



STATE MANAGEMENT ON PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF TRADITIONAL CULTURAL VALUES - PRACTICE IN LAO CAI PROVINCE

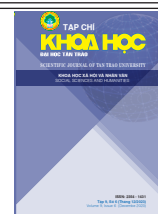
Tran Toan Trung , Nguyen Thi Thu Ha

National Academy of Public Administration, Vietnam

Email address: trungtt@napa.vn

<https://doi.org/10.51453/2354-1431/2023/1041>

Article info	Abstract
<p><i>Received: 13/6/2023</i></p> <p><i>Revised: 19/11/2023</i></p> <p><i>Accepted: 25/12/2023</i></p>	<p>Preservation and development of traditional cultural values is one of the important contents in the country's overall development strategy. With the orientation of building an advanced culture rich in national identity, the Party and the State have issued many Guidelines, Directives, and Plans to achieve that goal. With the characteristics of being a multi-ethnic and multi-cultural province, in recent times, Lao Cai province has always performed well the tasks of preservation and development of traditional cultural values of the province and achieved many results. However, in practice, this activity still has some difficulties that need to be resolved. In the coming time, Lao Cai province needs to synchronously implement solutions to improve the effectiveness of the management of preserving and developing those cultural values.</p>
<p>Keywords</p> <p><i>state management;</i></p> <p><i>preservation and</i></p> <p><i>development; traditional</i></p> <p><i>cultural values; Lao Cai.</i></p>	



QUẢN LÝ NHÀ NƯỚC VỀ BẢO TỒN VÀ PHÁT TRIỂN CÁC GIÁ TRỊ VĂN HÓA TRUYỀN THỐNG – THỰC TIỄN TẠI TỈNH LÀO CAI

Trần Toàn Trung*, ThS. Nguyễn Thị Thu Hà

Học viện Hành chính Quốc gia, Việt Nam

Địa chỉ email: trungtt@napa.vn

[https://doi.org/ 10.51453/2354-1431/2023/1041](https://doi.org/10.51453/2354-1431/2023/1041)

Thông tin bài viết	Tóm tắt
<p>Received: 13/6/2023</p> <p>Revised: 19/11/2023</p> <p>Accepted: 25/12/2023</p> <p>Từ khóa</p> <p>quản lý nhà nước; bảo tồn và phát triển; giá trị văn hóa truyền thống; Lào Cai.</p>	<p>Việc bảo tồn và phát triển các giá trị văn hóa truyền thống là một trong những nội dung quan trọng trong chiến lược phát triển chung của đất nước. Với định hướng xây dựng một nền văn hóa tiên tiến, đậm đà bản sắc dân tộc, Đảng và Nhà nước đã ban hành nhiều Chủ trương, Chỉ thị, Kế hoạch nhằm thực hiện được mục tiêu đó. Với đặc thù là tỉnh đa dân tộc, đa văn hóa, trong thời gian qua tỉnh Lào Cai luôn thực hiện tốt các nhiệm vụ bảo tồn và phát triển các giá trị văn hóa truyền thống của tỉnh và đạt được nhiều kết quả. Tuy nhiên, thực tiễn hoạt động này còn một số khó khăn cần giải quyết. Trong thời gian tới tỉnh Lào Cai cần thực hiện đồng bộ các giải pháp nhằm nâng cao hiệu quả công tác quản lý việc bảo tồn và phát triển các giá trị văn hóa đó.</p>

1. Introduction

Cultural preservation and development is understood as the retention of cultural capital that once existed. Along with preserving, it is necessary to enrich that traditional cultural identity to meet the requirements of continuous cultural development. If culture is not promoted, the preservation will not bring real benefits to the community. Therefore, there is an inseparable dialectical relationship between preservation and development. For example, for the Thai ethnic minority, they have a voice and their language is one of the very important factors that create Thai culture. If their language is not preserved, the Thai culture will lose its inherent cultural richness. Therefore, each ethnic minority in particular and all ethnic minorities in general maintain and preserve their precious traditional cultural characteristics. This is the foundation for building a culture rich in national identity.

State management of preservation and development of traditional cultural values is understood as the adoption of legal solutions, institutions, policies, and plans of the State to manage material and spiritual values of cultural heritage; manage to preserve and create new cultural values; manage people, the product of the creative labor process, and also the subject and beneficiary of that creative process in order to preserve and promote cultural values according to guidelines and policies of the Party and State.

2. Research history

The research history of state management on preserving and developing traditional cultural values in Lao Cai province has undergone a rich and diverse history. Here are some highlights of the research history in this field:

Research on ethnic minority cultures: Lao Cai is a province with diverse ethnicities, each possessing unique cultural backgrounds. Research on the cultures of ethnic minorities such as H'Mong, Tay, Dao, and others has been conducted to gain deeper insights into their traditional cultural values.

Research on cultural heritage: Studies on cultural heritage, including tangible and intangible heritage sites, as well as oral traditions, have been carried out to conserve and develop these values. This involves proposing conservation, restoration, and development measures to maintain and honor the province's cultural heritage.

Research on cultural tourism: Lao Cai is a popular cultural tourism destination, with places like Sapa, Bac Ha, and highland ethnic villages. Research on cultural tourism in this locality often focuses on sustainable tourism development, protecting local culture, and enhancing income for local communities.

Policy and management research: Studies related to policies and management in the field of preserving and developing traditional cultural values have also been conducted. This includes evaluating the effectiveness of current policies, proposing improvement measures, and considering long-term strategies for conserving and developing traditional cultural values.

Interdisciplinary research: In addition to core areas such as culture, tourism, and management, there are many interdisciplinary studies related to cultural preservation in Lao Cai. Fields such as economics, society, environment, and education play important roles in understanding and promoting the preservation and development of traditional cultural values.

These research efforts have provided important theoretical and practical foundations for state management in preserving and developing traditional cultural values in Lao Cai province. They play a crucial role in building appropriate strategies and policies to protect and honor the unique cultural heritage of the region.

3. Research Methods

The research methodology for the paper on "State Management of Conservation and Development of Traditional Cultural Values - Practices in Lao Cai Province" involves a comprehensive approach. It begins with a thorough literature review to explore relevant

theories, policies, and practices both domestically and internationally. Adopting a case study methodology, specific cultural heritage sites, events, or policies within Lao Cai Province will be selected for in-depth analysis. Data will be collected through a combination of primary methods like interviews with government officials, cultural heritage experts, and community members, along with secondary sources such as government reports and academic articles. Qualitative data analysis techniques will be employed, including thematic analysis and content analysis, to identify recurring themes and patterns. An interdisciplinary approach will integrate perspectives from various fields, enabling a comprehensive understanding of socio-cultural, economic, and political dynamics. The research aims to provide policy implications and recommendations for enhancing state management in conserving and developing traditional cultural values in Lao Cai Province, culminating in publication in peer-reviewed journals after incorporating feedback from reviewers.

4. Practical work of preserving and developing traditional cultural values in Lao Cai province

Lao Cai is a multi-ethnic province, with about 25 ethnic minorities living together with many different customs and practices such as: Mong, Tay, Dao, Giay, Nung, Ha Nhi, Phu La, Thai, San Diu, Muong, San Chay, La Chi.... Although ethnic minorities reside together, each ethnic minority has its own unique cultural features that are not dissolved or mixed. Ethnic minorities have their own customs and practices such as house construction, customs, practices, festivals, games, writing, dances, and fine art products of the people of each ethnic minority. The ethnic minorities in Lao Cai province not only promote the traditional values of the ethnic minorities but also absorb and apply the achievements of science and technology to enrich their ethnic culture.

According to the report as of April 1, 2019, the total population of Lao Cai province is 730,420 people, of which 171,456 people reside in urban areas, accounting for 23.47% of the total population; 558,964 people reside in rural areas, accounting for 76.53%. According to household surveys, the total number of Kinh people is 246,766 people, accounting for 33.78% of the population in the province, the total number of

other ethnic people is 483,654 people, accounting for 66.22% [1, p.4- 5].

Each ethnic minority has its own cultural features such as: the Mong people speak Mong, they mainly do slash-and-burn farming, grow corn and rice, and develop handicrafts such as weaving and embroidery and growing medicinal plants; The Tay people have traditional costumes made from self-woven cotton, indigo dyeing, with almost no embroidery or decoration and they often live on stilt houses, which is a unique cultural feature of the Tay people; The Dao ethnic minority has a unique culture with a rich folk, many ancient stories, songs, and poems. There is a tradition that all men who reach adulthood must go through “lễ cấp sắc”, a ceremony has both Taoist characteristics and traces of ancient initiation ceremonies.

With many ethnic minorities living together, each ethnic minority has different cultural features, creating a diversity in the province’s culture. Cultural features such as writing, language, festivals, crafts, cuisine... create richness and diversity. It needs to be continued to be maintained and further promoted not only to enrich the province’s culture but also to enrich the culture of our country.

Some highlights in the culture of ethnic minorities living in the province are festivals and customs such as: making corn wine in Ban Pho commune; Traditional festivals such as: Gau Tao festival, “Down to fields” festival, Forest Worshipping festival, Fire Dancing festival, Bac Ha temple festival, Trung Do temple festival, Traditional horse racing tournament.

Today, under the impact of the market economy, the country’s traditional culture in general and the culture of ethnic minorities in particular are experiencing many profound changes. Of course, those fluctuations have both negative and positive sides. It should be seen that from the subsidy mechanism, reliance, entering the market economy requires accounting and efficiency, which is a development step in the field of economic thinking of society. In recent years, as the market economy and globalization trends have penetrated, the risk of assimilation has reappeared. In the past, the costumes of ethnic people in Lao Cai were bright and strong patterns made by the skillful hands of artisans, now some young people have replaced those costumes with trousers, T-shirt. The tomb statues also have many changes, people use technology to carve them into

shiny, flat statues with exact sizes of parts, no longer retaining their original beauty with simple expressions in form, elegant content as they used to be.

It can be seen that people living in Lao Cai province in general, including ethnic minorities, are gradually building a sense of dynamism and positivity in living and doing business. Although material living conditions are still very difficult, people there are still interested in developing their spiritual life. This is shown through the reorganization of festivals and traditional cultural activities. The need to protect and promote traditional cultural values is on the rise.

In recent times, state management on culture and preservation and development of traditional cultural values in Lao Cai province have achieved many significant results:

Firstly, the formulation, promulgation and implementation of State policies

Lao Cai is one of the first provinces in our country to have built and implemented the project “Preservation and promotion of the cultural identities of ethnic minorities”, identifying culture and cultural identities of ethnic minorities as a source of strength and development strengths of the province. Therefore, restoring traditional festivals of ethnic minorities in the province is extremely important. The policy of preservation and promotion of traditional cultural values in Lao Cai province continues to be guided through the Resolution of the 15th Provincial Party Congress determining the need to continue to preserve and promote the cultural identities of ethnic minorities in the area, improving the spiritual life of the people; build and develop a comprehensive and civilized human culture; Determine orientation for the development of culture and sports information; Complete the construction and development of provincial tourism, build Sa Pa into a national and international tourist area rich in identity and modernity.

Secondly, propaganda and dissemination of Party and State policies and laws on preservation and promotion of traditional cultural values

In recent times, Lao Cai province has paid attention to closely directing press agencies to propagate news and articles about ethnic policies, provisions of the Constitution, and laws in ethnic minority areas. In order to maintain and develop traditional cultural values, Lao

Cai province has consolidated the legal bookshelves of agencies, units, enterprises, and schools; Adding more legal books to the legal bookshelves; Organizing the dissemination of laws through mass media is considered one of the ways to achieve high results.

Thirdly, mobilization of resources to preserve and develop traditional cultural values

With the strength of being an international border gate with trade with the Southwest region of China and with rich tourism potential, in recent times, Lao Cai has taken advantage of the opportunity to use tourism as a key economy and at the same time it is also an opportunity to mobilize resources to participate in preserving and developing traditional cultural values. Taking advantage of investment cooperation from social resources in tourism development in Lao Cai province has created many advantages for ethnic minorities there to develop traditional products, promote and introduce unique features rich in ethnic identities of the border highlands.

Fourthly, organization of inspection, examination, handling of violations and reward in preserving and developing traditional values

Every year, the Provincial Department of Culture, Sports and Tourism regularly organizes inspections and checks integrated with the relic inspection work. Through inspections, it is found that basic cultural heritage conservation is strictly followed, in accordance with regulations, regularly inspected, restored, preserved and has development orientations and plans.

However, there are still violations and damages to scenic relics such as encroachment on land for terraced fields (cultural feature of the people of Ta Van commune, Sa Pa district); or the fact that some people arbitrarily have expanded and encroached on the riverbed area within the protected area of the national relic - Bao Ha Temple in Bao Yen district, to monopolize business in the area around the temple. After discovering violations, the Department of Culture, Sports and Tourism has coordinated with relevant ministries and branches to issue decisions on administrative sanctions for violators and promptly correct errors.

Along with handling violations, Lao Cai province is also very interested in rewarding subjects, artisans, and people who have great influence and impact on

the preservation of traditional cultural features of the ethnic minorities living in the province.

Besides the above results achieved in preserving and developing traditional cultural values of Lao Cai province in recent times, there are still some problems to be overcome, specifically as follows:

Firstly, some traditional cultural values of Lao Cai province in general and of ethnic minorities in the province in particular are currently at risk of being lost and eroded over time.

Secondly, although many guidelines and policies on investment have been issued to support mountainous communes in preserving the cultural features of the ethnic minorities living in the province, due to limited resources, the state management has not achieved the expected results.

Thirdly, infrastructure serving the preservation and promotion of traditional cultural values of ethnic minorities living in the province is still poor and cannot meet the requirements in the new period.

Fourthly, equipment and information technology transmitted to ethnic minorities residing in remote communes and villages are still limited. Nowadays, propaganda of the Party and State's guidelines and policies through mass media is used effectively in different fields.

Fifthly, the preservation and promotion of the cultural identities of ethnic minorities faces many difficulties due to differences in traditional languages, costumes, customs, traditional festivals and rituals of the ethnic minorities are increasingly being forgotten and lost.

The above shortcomings and limitations are due to many reasons, some of which include:

Firstly, the role of state management on culture and the preservation and promotion of traditional cultural values have not been properly recognized.

Secondly, the team working on state management on culture in general has many limitations in professional capacity, and skills in solving and handling work. A special feature is that the province has a large number of ethnic minorities, in addition to professional qualifications, the team of officials, civil servants and public employees in charge of this work at state administrative agencies at all levels also needs to have

basic knowledge of ethnic languages and understand some customs and practices of ethnic minorities to handle works related to cultural issues of ethnic minorities effectively.

Thirdly, funds and budget sources for activities to preserve and develop traditional values of ethnic minorities living in the province are still limited. This has a significant impact on the organization of activity programs to preserve and develop those cultural values.

5. Some solutions to improve the effectiveness of state management on preservation and development of traditional cultural values in Lao Cai province in the coming time

State management on preserving and developing traditional cultural values is extremely important, first of all, with the aim of preserving typical cultural values of the country in general and in each area in particular, in addition to serving the goals of education, forming cultural personalities and building a healthy social environment, which is one of the important factors in the country's sustainable development process. Due to the characteristics of a border province, Lao Cai is greatly affected by the negative side of the market economy and international integration such as the pragmatic cultural influences through the internet, movies, and tourists. ... this creates many difficulties in preserving and developing traditional cultural values. Some activities such as festivals and customs carry many risks of commercialization and cannot retain the traditional beauty of the past. To preserve and develop traditional cultural values in Lao Cai province in the coming time, it is necessary to synchronously implement solutions such as:

Firstly, continue to implement the contents according to the Party's Resolution and the Provincial Resolution on building and developing an advanced Vietnamese culture rich in national identities. Supplement and improve the state management policy institutions on culture in the province and promote propaganda and education to raise awareness of all levels, branches, localities and people in preserving and developing those traditional cultural values. It is necessary to innovate the way of managing and providing public services to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of state management on culture.

Secondly, implement cultural development planning from the province to communes, villages and hamlets. Invest funds to build important cultural institutions in the province, focusing on building community activity venues to maintain and store the cultural values of each ethnic minority. Strengthen facilities and equipment for cultural activities at the grassroots level: provide appropriate cultural products for built cultural venues. These publications are presented in the form of books, comics, leaflets, videos, video discs and have ethnic voiceovers so that everyone regardless of gender or ethnicity can understand and follow.

Thirdly, promote propaganda and education to raise awareness and responsibility of officials, civil servants, public employees and people regarding culture, preserve and develop traditional cultural values of ethnic minorities. Propagate to ethnic minorities and build pride in the traditional cultures of their people. At the same time, propagate to reputable people in the community such as village elders, village heads and artisans in villages, hamlets, mountainous and remote areas in districts of the province so that they can be aware and participate in a key role in self-preserving and promoting their ethnic minority's culture through fostering, training, and cultural transmission activities under the guidance of experts. Diversify forms of propaganda such as through mass media and radio, integrate propaganda with the implementation of programs and activities of agencies and organizations on preservation and development of the traditional cultural values of each ethnic minority.

Fourthly, Lao Cai province needs to be fully, deeply and comprehensively aware of the position and role of local ethnic minority officials. Officials and civil servants doing cultural work in the locality must be capable and qualified people to be able to properly and fully understand the Party and State's guidelines and policies on preserving and developing the ethnic culture. When a team of officials and civil servants does a good job of organizing and mobilizing the masses, they will easily gain the people's trust and avoid being lured, enticed, and sabotaged by bad ones.

Continue to develop policies to support cultural preservation and development, train cultural officials and artisans in the province. At the same time, encourage artisans to pass on cultural heritage, encourage research, collection, preservation, teaching

and introduction of cultural heritage of ethnic minority communities in villages and hamlets in the province.

Fifthly, promote socialization by closely coordinating between departments and domestic and foreign organizations and individuals in preserving and developing cultural values. Strengthen advertisement and promotion of tourism. This is a very important method in developing the traditional cultural values of ethnic minorities in the province to countries around the world.

Sixthly, further strengthen inspection, examination and supervision associated with the responsibilities of individuals and organizations when violations occur. It is necessary to better promote the supervision and social criticism role of social organizations, residential communities and citizens in the organization and management of cultural activities; At the same time, it is necessary to do a good job of rewarding to promptly encourage individuals and organizations with achievements in preserving and promoting traditional cultural values of ethnic minorities in particular and cultural features of ethnic minorities in the province in general in order to attract more contributions from individuals and organizations in the coming time.

6. Conclusion

To maintain the preservation and development of ethnic minority culture in Lao Cai province, firstly, it is necessary to restore and preserve. If Sa Pa in particular and Lao Cai province in general no longer have villages inhabited by ethnic minorities, no longer have

traditional cultural features, costumes are replaced, handicraft products disappear... , it will be not Sa Pa, Lao Cai that attracts domestic and international tourists. Therefore, when there is still culture and identity, there is a foundation for economic development, so the state management on preserving and developing traditional cultural values is required to set as the top priority, to bring benefits to the people and the country./.

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