditions in the Southwest region.

Fourthly, strictly implement the "grassroots democracy regulations" to ensure farmers' rights and participation in rural development.

Fifthly, improve the quality of officials and leverage the influence of religious dignitaries and respected community figures in mobilizing farmers for new rural development.

Sixthly, conduct regular inspections, monitoring, reviews, and evaluations of farmer mobilization efforts to ensure continuous improvement and effectiveness.

CONCLUSION

The work of "mobilizing farmers" is an important aspect of Ho Chi Minh's "people's mobilization" ideology. The study and creative application of his viewpoints into the practical work of mobilizing farmers to build new rural areas today holds profound and significant meaning. Based on referencing, inheriting, and distilling results from research both within and outside the country on "farmer mobilization work" (in general) and "mobilizing farmers to build new rural areas according to Ho Chi Minh's thought" (in particular), this thesis has focused on clarifying Ho Chi Minh's system of ideas about the work of "people's mobilization" and delved into the research on mobilizing farmers. It can be affirmed that Ho Chi Minh's viewpoints on the work of "people's mobilization" and on mobilizing farmers to build new rural areas are comprehensive and rich. These viewpoints include the purpose, content, methods of mobilizing farmers for rural development, as well as the role, position, and tasks of the forces responsible for mobilizing farmers to build new rural areas. His ideas retain their theoretical and practical value and have significant implications for the work of people's mobilization and mobilizing farmers in building new rural areas today.

Based on Ho Chi Minh's basic ideas on people's mobilization and mobilizing farmers, the thesis evaluates the current status of the work of mobilizing farmers to build new rural areas in the Southwest region from 2008 to the present. Using statistical methods, analysis, and explanation through sources of information and data on the process of building new rural areas in the region, the thesis summarizes achievements, limitations, and causes. It shows that propaganda and mobilization of farmers are decisive factors for the success of the "Movement for Building New Rural Areas" today. The research results indicate that the work of mobilizing farmers to build new rural areas in the Southwest region has initially achieved important results, contributing to improving the lives of farmers and changing the rural landscape. Particularly, a large number of farmers

have become increasingly aware of their rights, responsibilities, and active roles in the new rural construction process. The role of organizations within the political system and the team of cadres and party members has been promoted; the content and methods of mobilization have been continuously innovated and diversified, and the right to self-determination of farmers in building new rural areas has been emphasized; inspection, supervision, assessment, and learn from the experience in this work have been given attention.

However, the work of mobilizing farmers to build new rural areas in the Southwest region still has some limitations and weaknesses. Specifically, the awareness of some party organizations, local authorities, cadres, and party members about the role and significance of propaganda and mobilization work is still incomplete and insufficient; farmers' and rural residents' awareness of their rights and responsibilities in participating in building new rural areas remains limited. Furthermore, the content and methods of mobilization have not been timely innovated, lacking richness, creativity, and showing repetition across localities; in some areas, farmers' right to self-determination has been violated; the work of inspection, supervision, summarization, and learn from the experience in farmer mobilization is slow and ineffective.

Based on the research findings on the work of mobilizing farmers to build new rural areas in the Southwest region in recent years, the thesis proposes directions and several solutions to enhance the effectiveness of mobilizing farmers to participate in building new rural areas in the region in the future, in line with Ho Chi Minh's ideology. These solutions include raising awareness about the roles, positions, and responsibilities of those involved in the work of mobilizing farmers to build new rural areas. In particular, it emphasizes the leadership and responsibility of party committees, local authorities, and political organizations in mobilizing farmers for rural development; the forms and methods of propaganda and mobilization to promote the active role of farmers in the new rural

construction process. This issue is of great importance because recognizing the significance of this work and the role of building new rural areas will lead to a shift in actions. Additionally, there are specific solutions such as: mobilizing farmers to participate in building rural infrastructure; encouraging farmers to actively innovate farming methods, transition to new production models, and apply new science and technology in agricultural production, in line with the region's economic structure, contributing to improving people's living standards. Furthermore, the Southwest region provinces should continue to innovate the content and methods of mobilizing farmers to suit the target audience and the requirements and tasks in the current context. Emphasis should be placed on effectively implementing grassroots democracy, promoting farmers' self-determination, and their active participation in the process of building new rural areas. On the other hand, it is necessary to pay attention to investing in systematic and methodical training and fostering of professional knowledge and moral qualities for the staff doing propaganda and mobilization work, especially those working in ethnic minority areas; it is necessary to promote the role of pagodas, salatels, dignitaries, and prestigious people participating in mobilizing farmers.

Researching and creatively applying Ho Chi Minh's ideology on mobilizing farmers to build new rural areas requires always remembering his teachings: conducting thorough and comprehensive studies in the direction of sustainable development in the Southwest region, adapting to climate change. This should be done in a flexible, creative manner, suited to the practical conditions of each locality, to effectively implement the Resolution of the 13th National Party Congress and Resolution No. 19-NQ/TW of the 13th tenure on "agriculture, farmers, and rural areas" in the new context and circumstances.

LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS BY THE AUTHOR RELATED TO THE THESIS

1. Ngo Thanh Danh (2023), "Awakening the Aspiration for a Prosperous and Happy Nation among Farmers in the Southwest Region According to Ho Chi Minh's Ideology," *Ho Chi Minh Research Journal* (special issue), pp. 166-171.
2. Ngo Thanh Danh (2024), "Applying Ho Chi Minh's Perspective on "New Way of Life" to the Current Construction of New Rural Areas," *Political Theory Journal* (electronic version, published on June 10).
3. Ngo Thanh Danh (2024), "Provinces in the Southwest Region Mobilizing People's Resources to Build New Rural Areas According to Ho Chi Minh's Ideology," *Ho Chi Minh Research Journal*, Issue 63 (May-June 2024), pp. 51-56.
4. Ngo Thanh Danh (2024), "Training Ho Chi Minh's Political Bold-An Endogenous Strength to Protect the Ideological Foundation of the Party," *Political Theory and Communication Journal* (special issue No. 1), pp. 26-28.