

THE STATE MANAGEMENT OF ETHNIC AFFAIRS IN HA GIANG PROVINCE DURING THE REFORM PERIOD UP TO NOW

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In recent years, with the attention of the Party and the State, many guidelines and policies have been issued in all areas of the lives of people in general and ethnic minorities in Ha Giang province, in particular, the state management of ethnic affairs and ethnic policies implemented in the province have achieved many important results, contributing to the socio-economic development of the country and the entire province. However, besides the achieved results, state management of ethnic affairs and ethnic policies are still limited and do not meet the current general development process. Therefore, state management agencies in charge of ethnic affairs at all levels need to find synchronous solutions, with appropriate steps for each region and each ethnic group, practical socio-economic development in the province is an issue that needs continued research in the current period.

Keywords: *Ethnic affairs; the state management of ethnic affairs; Ethnic policies; Ethnic minorities; Ha Giang province.*

1. Introduction

Right from the first Congress of Delegates (March 1935), the Indochina Communist Party passed a Resolution on ethnic affairs, clearly defining: "The Congress Party considers that the fighting force of ethnic minorities are a huge force. Their liberation struggle is an important part of the anti-imperialist and colonial revolution in Indochina, part of the world revolution. In most documents during the Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, especially documents of the Congresses of the Communist Party of Vietnam, in particular, Party documents during the reform period all emphasized and attached importance to the strategic position of the national issue.

In recent years, state management of ethnic affairs and ethnic policies in the country in general and in Ha Giang province in particular have been implemented quite effectively, creating many breakthroughs in Socio-economic development, security and national defense in ethnic minority areas, many ethnic households have escaped poverty, some households have become well-off and rich, this proves the effectiveness of the right policies. of our Party and State has brought to the people.

However, in addition to the achieved results, in the implementation process there are still many

shortcomings, policies are spread out and not centralized, capital sources allocated to the district are still limited and do not meet the requirements, it is necessary to continue to pay attention and research, from there to have synchronous solutions, improve the effectiveness of state management of ethnic affairs, effectively deploy ethnic policies in Ha Giang province according to the spirit of the 13th National Congress of the Party, Resolution No. 88/2019/QH14 dated November 18th, 2019 of the National Assembly Approving the Master scheme for Socio-Economic Development of Ethnic Minority and mountainous area in the period of 2021-2030...

2. Research overview

In recent years, there have been many researchs related to state management of ethnic affairs and ethnic policies, some of which include: "Accompanying the development of ethnic minority and mountainous areas in the current context" (Dung & Nghia, 2022), Front Electronic Journal, April 13rd, 2022; "Some new issues in ethnic relations in our country" (Hung, 2015); "Report on the results of research on the ministerial-level project "Investigation and assessment of the socio-economic development situation on the Vietnam-China border" (Pao, 2010); Ministerial-level research report "Theoretical research,

summarizing the practice of state management of ethnic affairs after the reform period, proposing perspectives, orientations, solutions to improve the quality of State management on ethnic affairs in the coming time" (Phu, 2013); *"Some theoretical and practical issues about ethnic affairs after 30 years of innovation"* (Phu, 2016); *"Ethnic policies of the Party and State of Vietnam"* (Thang, 2005); *"Policy for development of ethnic minority areas in Northern Vietnam"* (Thanh, 2014); *"Implementing ethnic policies in Ha Giang: Results and raised issues"* (Kien & Thinh, 2022); *"Increasing the exchange of experiences on ethnic affairs and mass mobilization affairs in ethnic minority areas"* (Thanh, 2023); *"Context, development situation of ethnic minority and mountainous areas, issues raised in current ethnic policy innovation"* (Thanh, 2019); *"Promoting ethnic policies in economic development in Ha Giang"* (Huong & Tiep, 2023);... In general, the above researchs have clarified many theoretical issues about ethnicity and ethnic affairs; mention to the implementation of the Party's viewpoints and guidelines; approach comprehensive research on the socio-economic situation of ethnic minority communities and proposed solutions for socio-economic development of ethnic groups, especially ethnic minorities. These are valuable documents for the author to inherit, supplement, complete and clarify the author's research content.

3. Research methods

In this article, the author uses a number of basic methods such as: Methods of collecting primary and secondary data; synthesis and analysis methods to clarify issues related to the content of this research.

4. Research result

4.1. The local economic situation in the reform period

4.1.1. General overview of Ha Giang province

Ha Giang is a mountainous province on the northernmost border of the country, with a natural area of over 7,914 km²; the North and Northwest border the People's Republic of China, the border way is 277,556 km long; with two international border gates including Thanh Thuy - Thien Bao (located at the end of National Highway 2, with 22 km north of Ha Giang City). Ha Giang has 19 ethnic groups living together, with about 90% of the population being ethnic minorities. The whole province has 10 districts and 1 city, 195 communes, wards and towns, including 140 extremely difficult communes, 7 districts and 34 border communes and towns. Ha Giang has 19 ethnic groups living together, of which the Mong, Tay and Dao ethnic groups are the largest, and the rest are other ethnic groups.

Before 1991, Ha Giang belonged to Ha Tuyen province, at the 9th session of the VIII National Assembly on August 12th, 1991, the National

Assembly decided to divide Ha Tuyen province into two provinces: Ha Giang and Tuyen Quang. Ha Giang province was re-established and operated from October 1st, 1991. At the time of provincial division, Ha Giang was one of the poorest provinces in the country. Ha Giang's main economy is agriculture - forestry, commodity output is low, industry, trade and services are too small, primitive and backward...

4.1.2. Some achieved results

The 6th National Congress of delegates of the Party (December 1986) was an important milestone marking the innovation in the leadership of our Party and State, we are starting to move from a centralized, bureaucratic, subsidized economy to a socialist-oriented market economy. Implementing the innovation policy of the 6th National Party Congress of the Party and the 7th (1991) after re-establishing the province in January 1992, the 11th Party Congress of Ha Giang province was held, has identified 5 major goals for socio-economic development in the province's 4 years (1992-1995) with general content: "Economic development towards the structure of agriculture - forestry - industry and handicrafts; taking the hill and forest economy, developing industry and raising cattle to transform a self-sufficient economy into a commodity economy; associated with agricultural and forestry economic development with new rural construction; lowering population growth, overcoming the deterioration of the cultural and educational sectors in order to gradually stabilize socio-economic life, improve people's intellectual level and create a position for advancement in the coming years".

The Party Committee and people of all ethnic groups in the province promote the tradition of solidarity and self-reliance and are determined to realize the goal of "stabilizing the socio-economic situation and gradually improving the lives of people of all ethnic groups". Implement economic restructuring in the direction of developing a commodity economy and diversifying the economic sector, replacing the cooperative economic model, moving from a monoculture crop economy to a multi-crop, intensive cropping economy, increase crops, apply science and technology to production. At the same time, the Provincial Party Executive Committee issued Resolutions on the development of ethnic minority areas, including Resolution No. 14 of the Provincial Party Committee on strengthening grassroots officials to build strong foundations, eliminate hunger, reduce poverty. Resolution No. 18 of the Provincial Party Committee on the policy of downgrading households in 4 highland and rocky mountain districts to lowland areas to build a new economy. Resolution No. 08 of the Provincial Party Standing Committee on supporting the poor, eliminating temporary houses, and the program "One roof, one water tank, one cow" has actively

supported the people...

After more than 35 years of innovation, with the attention of the Party and State, through investment and support programs and ethnic policies in the province, along with the efforts of local authorities and people of ethnic groups throughout the province have truly created positive changes in all fields.

4.2. Evaluation of state management of ethnic affairs from 1986 to present

4.2.1. Overview of achievements in state management of ethnic affairs before the years of innovation

Before the years of innovation, state management of ethnic affairs in Ha Giang province was integrated into the province's political tasks. Implementing Central Resolution V (July 1961 with the policy of reclamation, immigration and new economic development) and especially Resolution No. 38/CP dated March 12th, 1968 of the Government Council on settlement affairs combined with cooperation for people who still have shifting cultivation. Ha Giang province has always tried to mobilize people to do well the above two tasks.

After the day the South was completely liberated (April 30th, 1975), implementing the National Assembly's Decision on merging Ha Giang province and Tuyen Quang province into the new Ha Tuyen province. With the position and power of the new province, the people of Ha Tuyen province have stepped up production, the total area of food crops in 1976 reached 104,880 hectares, the rice yield still reached an average of 20.11 quintals/ha/year. In 1976, the whole province had 1,582 agricultural cooperatives and 87% of farming households joined cooperatives, with 145,570 buffaloes, 23,890 cows, and 26,600 pigs. The strongly developed forestry profession has become one of the main production professions of the province, planting 7,313 hectares of new forest, mobilizing 8,500 people in 50 villages to cultivate and settle down, exploit and renovate 175.4 hectares of ladder rice fields, developing soybeans, tea, sugarcane, medicinal plants, forming an area specializing in growing food crops, essential needs to serve people's lives are guaranteed. In the highlands, the province has invested in building an additional 5,000 m³ of water tanks for people, upgrading and opening nearly 300 km of new roads. During this time, the border areas had to constantly deal with multi-faceted destructive wars by hostile forces.

The eliminating illiteracy and cultural enrichment still developed under war conditions, the number of students going to class increased, in 1982 the whole province had 178,187 students at all levels, cultural and artistic movements, physical education and sports, hygiene and disease prevention, implementing

a civilized lifestyle are actively responded to by the people, combining economic construction with strengthening national defense, bringing into full play the combined strength of the people's war, while fighting just produced. In agricultural production, implementing Directive No. 100-CT/TW of the Party Central Committee Secretariat on contracting products to workers has achieved good results. In 1982, total food output reached 230,044 tons (not including self-sufficient production of agencies, farms and enterprises).

To firmly protect the Fatherland's borders, in 5 years (1982-1986), together with the whole country, Ha Tuyen people contributed 4.7 million workdays, 11 million VND, 522 tons of rice, 524 buffaloes, hundreds of tons of green vegetables, millions of bamboo, wood trees, hundreds of tons of necessities; renew and upgrade 567 km of motorized roads, 361 km of information lines, 102 warehouses, construction of 597 concrete fortifications, 4 tunnels, 135 km of trenches, 1,174 fulcrum houses, 650 m³ of water tanks; move 976 border households to the inland to stabilize production.

From June 1985 to December 1986, despite frequent harassment, but the people of Ha Tuyen ethnic groups still promoted production, total food output reached 270,000 tons, 178,186 buffaloes, 48,665 cows, pigs reached 323,728, 6,000 hectares of new forest were planted, 30 million trees were scattered...

In recent years, with the support of the Central Government, the leadership and drastic direction of the party committees and authorities in the province, socio-economy of ethnic minority and mountainous areas of Ha Giang province have achieved many important results:

The socio-economic infrastructure of ethnic minority areas has been gradually improved; the economic structure shifted strongly towards commodity production; the material and spiritual life of ethnic people is constantly improving; traditional culture is preserved and promoted; political security, social order and safety are guaranteed; the political system at the pharmaceutical base is consolidated strong; people of all ethnic groups always believe in and well implement the Party's guidelines, policies and the State's laws.

By the end of 2021, all targets have been met as planned. As a result, 100% of communes have hardened roads to the commune center; 100% of villages and hamlets have roads accessible to motor vehicles to the center; the rate of schools meeting national standards reached 45.3%; 100% of communes have solid schools and classrooms; the rate of communes and wards meeting the National Health Criteria is 100%; health insurance coverage rate reached 98.5%; 94.4% of rural households have

access to electricity; 88.2% of rural residents have access to hygienic water; 47 communes meet new rural standards; the rate of trained workers reaches 55%; the poverty rate in the entire province at the end of 2021 will be 18.54% (the poverty rate will decrease by an average of 4.2% per year).

4.2.2. Assessing limitations in state management of ethnic affairs before the innovation years

About administrative boundaries with separations and mergers, which also affect state management of ethnic affairs.

There is no local ethnic affairs agency, the state management function of ethnic affairs has not been fully implemented.

Due to the general difficult conditions of the whole country, peace has just been restored (in 1975), Ha Giang has to deal with a border war, so the task of state management of ethnic affairs is carried out in parallel with local political tasks, there is no specialized agency for ethnic affairs.

4.2.3. Achievements in state management of ethnic affairs since reform until now

Carrying out the function of state management of ethnic affairs, the provincial government's Party Committee determined that, with the particularity of the locality having nearly 90% of the population being ethnic minorities, so all political tasks of the locality and functional agencies and units do ethnic affairs, so for Ha Giang province, the state management agency for ethnic affairs was born late, on August 31st, 2001, the People's Committee of Ha Giang province signed a Decision No. 2668/QD-UB established the Department of Ethnic Minorities - Sedentary Cultivation, formerly known as the Department of Sedentary Cultivation and New Economic Regions, until December 30th, 2003, according to Decision No. 3642B/QD-UB of Ha Giang Provincial People's Committee split into the Committee for Ethnicity - Religion and on January 5th, 2005, after many name changes, splits and mergers, it is now named the Ha Giang Provincial Committee for Ethnic Minority.

Thanks to the attention, direction and investment of the Government and central ministries, especially the Committee for Ethnic Minority through programs, ethnic policies, development investment projects, at the same time there is a correct determination of the position and role of ethnic affairs by local government committees, so in the state management of ethnic affairs since the agency was established until now, many great results have been achieved, specifically programs and policies such as: Decision No. 35/TTg dated January 13th, 1997 of the Prime Minister on approving the program to build centers of mountainous and highland commune clusters; Decree No. 20/1998/ND-CP dated March 31st, 1998 of the Government

on commercial development in mountainous areas, islands and ethnic minority areas; Resolution 30a/2008/NQ-CP dated December 27th, 2008 of the Government on the Rapid and Sustainable Poverty Reduction Program for 62 poor districts; Decision No. 135/1998/QD-TTg dated July 31st, 1998 of the Prime Minister on approving the socio-economic development program for communes with special difficulties in mountainous, remote and mountainous areas (Program 135 phase I); Decision No. 134/2004/QD-TTg dated July 20th, 2004 on a number of policies to support production land, residential land, housing and water for poor ethnic minority households with difficult lives; Decision No. 07/2006/QD-TTg dated January 10th, 2006 of the Prime Minister on approving the Program for socio-economic development of communes with special difficulties in ethnic minority and mountainous areas in the period of 2006- 2010 (Program 135 phase II); Pu Peo ethnic development support project (2006-2010); Decision No. 33/2007/QD-TTg dated March 5th, 2007 of the Prime Minister on immigration support policy to implement sedentary farming for ethnic minorities in the period of 2007-2010; Project for Socio-Economic Development of the Co Lao Ethnic Area; Decree No. 20/ND-CP dated March 31st, 1998 of the Government on price and freight subsidy policies; Document No. 7850/BTC-NSNN dated June 18th, 2013 of the Ministry of Finance on the allocation of non-refundable aid capital of the Irish Government to extremely difficult communes; Decision No. 1682/QD-UBND dated August 15th, 2013 of Ha Giang Provincial People's Committee on the allocation of investment capital from the Irish Government's non-refundable aid to communes with special difficulties II (round 1); Decision No. 1920/QD-UBND dated September 13th, 2013 of Ha Giang Provincial People's Committee on the allocation of investment capital from the Irish Government's non-refundable aid to communes with special difficulties II (round 2); Decision No. 170/2003/QD-TTg on Preferential policies for cultural enjoyment; Decision No. 85/2010/QD-TTg dated December 21st, 2010 of the Prime Minister about promulgating a number of policies to support semi-boarding and semi-boarding ethnic high school students; Decision No. 139/2002/QD-TTg dated October 15th, 2002 of the Prime Minister on free medical examination and treatment for the poor; Decision No. 14/2012/QD-TTg dated March 1st, 2012 of the Prime Minister on amending and supplementing a number of articles of Decision No. 139/2002/QD-TTg; Decision 31/QD-TTg, dated March 5th, 2007 of the Prime Minister on credit for production and business households in difficult areas; Decision No. 32/2007/QD-TTg dated March 5th, 2007 of the Prime Minister on providing loans for production development to ethnic minorities

with extreme difficulties; Decision No. 54/2012/QĐ-TTg dated December 4th, 2012 of the Prime Minister about promulgating a policy on lending capital for production development to ethnic minority households with extreme difficulties in the period of 2012-2015; Decision No. 975/QĐ-TTg dated July 20th, 2006 of the Prime Minister on granting a number of newspapers and magazines to ethnic minority and mountainous areas, extreme difficult areas; Decision 2472/QĐ-TTg dated December 28th, 2011 of the Prime Minister on granting a number of newspaper and magazine publications to ethnic minority and mountainous areas and extreme difficult areas in the period of 2011-2015; Decision No. 18/2001/QĐ-TTg dated March 18th, 2011 of the Prime Minister on the policy of prestigious people among ethnic minorities; Joint Circular No. 05/2011/TTLT-UBDT-BTC dated December 16th, 2011 of the inter-sectoral Committee for Ethnic Minorities and the Ministry of Finance on guiding the implementation of Decision No. 18/2011/QĐ-TTg; Decision No. 2755/QĐ-UBND dated December 11th, 2012 of Ha Giang Provincial People's Committee on assigning State plan targets for 2013; Decision No. 402/QĐ-TTg dated March 14th, 2016 of the Prime Minister approving the Scheme to develop the team of ethnic minority officials, civil servants and public employees in the new period; Resolution No. 88/2019/QH14 dated November 18th, 2019 of the National Assembly Approving the Master Plan for Socio-Economic Development of Ethnic Minority and Mountainous Areas for the period of 2021-2030; The National Target Program for socio-economic development of ethnic minority and mountainous areas in the period of 2021-2030, phase I from 2021 to 2025 was approved by the Prime Minister in Decision No. 1719 October 14th, 2021;...

4.3. Assessing the limitations in state management of ethnic affairs since the reform until now

Firstly, the awareness of the ethnic affair tasks of the government committee is closely linked to the local political tasks, with the views that the whole province is doing ethnic affairs, so the ethnic affair agency of Ha Giang province established late and always changing in terms of functions, tasks, powers due to frequent splits and mergers. So for a long period, Ha Giang province did not have a focal agency to function as state management of ethnic affairs.

Secondly, being a highland border province, the terrain and transportation is difficult, the people live scattered, the population's education level is low, the team of officials working on ethnic affairs is both lacking in number and weak in quality, so the organization and implementation as well as the management and monitoring of ethnic policies cannot avoid limitations.

Thirdly, some ethnic policies of the Party and State lack strategy and not really suitable for ethnic minority areas, furthermore, there are too many investment policies leading to overlap in the implementation process, so management encountered many difficulties.

5. Discussion

In implementing ethnic policies and implementing state management of ethnic affairs in Ha Giang province in the coming time, we need to pay attention to researching the following issues:

Firstly, the awareness of government committees at all levels about ethnic affairs in localities is different, so ethnic affairs agencies in some localities cannot fully perform their functions and tasks and authority of the unit.

Secondly, current ethnic policy lacks strategy and systematic character. Investment capital is not guaranteed for sustainable development in ethnic minority areas, the situation of scattered capital allocation still exists widely and has not been resolved.

Thirdly, the team of officials working on ethnic affairs is a low proportion of ethnic minorities and there is a lack of officials trained in ethnic majors and technical staff...

Fourthly, research in state management of ethnic affairs and ethnology is not really respected. Currently, most provinces only purely implement ethnic policies, there is no comprehensive research and evaluation on ethnology, so there are many inadequacies in applying ethnic policies to ethnic areas

Fifthly, clarify the training of officials according to ethnic policies. In parallel with the recruitment policy, it is necessary to respect talented people who are children of ethnic groups who study well and have a policy of tuition exemption or scholarships to study at college, university, or postgraduate level.

6. Conclusion

Evaluating state management of ethnic affairs over a long period of time (from 1986 to present) is an important and extremely difficult political task, so it requires investment in time and funding for the research process. In particular, scientific research on summarizing the practice of state management of ethnic affairs, in order to fully, objectively and accurately about the practice, serving as a scientific theoretical basis for the evaluation process. Due to many objective and subjective reasons, in the process of state management of ethnic affairs, there have been limitations in the implementation of ethnic policies that need to be identified in order to have appropriate policies and solutions for the whole country in general and Ha Giang province in particular, contributing to sustainable socio-economic development in the coming time is an extremely necessary issue today.

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QUẢN LÝ NHÀ NƯỚC VỀ CÔNG TÁC DÂN TỘC TẠI TỈNH HÀ GIANG TRONG THỜI KỲ ĐỔI MỚI ĐẾN NAY

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Trong những năm qua, với sự quan tâm của Đảng và Nhà nước, các chủ trương, chính sách đã được ban hành nhiều trên tất cả các lĩnh vực đời sống của đồng bào nói chung, đồng bào các dân tộc tỉnh Hà Giang nói riêng, trong đó việc quản lý nhà nước về công tác dân tộc, chính sách dân tộc triển khai trên địa bàn tỉnh đã đạt được nhiều kết quả quan trọng, góp phần vào phát triển kinh tế - xã hội của cả nước và toàn tỉnh. Tuy nhiên, bên cạnh những kết quả đạt được thì vấn đề quản lý nhà nước về công tác dân tộc, chính sách dân tộc vẫn còn hạn chế, chưa đáp ứng được quá trình phát triển chung hiện nay. Do vậy, cơ quan quản lý nhà nước về công tác dân tộc các cấp cần tìm ra những giải pháp đồng bộ, với những bước đi thích hợp cho từng vùng, từng dân tộc, thiết thực phát triển kinh tế - xã hội trên địa bàn tỉnh là vấn đề cần tiếp tục nghiên cứu trong giai đoạn hiện nay.

Từ khóa: Công tác dân tộc; Quản lý nhà nước về công tác dân tộc; Chính sách dân tộc; Dân tộc thiểu số; Tỉnh Hà Giang.