



THE VIEWS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF VIETNAM ON ETHNIC ISSUE IN THE RENOVATION PERIOD

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Abstract

Ethnicity is a topical issue for all nations of the world. Vietnam is a multi-ethnic nation so national unity is a valuable tradition and a great lesson of the Vietnamese revolution; great national unity is a very important and strategic line of the Party and the State. In fact, the Communist Party has early realized the role of implementing the strategy of great national unity, considering it one of the important motivations of the Vietnamese revolutionary cause. The paper analyzes the Party's views on ethnic policy in the current period.

Keywords: Policies; ethnic policy; unite; great national unity; national issues.



1. Introduction

Ethnicity is a topical issue for all nations of the world. Ethnic issues are always theoretical and profoundly practical. Especially in the current context, the ethnic issue is developing complicatedly for each country and the whole world. Vietnam is a multi-ethnic nation. A prominent characteristic in the relations between ethnic groups in Vietnam is the solidarity and harmony in a unified community that has become a tradition, a strength and has been tested in the struggle against foreign aggression, defending the country, building the country through thousands of years of history to this day. Ethnic groups have different languages, cultural characteristics and development levels. Distinctness makes abundance and diversity. But it will itself make a difference if national relations are not well addressed. Therefore, the good resolution of ethnic relations is an urgent issue that is always posed to the Party and State of Vietnam. The document of the Tenth National Party Congress affirmed: "All ethnic groups in the great Vietnamese family are equal, united, respected and helped each other to progress together; successfully implementing the cause of industrialization, modernize, build and defend the Socialist Vietnam Fatherland " (Vietnam Communist Party (2006)). In the current period, Vietnam is entering a period of renovation, many complex issues arise that require the high promotion of the national unity bloc to stand firm and develop. Therefore, proper awareness of ethnic issues and ethnic policies is of great importance. Party and State have specific policies in order to improve the material life and spirit of the ethnic minorities, strengthened national unity bloc.

2. Subjects and Objectives of the Study

The paper focuses on the basic issues of ethnic groups in Vietnam, the policies of the Communist Party of Vietnam on ethnic policies in the current renewal period. Thereby proposing some solutions for the Party's ethnic policy

3. Research Methods

To serve this article, the author uses the Marxist philosophical methodology, while also using the method of analyzing documents, observation methods, and logistic-logistic methods

4. Content

4.1. *Basic characteristics of the ethnic situation in Vietnam*

Vietnam is a unified, multi-ethnic, multi-faith and religious country. Over thousands of years of building and defending the country, people of all ethnic groups resided, existed and developed in the territory of Vietnam, soon formed basic characteristics:

- Community of ethnic groups of Vietnam living in solidarity and harmony. From the time of birth, ethnic groups must unite and join forces to fight with nature and storms and floods; solidarity was further promoted in the history of fighting against foreign invaders and national liberation. In the revolution, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the tradition of solidarity and national unity has been constantly strengthened and developed, creating great strength to overcome natural disasters and overcome internal enemies. External enemies bring about the victory of the Vietnamese revolution.

- Ethnic groups reside alternately, with unequal socio-economic development levels, but without separate territorial and social regimes. The morphology of residence interspersed with many ethnic groups reflects the solidarity and unity of the Vietnamese ethnic community in a country. In recent years, associated with the economic, cultural and social development, the intertwining nature has increased. Currently, there are almost no provinces and districts in which there is only one community of two ethnic groups, such as: Lai Chau, Lao Cai, Yen Bai, Ha Giang, Kon Tum, Gia Lai, Dak Lak, Dak Nong, Lâm Đồng ... Due to the area of residence, the customs, habits, psychology and lifestyles of the ethnic groups, the level of socio-economic development of the region and ethnic minority region is not equal. Some ethnic groups have a small population, in



remote areas, socio-economic conditions still face difficulties, such as: Si La, Pu Peo, Ro Mam, Brau, O Du ...

- Each ethnic group has its own cultural identity, creating a diverse, rich and united Vietnamese culture. Each nation has its own customs, habits, psychology, lifestyles, religious beliefs that create its own cultural nuances. This exists and develops in the diversity and unity of Vietnamese ethnic culture.

- Ethnic minorities have particularly important strategic positions for political, economic, cultural, security, national defense, external relations and sustainable protection of the ecological environment. People reside along the northern, western and southwestern borders, and have many trade gateways between our country and other countries in the region and around the world. This is an area with abundant and diversified resources, a system of protective forests and special-use forests in service of the country's development cause and sustainable protection of the ecological environment. In the current situation, mountainous areas are potential areas, strategic and basic for the cause of building and defending the country.

- Economy in mountainous areas, ethnic minorities are still underdeveloped, shifting cultivation, nomadic and free migration are still complicated. Infrastructure (electricity, roads, schools, stations, services) in remote areas is still difficult, many places in the ecological environment continue to be degraded.

- The rate of poor households in ethnic minority and mountainous areas is higher than the national average, the gap in living standards, socio-economic development level among ethnic groups and regions. increasing day by day; The quality and effectiveness of education and training are still low, the work of health care for ethnic minorities faces many difficulties, and some of the cultural identities of ethnic minorities are being lost. ..., some backward practices and superstitions tend to develop

- The grassroots political system is weak, the percentage of officials with college and university degrees is low. Capacity and qualifications of commune and ward officials are limited, the number of party members who are ethnic minorities is low, and there are still villages without party members. Activities of the Party committees, authorities, fronts and unions in many places have not been murdered and people have not been gathered yet.

- The hostile forces have always sought to take advantage of the difficulties of life, low intellectual levels of the people and the errors of all levels and sectors in implementing ethnic policies of the Party and the State to incite separatist ideology, autonomy, undermining the solidarity and unity tradition of the Vietnamese ethnic community, causing political instability, especially in strategic and key areas.

4.2. *Ethnic views and policies of the Communist Party of Vietnam*

4.2.1. *Opinion*

In the process of leading the revolution, the Communist Party of Vietnam always affirms the issue of nationality, religious affairs and ethnic affairs, religious work is a strategic issue of particular importance; The good implementation of national and religious policies, promoting the traditions and the strength of the great unity bloc of the entire nation is an important guarantee for the victory of the Vietnamese People's Revolution.

Since its inception, the Communist Party of Vietnam has built up the principle of national policy: equality, solidarity, mutual assistance between peoples. These principles are thoroughly and consistently implemented and effective in every revolutionary period.

Throughout the history, especially in the renovation period, ethnic issues have always been concerned and expressed in each Party's documents. The Seventh Central Conference (IXth Congress), which issued a special resolution on national affairs, affirmed: "Right from the time of



its birth and during the process of leading the revolution, the Party has always identified the issue of the people. Ethnic groups, national affairs and solidarity among ethnic groups have an important strategic position in the revolution of our country ” (Vietnam Communist Party (2003),p. 34)

Addressing ethnic issues in Vietnam is freeing people from poverty and backwardness. The uneven development of regions and ethnic groups makes socio-economic life among ethnic groups disparate, causing inferiority, low self-esteem and reducing development motivation factors among the people. clan. Causing difficulties to the building of great national unity bloc. Therefore, the major goal for the national work is to carry out socio-economic development, gradually improving and enhancing all aspects of people's lives.

Resolution No. 24-NQ / TW of the Seventh Central Conference (IXth Session) on ethnic affairs clearly stated: "Comprehensive development of politics, economy, culture, society and national security - rooms in ethnic minority and mountainous areas; associating economic growth with solving social problems; pay attention to developing and fostering human resources; take care of building a team of ethnic minority officials; preserve and promote the values and cultural identities of ethnic minorities in the common development of the Vietnamese ethnic community. Prioritize investment in socio-economic development in ethnic minority and mountainous areas; effectively exploit the potential and strengths of each region, sustainably protect the ecological environment; promoting internal resources, self-reliance spirit, of ethnic minorities, increasing the interest and support of the Central Government, the assistance and assistance of localities throughout the country ”.

At the Xth Congress, the Party continued to affirm: “The issue of nationality and solidarity of peoples has a long-term strategic position in the revolutionary cause. The ethnic groups in the great Vietnamese family are equal, united, respected and helped each other to make progress ... ” (Vietnam Communist Party (2006),p 121). The Party's viewpoint is a practical summing up for many years of implementing the Party and State's policies and national policies. This view is both of a long-term direction and practical value, closely associated with the period of accelerating industrialization, modernization, construction and national defense in the new period. Among those important contents, the Party particularly emphasized the strategy, principles and requirements of comprehensive development tasks in ethnic minority and mountainous areas; The priority for investment in socio-economic development and ethnic affairs is the responsibility of the entire political system.

On the basis of summarizing the 30-year renewal practice, the 12th Party Congress affirmed: "Uniting the peoples with a long-term strategic position in the revolution of our country" (Vietnam Communist Party (2016), p125). Implementing ethnic policies during the renovation period, the Party and the State have set a series of programs and goals for ethnic minorities and mountainous areas, the Politburo has issued the resolutions. on the direction of socio-economic development and national defense and security assurance for the Central Highlands provinces, the Mekong River delta provinces, the midland and mountainous areas of Northern Vietnam, the northern Central Vietnam and the coastal areas Central. The Party Central Committee Secretariat has directed the Party Committees, Party Affairs Committees of relevant ministries, branches and local committees to conduct preliminary and final reviews of the Party's directives and resolutions on national affairs and have made many important conclusions related to the direction of the implementation of socio-economic development and national defense and security assurance for areas with large ethnic minorities.

4.2.2. *Content of the Party's views.*

The Party's views on ethnic policy in the current period can be summarized in the following basic contents:



- *Equality among ethnic groups in all fields of social life.* Ethnicity and national solidarity are the basic and long-term strategic issues; At the same time, it is an urgent issue of the country's renovation. The ethnic groups in the great Vietnamese family are equal, united, loving, respectful and helping each other to progress, successfully implement the cause of industrialization and modernization of the country. With the goal of building a peaceful, independent, united and territorial Vietnam, the rich, strong, democratic, fair and civilized country is the similarity, eliminating the guilt and prejudices about the past, the class composition, accepting the differences are not contrary to the common interests of the nation; upholding the national spirit, the traditions of humanity and justice, tolerance ... to gather and unite people into the common front, enhance social consensus.

Exercising equality among ethnic groups is the Party's consistent viewpoint in dealing with ethnic issues and ethnic policies. All ethnic groups are equal in politics, economy, culture, society, security and defense, and equality in rights and obligations towards the cause of building and defending the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

- *National solidarity - a fundamental, long-term and urgent strategic issue of the Vietnamese revolution.* The people of Vietnam are equal, united, loving, respectful and helping each other to progress together. Always respect each other about the interests, traditions, culture, languages and customs of the nations; ethnic groups with high development levels must be responsible for helping ethnic minorities with low development levels, and a developed socio-economic region must assist the socio-economic region underdeveloped to ensure ethnic groups. have conditions for comprehensive development, keeping up with the national development level. Resolutely struggling with every conspiracy to divide national unity; to avoid the idea of national discrimination and dependence on dependence of the Central Government and the assistance of other ethnic groups.

- *Comprehensive development of politics, economy, culture, society, security and national defense in ethnic minority and mountainous areas, associating economic growth with solving social problems, implementing ethnic policies of Party and government.* Prioritizing investment in socio-economic development of ethnic minority areas, effectively exploiting the potentials and strengths of each region, along with sustainable protection of the ecological environment, promoting internal strength and spirit self-reliance and resilience of ethnic minorities.

- *Ethnic affairs and implementation of ethnic policies are the tasks of the entire Party, the entire people, the whole army, all levels, branches and the entire political system.* Ethnic issues have been identified as an important place for the country's sustainable development. Therefore, the entire political system needs to raise its awareness and responsibility on the position and duties of ethnic affairs in the new situation.

The above views are both basic and of long-term value in the national affairs of our country, requiring a thorough grasp and thorough and consistent implementation of ethnic issues, especially The establishment has many ethnic minorities.

4.3. *Effective implementation of ethnic policies of the Communist Party of Vietnam*

Regarding ethnicity, solidarity of ethnic groups has a strategic position in the revolution in Vietnam. The great unity of the entire nation on the basis of an alliance of the working class with the peasantry and intellectuals, under the leadership of the Party, is a strategic line of the Vietnamese revolution; It is the main source of strength and motivation and a decisive factor to ensure the sustainable victory of the cause of national construction and defense. In order to continue the effective implementation of the Party and State's ethnic policies, we need to well implement the following basic contents:



Firstly, promoting propaganda and education to raise awareness and responsibility of the political system, officials and party members at all levels on the position and tasks of ethnic affairs in the new situation.

Second: do well the work of planning and training cadres by each region and each specific ethnic group; adopt satisfactory policies for officials working in mountainous areas with special difficulties; formulating preferential policies for prestigious people in ethnic minority groups. Concentrating on building a contingent of village cadres (hamlets, hamlets and squirrels) who have sufficient political, ethical and organizational qualities and guide people to well implement State policies and laws in their localities.

Thirdly, it is necessary to review and timely supplement appropriate investment policies for ethnic minorities and religious people; organize synchronous and strict implementation from the central to grassroots levels, ensuring that all types of investment capital are really effective, creating conditions for people to strive to overcome poverty in a sustainable manner, to integrate into the country. upward process of the country.

Fourthly: good implementation of grassroots democracy; to build a strong posture of national defense and people's security; to proactively detect and effectively prevent all conspiracies and tricks to take advantage of national and religious issues to sabotage the cause of social construction of our people.

Fifthly: doing well the work of mass mobilization, taking advantage of the elderly, dignitaries and important contingents of ethnic minority areas and areas with many religious followers. Resolutely fight acts that abuse national issues and religious issues to fight against revolution, and violate State policies and laws.

Sixthly: promoting external propaganda on ethnicity and religion, helping the world community to understand ethnic policies, the policy to respect freedom of belief and religion of the Party and the State, in fact. situation of working life, production, religious activities and religions in Vietnam.

Seventh: invest in socio-economic development, improve the material and spiritual life of ethnic minorities. In economic development, it is necessary to review, supplement and complete the planning, especially especially in key areas, together with the determination of objectives, requirements and key economic sectors of each region. Create an environment to attract investment capital for infrastructure development and implement a number of programs and projects to develop production and business of advantageous products; support and attract investment from labor-intensive and environment-friendly businesses. Develop policies to encourage ethnic minorities to start businesses, start businesses and get rich from the value chains. Building new household economic models, farm models, cooperatives suitable to the development level and characteristics of each region, and expanding the models of linking agricultural product consumption and supply. Agricultural input materials. To reorganize state-run agricultural and forestry farms in the direction of supporting efficient business units, attracting many laborers who are children of ethnic minorities, resolutely dissolving inefficient business units to recover production land assigned to the people for management. Focusing on addressing the situation of ethnic minorities lacking productive land, in which, paying attention to tightening the management of the conversion, purchase and sale of production land use rights in ethnic minority areas. In addition, it is necessary to renovate the way of supporting production development capital in the direction of focusing on a focal point of management as well as guaranteeing trust.

Eighth: In addressing socio-cultural issues, it is necessary to renovate ways of preserving and promoting the cultural traditions of ethnic groups along the line of combining conservation with promotion, attaching importance to dynamic conservation and effectiveness. The result for



economic development. In particular, it is necessary to promote the role of the people in preserving and promoting the traditional culture of ethnic groups. Strengthening exchanges and promoting the process of building culture towards advanced, imbued with national identity and ethnic nuances. In the field of education, it is necessary to focus on improving the quality of teaching, learning and combating illiteracy. Along with maintaining and developing the boarding school network and supporting policies for ethnic minorities and poor households, it is necessary to summarize and assess objectively the implementation of the system of election. In the field of health, firstly, it is necessary to invest in facilities, equipment and build a team of medical doctors for grassroots health centers / stations to better meet the needs of medical examination and treatment of people. . On the other hand, amending the regulations on rational use of health insurance in the direction of creating the best conditions for the people. In addition, developing and implementing the project to prevent the degradation of race among some ethnic groups with high rates of inbreeding and child marriage. Regarding social security, it is necessary to build a multi-level social safety net to limit hunger, food shortage and re-poverty. At the same time, to set up a risk fund for ethnic minorities to meet the requirements of ensuring social security for vulnerable groups and people in difficult circumstances. In addition, attention should be paid to well addressing specific social issues in ethnic minority areas such as internal conflicts related to land disputes and religious beliefs; free migration status; cross-border ethnic relations

5. Conclusions

The great national unity is the solidarity of all people in the great ethnic family of Vietnam, including classes, classes, ethnic groups, religions, domestic people and people residing abroad, for the common purpose of the revolution. Great solidarity must primarily take that common goal as a commonality, accept different points, not contrary to the common interests of the nation, abandon prejudice, guilt, hatred, look forward to the future, and build a spirit of union. mutual, openness, mutual trust, all for the independence of the Fatherland, the freedom and happiness of the People. The Party has always identified ethnic issues, national affairs and solidarity among ethnic groups with important strategic positions in the revolution. The Party has set out appropriate ethnic policies in each revolutionary period, step by step leading the way to socialism in Vietnam.

6. References

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