

Some Factors Affecting the Defense-Security in Central Highland Region Today

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Abstract

The Central Highlands region is strategically important locations on national defense and security. Currently, there are many objective and subjective factors that have been affecting the strengthening and establishment of national defense - security in particular, development and international integration in this area in general. The article focuses on clarifying a number of factors that have been directly and generator affecting the assurance of national defense and security in the Central Highlands today.

Keywords: *Speech Act, Political Nature, Personal, Triba.*



A. INTRODUCTION

The vast highlands of the Central Highlands are called "the roof of Indochina", where there are natural corridors connecting southern Laos, northeastern Cambodia; a system of uninterrupted roads connecting with coastal provinces of Central and Southeast; There are international border gates on the East-West corridor and not too far from deep-sea ports: Dung Quat, Chan May, Nhon Hoi. The topography of the Central Highlands belongs to the Annamite range as the backbone of the entire terrain of Central and Indochina. Also on this majestic land, ethnic communities have created many unique and unique cultural values with long-lasting vitality. With such terrain, the Central Highlands has a particularly important strategic position in terms of national defense and security. Currently, there are many objective and subjective factors affecting national defense and security in the Central Highlands, a number of factors that have directly and comprehensively affect this issue (CHSC, 2010).

B. METHOD

This research approach uses a qualitative analysis system in which the qualitative research process is carried out by researchers through literature studies and studies related to the subject. The character of qualitative research is a comprehensive narrative, where the researcher tries to carry out an in-depth analysis of the research questions so that the analysis can be carried out from various aspects. Thus, this research is expected to be able to visualize the problem clearly and completely.

C. RESULT AN DISCUSSION

Firstly, the people of ethnic groups in the Central Highlands have a tradition of patriotism and revolution. During the resistance war against the French

colonialists and the American imperialists, the ethnic minorities of the Central Highlands had a tradition of indomitable patriotism and indomitable resistance against foreign invaders, diligence in production, and faith in the Party and House. country, government, on the road to socialism, unite to fight against common enemies. During the nation's great war against the French and anti-American war, the ethnic minorities in the Central Highlands have wholeheartedly followed the Party, making an important contribution to the national liberation and reunification cause. In the glorious victories of the army and people nationwide, the people of all ethnic groups in the Central Highlands have played a role. Important contributions in turn smashed the conspiracy of the French colonialists and American imperialists (Dinh & Tuan, 2014; Truong, 2020).

In the period of national renewal, despite facing many difficulties, the majority of ethnic minorities in the Central Highlands have faith in the Party, preserve and promote the tradition of patriotism, solidarity, loyalty and initiative. The struggle to defeat all plots and tricks to divide the great bloc between peoples of hostile forces.

Secondly, the socio-economic situation has seen a clear development, the life of the people has been improved and enhanced. Implementing the Politburo's Conclusion No. 12-KL / TW dated October 24, 2011 on continuing to implement the Resolution 10-NQ / TW of the 9th Politburo on the development of the Central Highlands period 2011-2020 The economic growth rate has been fairly and highly increased over the years. The economic structure has shifted in a positive direction, strongly developing a number of important branches and fields. Technical infrastructure and socio-economic infrastructure have many major changes; People's income, material and spiritual life have been raised (CHSC, 2010).

In 2017, the average product value was initially 165,500 billion dong, an increase of more than 8%, average income reached 41.6 million dong, an increase of more than 5% compared to 2016. Agricultural production investment in development according to the Huong Thi Truong; Some localities evolve in deep moves; The capital increased the industrial sector by over 5.35%, and the export value was 2.662 billion USD, up 23%. The work of production support, solving problems on land, employment and the life of ethnic minorities has been concerned and directed. Cultural festival activities in the Central Highlands continued to be preserved and promoted. Education has developed strongly, provinces are recognized for universal primary education, many localities are preparing to recognize lower secondary education universalization.

Health care for ethnic minorities has been increasingly ensured, over 99% of villages have medical staff, there are nearly 7.6 doctors / 10,000 people, 61.4% of communes meet national criteria for commune health 1. This is a solid foundation for building and strengthening national defense and security potentials in the Central Highlands today (Hoan, 2015).

Thirdly, the political system is increasingly closely organized and operates effectively and effectively. The grassroots political system after 2001, 2004 and 2008

was directed to draw experience from all levels and branches from the central to grassroots levels, so there has been a change in many aspects of the organization. follow the people, grasp the situation, uphold the responsibilities of the Party committees, authorities and mass organizations in the work of leading, directing to boost production, maintaining security and order. The Party and House's lines and policies the implementation of the country is seriously and effectively implemented. In the process of organizing the implementation of the Resolution, the Central Highlands provinces have paid attention to investing, building and improving the quality of activities of organizations in the grassroots political system of communes, wards and towns. The whole region added 128 deputy secretaries of the communal party committee specialized in building the political system in key areas, mobilizing thousands of cadres of branches, levels and armed forces to form participating working teams. Participate in civil mobilization, build, consolidate, consolidate facilities, help localities grasp people, grasp the situation, mobilize the masses 2.

Fourth, the main destabilizing factors treatment - the society is gradually eliminated; security and defense are constantly being strengthened and strengthened. The Party and State have deployed many measures to neutralize, prevent and defeat the plot to restore the organization and develop the forces of the reactionary FULRO. Focus on ensuring rural security, promptly handling a number of complicated cases of disputes, land lawsuits, deforestation, minimizing conflicts, causing insecurity and order. Contribute to maintaining political and social stability and consolidating the block of great national unity. On the border line, coordination has been strengthened, taking advantage of the support and cooperation of the government, the armed forces and functional agencies of Cambodia and Laos in the prevention and fight against intrusion and cross-border security. Continue to implement economic development projects in combination with national defense and security, stabilize the population, firmly consolidate defense areas; effectively serving the demarcation and demarcation with Cambodia and thickening the markers on both border lines. In particular, the Central Highlands region is home to many armed forces units, including the main unit of the Ministry of National Defense, with economic corps and border soldiers (Minh, 2018).

In addition to the advantages, the area of the Central Highlands currently has many potential factors that can cause difficulties and challenges for national defense and security, notably:

First, the issue of ethnicity and ethnic relations is potentially complicated. The Central Highlands is home to more than 50 ethnic groups, including 13 local ethnic minorities, with a population of 1.5 million, accounting for about a quarter of the total population here 3. Due to objective and subjective reasons, in addition to achievements in the process of implementing ethnic policies, there have been conflicts in ethnic relations. After the South was completely liberated, the Party and State had many undertakings and policies to develop production, improve the lives of ethnic minorities in the Central Highlands, at the same time implementing the

policy of transferring a part. People and laborers from densely populated areas of the country come to build a new economy and expand agricultural and forestry farms.

Along with the process of organized migration according to the State's plan, the spontaneous migration wave began to form in the early 1980s and took place a lot from the mid-80s (twentieth century) to the near years here. It is this spontaneous migration wave that has a great impact on the population and labor strategy of the Central Highlands; to the master plan on socio-economic development in localities; makes administrative management difficult and has a big impact on the ecological environment due to increased deforestation for cultivation land. The massive spontaneous migration has also made the structure and composition of ethnic groups in the Central Highlands change rapidly. Currently, the form of residence has changed, ethnic minorities in the Central Highlands no longer reside in separate ethnic territories, but live alternately with the Kinh and ethnic minorities from elsewhere. Basically, ethnic communities of many different language groups live together in harmony and unity (Canh & Huong, 2018).

However, in the process of exploiting potentials, socio-economic development sometimes does not pay enough attention to historical traditions, customs, habits and cultures of local ethnic minorities. Forecasting impacts of population redistribution policy, land planning, forests, water resource but people have lived for a long time, so there have been some negative factors in ethnic relations. Along with the sudden population increase, land production planning is not close to farming customs and practices; in a hurry to develop agricultural and forestry farms, people become workers of agricultural and forestry farms, leading to the situation of ethnic minorities lack of land or no land for cultivation, and limited living space. On the other hand, in the process of coexistence, collisions and disputes over land and economic are unavoidable; plus the progress of the Kinh community and the local ethnic minority community, the difference in life and awareness has more or less affected ethnic relations.

In addition, the hostile forces are always looking for ways to distort and incite national issues, to disrupt the Vietnamese revolution. At the same time, the impact of ethnic conflicts and the trend of separatism and self-rule in the world has made ethnic relations in the Central Highlands always faced with complex potentials, if not properly resolved will be a risk affect the national unity bloc. Negative changes of the natural habitat; the cultural environment, customs and practices of the local ethnic minority residents in the Central Highlands suffer some negative impacts from development policies; The spontaneous migration has complicated relations between ethnic groups in the Central Highlands; the issue of ethnic minorities fleeing to Cambodia as refugees; the issue of residential relations in border areas.

Second, religious activities are complex, with unusual manifestations. The appearance of the new religions, of "strange religion", "evil religion", such as "Ha Mon religion", "Supreme Master Ching Hai" ... more or less has caused conflicts and conflicts with traditional religions due to Strange cultural features of newly

introduced religions. Up to now, over 50% of ethnic minorities in the region are new Catholics, of which, the development of Protestantism is rapid and unusual, with potential risks of instability, difficult to manage and difficult. Control over political security. At the same time, the emergence and existence of a number of reactionary organizations, typically Ha Mon religion and De Ga Protestantism, has been negatively impacting the political security of the Central Highlands. Not only that, the process of the penetration of some new religions (such as Catholicism, Protestantism), the emergence of "strange religions", "heresies" are always associated with the conspiracy of hostile forces. The application of religion, in the disguise of religion to political activities, has created many complex disturbances, greatly affecting many aspects of the society. The expansion and development rapidly in number, the activities of religions also have very complicated manifestations, causing many difficulties for local authorities in social management (Ethnology, 2017).

Third, the socio-economy still has many limitations and shortcomings. The economic structure is moving slowly, unevenly and unstable, some places are very outdated, mainly "self-sufficient, self-sufficient", "self-sufficient, self-relieving" have not made full use of potentials and benefits for development. Regional linkages in development planning and investment attraction are weak, and have not created a value chain in production; links between localities in the region with other economic regions and with the Cambodia-Laos-Vietnam Development Triangle Area are still very limited. Agriculture is still master, weakness develops in width by expanding area, exploiting uncontrolled land, water, forests, causing negative impacts on sustainable development such as water imbalance, drought, desertification.

The total value of GRDP products of the Central Highlands provinces reached over 165,472 billion VND, up 8.09%; in which, agriculture, forestry and fisheries increased by 5%, industry and construction increased by nearly 11%, services increased by nearly 10%, GRDP structure shifted positively (reducing the proportion of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, increase in industry, construction, service). The average income per capita in 2017 of the Central Highlands provinces reached over 41.6 million VND, an increase of 5.02% compared to 2016. If we can see, the richest people are Kinh people, while those who are the poorest are the local ethnic minorities; The richest 20% are newly arrived and are all Kinh, majority of the poorest 20% are from local ethnic minority group 4. The distribution and transfer of land use rights in the region still has many shortcomings; the situation of sedentarization and spontaneous migration continues to be complicated, many social evils have not been controlled; The people's intellectual level is low, slowly being improved, leading to the feeling of inferiority and envy of the ethnic minorities. This is the condition for the hostile forces to take advantage of inciting, dividing and undermining the great national unity bloc, disturbing the security and social order and safety (Hoan, 2015).

Fourth, socio-politics still reveal its limitations and weaknesses. The grassroots political system in some places is operating poorly, far from the people, unable to

grasp the situation. The qualifications, capacity and ethical qualities of a part of officials in the political system are still limited; there are also manifestations of bureaucracy, formality, distance from the people. The construction of a contingent of ethnic minority cadres in the Central Highlands still has many shortcomings ... In addition, a part of the masses and a number of officials and party members are wavering, ambiguous, and misleading about "State of De Ga"; Social mood changes complicatedly, psychology of ethnic stigma, feelings of Kinh-Thuong sometimes rise ... are potential risks causing instability in national defense and security in the area.

Fifth, the border situation is complicated and unpredictable. The political security situation in the Laos border area bordering Vietnam has been complicated due to the sabotage activities of reactionary organizations with Laos, activities of non-governmental organizations, activities of all kinds drug crime, smuggling, spontaneous migration and unlawful marriage in the Vietnam-Laos border area; Security and order in the Vietnam - Cambodia border area are hidden factors of instability. A number of non-governmental organizations, reactionary organizations in exile in the Vietnam-Cambodia border area operate propaganda, distorting, causing conflicts between Cambodian people and Vietnamese people in Cambodia; support to support the development of illegal evangelization and to intervene and distort the Government's policies on ethnicity and religion.

Sixth, the anti-fighting activities of the hostile forces are increasingly sophisticated. The hostile outside forces have strengthened, directed, helped and used some domestic reactionary groups to incite ethnic minorities in the Central Highlands to secede; organizing disruptive activities, opposing, creating a situation of socio-political instability in the Central Highlands provinces and some northeastern Cambodia provinces. They take advantage of the issues of ethnicity and religion which are very sensitive issues to incite and seduce people who are ignorant, gullible, illegally crossing the border to destabilize localities, international schemes.

D. CONCLUSION

In general, the Central Highlands is both a potential area for socio-economic development and an important strategic location for national defense and security. Along with these advantages, there are also many factors that can cause difficulties and challenges for the consolidation of national defense associated with a solid people's security posture in the area. That fact requires all levels, branches and localities to fully and deeply aware of the above advantages and disadvantages in order to have the right and appropriate policies and measures for sustainable economic development. Society, contributing to consolidating and strengthening national defense and security in the area.

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