

**RELATIONSHIP AMONG STATE AGENCIES
IN CURRENT VIETNAMESE SOCIAL MANAGEMENT****Nguyen Vu Tien****Tran Thi Huong**

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Abstract. The state agencies in Vietnam in a broad sense include Legislatures, Executive, and Judiciary. In a narrow sense it is an administrative agency with the function of state administration including central and local agencies. Within the scope of this article focus on clarifying the relationship between state agencies in a narrow sense, state administrative agencies in terms of internal relation, characteristics of that relationship were clarified including three relations (power relations, financial relations, and public administrative relations). At the same time the article also proposed some solutions to solve the problems of relationship of these agencies in current Vietnamese social management efficiently.

Keywords: state agencies; state administrative agencies; relationships; central; local; Vietnam.

State agencies can be understood in a broad and narrow sense. Basing on each way of understanding, internal relations between state agencies are also different. The state agencies, in a broad sense, refer to all agencies exercising state power under the law, including Legislatures, Executive, and Judiciary, respectively; the relationships between agencies are also primarily expressed in the relations among legislative agencies, executive agencies, and judiciary agencies. The state agencies in a narrow sense refer to administrative and law enforcement agencies, responsible for state administrative management including central and local agencies; respectively, the relationship among agencies is mainly expressed in the administrative relations between central agencies and local agencies and among local agencies. The relationship among state agencies is presented in this article. Administrative relations do not exist independently, therefore it is closely related to legislative relation and judicial relations, so when presenting administrative relations they will also involve legislative relations and judicial relations.

1. Internal relationships and characteristics

The relationship between state agencies actually has two aspects: relations in dynamic state and relations in a static state. Static relations are mainly expressed in legal relations and institutional relations between agencies and dynamic relations are expressed in policy relations, human relations and specific administrative relations. Static relations determine the amplitude of dynamic relations, and dynamic relations will affect the structure and principles of static relations. Therefore, in order to understand the relationship between state agencies, it must first consider from an institutional and legal perspective, and also consider from the perspective of specific administrative activities. Moreover, the interaction between dynamic and static relations must also be considered [2].

In modern society, the forms of administrative systems are relatively complex, so the form of relations between administrative agencies cannot express simplicity in unitary relations such as the relationship between a central agency and a local agency, which manifests itself in multilateral relations, including relations among local agencies at all

levels and relations among local agencies at the same level; it is a relationship that is not only vertical, but is also horizontal, and also interleaves between the vertical and horizontal relationship.

Therefore, it can be seen that the relationship between state administrative agencies in Vietnam is a type of relationship with complicated and intricate networks. However, it can be seen in the following key relationships:

Firstly, the relationship between state agencies in Vietnam is multilateral relations. Relations between state agencies not only include relations between central and provinces, inter-provincial relations, but also the relationship between central and local authorities, relations between provinces and basic governments and relationship between the central-provincial-district and the relations between localities and localities.

Secondly, the relationship between state administrative agencies in Vietnam is, in fact, the relationship between officials and civil servants in agencies. Directly deciding the relationship between government agencies, in fact, are employees who are working in offices.

Thirdly, the relationship between administrative agencies in Vietnam is a dynamic and continuous kind of dynamic relationship. The forms of relations between public administrations are not one-off or accidental, nor are regulated by laws [3]. In contrast, the relationship between public administrations is a kind of uninterrupted continuous relationship, arising through the forms of daily contact, understanding, and evaluation among public officials, which are official relations or informal in terms of theory and practice conducted in two forms of competition and cooperation.

Fourthly, in the relationship between public administrations, the role of public service executives is increasingly important. Government agencies must have leaders such as provincial presidents and district presidents, but it is also indispensable for public service executives to help them. Moreover,

along with the increase in social management work of public administrations, the position and role of public service employees in the relationship between state agencies are increasing more and more. Public employees have become subjects in public administration relations among agencies.

Fifth, compared to the legal regulations in Vietnam, the policy is becoming more and more important in influencing and deciding on relations between government agencies. Under the influence of policies, new power relations and structural structures between state agencies have gradually formed; this kind of new power relationship has a structure that is unlike the provisions of the constitution and the law.

The above five characteristics, basically, reflected the nature and content of relations between public administrations, reflecting the fundamental trend changes in relations between agencies and it has a universal meaning. What should be pointed out here is that, in multilateral relations between state agencies, the relationship between the central government and local agencies remains crucial; In fact, considering the relationship between state agencies of any country, just understanding the relationship between central agencies and local agencies is able to comprehend the structure and nature of the entire relationship between state agencies.

2. Major relationships

In the narrow sense of the word "state agencies", the relationship among them is expressed in administrative relations, in which the focus is on the relationship between the central agency and the local agency. Public administration is a social management service activity, so the relationship among different levels of agencies formed from public services to manage society is also very wide. These include power relations, functional relations, policy relations, supervisory relations, tax collection relations (tax revenues of the state), estimating relations, public relations, and public relations. legal system [1]. Although the internal relations

among state agencies is very wide, looking from the structural elements, methods and basic characteristics of the relationship among state agencies, the relations among them are mainly due to three key constituent relationships such as power relations, financial relations, and public administrative relations.

Firstly, about power relations, power relations are the basis and foundation of relations among state agencies, it determines the status and scope of competence of central agencies and local agencies at all levels. The relationship of power is subject to the conventions and regulations of the form of state structure and the provisions of the constitution and related laws. Relationship of power among state agencies is different when other forms of state are different. In general, the basic structure of power relations among state agencies takes the division of functional authority between the central and local authorities according to the constitution and the law as the foundation. The state structure in accordance with the constitution and the law is only the structure, the basic way and principles of power relations among state officials, when practiced in practice, due to the influence of the social complex factors, economy and politics, the actual power relations among agencies have sometimes not fully matched with the provisions of the Constitution and the law, even escaping the basic principles of Constitution and law, thereby leading to the addition or amendment of the Constitution and the law. The power relations between agencies are actually reflecting the specific requirements of socio-economic reality and political development; therefore, it may reflect changes and trends in relations among state agencies. In the case of the scope of functions and authority among state agencies, the actual power relations among agencies are mainly expressed in financial relations.

Secondly, for financial relations, financial relations are the nucleus of relations among state agencies; it directly determines the status of relations among these agencies.

Therefore, consider financial relations among state agencies, it is possible to clearly grasp the actual position of the state administrative agencies at all levels within the country and the current status of the interactions among them. Financial relations among state agencies, the government, in general, is a reflection of socio-economic development, in the formation of specific relations, the central financial policy has a decisive effect. Finance is the foundation of all administrative activities of agencies; therefore, the financial distribution between the central and local levels directly determines the actual capacity, functions, and authority of the central government and local authorities at all levels, thereby deciding position and authority of the central and local authorities in the whole management of public affairs. For example, Vietnam is a single state; the Constitution stipulates that central agencies have great control over local agencies. One hypothesis may be that, when the central authority empowers the locality, this empowerment is carried out on the condition that there is no fundamental change in central government relations to the locality, mainly given financial rights. Therefore, along with the change of economic practices, financial relations of central and local will generate big changes. If revenues from the central government are lower than the local revenues lead to unbalanced central and local financial relations, the result of which is the power of the central government decreases; the control of the central agency, which has a very large position, is also reduced in law with local agencies; the locality tends to "break down", economic activities come into control [5]. This result shows that the reversal in the financial distribution has caused changes in the central and local administrative relations in the opposite direction. In fact, financial relations have decisive significance for the formation and development of relations among state agencies. Currently, it is not only important leverage of the central government, but it is also an

important leverage of local governments to regulate relationships with other agencies.

Thirdly, on public administration relations, public administration is a social management service activity. The active relations formed to manage the common affairs of the society at all levels of government on the basis of the distribution of power and certain financial distribution are the public administration relations between the state agencies. Its basic form is due to the power relations and financial relations among decision agencies. Because this relationship is formed in direct social management activities, it is greatly influenced by two other factors: (1) Social context of public administration, such as social and traditional structures history, ethnic psychology, class relations, social issues and social change; (2) The context of public administrative institutions, such as the institutional structure, institutional sources, institutional principles, institutional processes and processes, and the target system in institutions. Although public administration relations among agencies are mainly affected by relations and other factors, the subjects of promoting public administrative relations are people, thus, public administration relations are effective and appropriate under certain conditions will also create a positive force, to influence other relations between agencies, promote social reform and development.

3. A number of solutions to solve the problems of relationship among state agencies efficiently in social management in Vietnam today

Firstly, adjusting the function of the Government is as the highest administrative agency. The highest state administrative nature of the Government governs not only the Government's relationship with the administrative system, but also governs the relationship among the Government and legislative and judicial agencies, with organizations in the political system. Accordingly, in terms of state administration, the Government has the highest position and authority; its decisions are valid throughout the country. Agencies

and organizations in the political system, organizations, and individuals in society must respect and obey. At the same time, ensure the Government has the right to be active and flexible, promote creativity in management and administration.

Clearly define the scope and content of state management for society in accordance with development requirements; The Government focuses on institutional and policy planning, building solutions, reforming administrative procedures, creating a favorable legal environment for socio-economic activities, improving capacity and efficiency. results of directing the implementation, inspection, and inspection of institutional implementation; clearly define the scope and content of state management in the fields of public administrations at all levels.

Secondly, restructuring the Government apparatus follows to reduce focal points, leave an intermediate level, and form a multi-sector and multi-disciplinary management system in accordance with the requirements of reforming functions and tasks. Continuing to form a multi-sector and multi-disciplinary management system; reducing the number of clues of ministries and ministerial-level agencies; adjusting, supplementing and completing the functions and tasks of ministries and branches focus on state management in the fields, overcome overlapping or vacant functions, tasks, scope and objects manage; clarifying the coordination relationship between ministries and ministerial-level agencies; to ensure the principle of one thing to assign only one agency to assume the prime responsibility for, and assume the prime responsibility for; not keep government agencies with state management functions; only maintain a number of necessary agencies under the Government as a non-business unit. In particular, it is necessary to continue decentralizing, rationally decentralizing, promoting the activeness and creativity, raising the sense of responsibility of each level. , each industry associated with effective power control mechanisms.

Thirdly, to adjust the local government structure in accordance with changes in functions and tasks. Complete organization of provincial and district government apparatus in the direction of specifying a framework of specialized agencies to assist Provincial and District People's Committees; based on the specific conditions, criteria and framework of the Government, the locality may establish (or not set up) specific agencies or organizations after obtaining the consent of competent authorities. Distinguishing clearly differences between rural authorities and urban authorities is to organize the apparatus accordingly.

Fourthly, reforming staff policies and managing cadres, building clear and transparent service regimes; the contingent of cadres and civil servants has sufficient qualities associated with a satisfactory and fair enjoyment regime. Fully implement the principles of publicity, transparency, and democracy to serve the people for state agencies and civil servants. Completing the civil service regime, regulations on cadres and civil servants, attaching importance to both capacity and morality; ensuring the seriousness and honesty in the recruitment of cadres and civil servants. Training and retraining cadres and civil servants, first of all, leaders and managers, on policies and guidelines, on state administrative management skills and knowledge. Rearranging the contingent of cadres and civil servants follows to their titles and standards. Periodically inspect and evaluate the quality of cadres and civil servants, promptly replace weak officials and public servants, work ineffectively and lack of responsibility. Reviewing, amending and supplementing policies for cadres and civil servants in the direction of encouraging cadres and civil servants to improve their professional qualifications, ethics, and fulfill their tasks well; taking political bravery, moral qualities, competence, and effective

performance of tasks to evaluate, promote and appoint officials. Developing remuneration mechanisms and policies attract and use talents.

Fifthly, step by step applying the mechanism of heads of superior administrative agencies to appoint and separate public activities with public service provision activities so that these organizations are autonomous and self-responsible for implementing the mission, organizing structure, personnel, and finance. To vigorously renew the organization and operation mechanism of public non-business units in order to better supply essential basic services to people, especially social policy beneficiaries and the poor. The State increased investment in public non-business units in remote, disadvantaged areas. Continuing to promote the autonomy and self-responsibility for public non-business units associated with strengthening the State's management functions. To step up socialization, encourage the establishment of public service-providing organizations of non-state sectors on the basis of norms, standards, law provisions and the inspection and supervision by state agencies and people.

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