

Organization And Operation Status Of District-Level Inspections In Vietnam: A Case Study Of Vi Thuy District Inspection, Hau Giang Province

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Abstract:

The article evaluates the current status of the organization and operation of the Vi Thuy District Inspection, Hau Giang Province to identify advantages and disadvantages, thereby proposing directions and solutions to improve operational efficiency. This research uses analytical, comparative, statistical, and methods to systematize basic theoretical issues on the organization and operation of the Inspection. The results show that: The District Inspectorate plays an important role in the state management activities at the local level, being the last level in the Inspection system. Organization and operation are two important factors determining the effectiveness of the district inspection. The organization and operation of the District Inspectorate are facing several difficulties and have to meet new requirements of social trends and international integration. It is necessary to have a specific roadmap to receive the achieved results and propose solutions to overcome the limitations. It is necessary to propose amendments and supplements to the legal regulations on inspection and related guiding documents in line with the actual situation, contributing to improving the operational efficiency of the district-level inspection. The research article contributes a new perspective on inspection activities and has high reference value for both governmental and non-governmental organizations today.

Keywords: Handling complaints and denunciations, Inspection, Corruption, Vietnam.

1. Introduction

In the process of developing and building a socialist rule-of-law state and international integration, improving the quality and ensuring the close, coordinated, and functional operation of state administrative agencies to meet the needs of the people is an important and necessary task. Among them, improving the quality of operation of inspection agencies is no exception. If the inspection agency effectively and fully performs its assigned tasks and powers, it will ensure the good implementation of power in the executive apparatus, ensuring social order and legitimate rights and interests of the people.

Based on the above realities, together with the requirements for state management work on inspection in general, it requires the inspection organization to be complete in terms of organization, effective in operation, and truly be an agency that protects the law, timely detects loopholes in management work, recommends competent state agencies to overcome and

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prevent violations of the law, contributing to improving the efficiency and effectiveness of state management, protecting the legitimate interests of agencies, organizations, and individuals.

2. Content

2.1 Concept of Inspection Activities

According to the "Popular Vietnamese Dictionary", inspection is defined as: "to inspect and examine on-site the work of localities, agencies, and enterprises." With this understanding, inspection includes examining, detecting, and preventing anything that goes against regulations. According to the "Legal Dictionary", inspection is "the act of a subject influencing an object that has been and is exercising the authority granted to it in order to achieve a specific purpose." In Latin, inspection means "to look inside", referring to an external check and examination of the activities of a specific object.

In the "Common Legal Terminology" published by the Law Publishing House (1986), inspection is considered a measure (a method) of control. The task of inspection is delegated to authorized state agencies.

In addition, Article 3 of the 2010 Inspection Law stipulates: "State inspection is the activity of examining, evaluating, and handling, according to the procedures and formalities prescribed by law, by competent state agencies, the implementation of policies, laws, tasks, and powers of agencies, organizations, and individuals. State inspection includes administrative inspection and specialized inspection."

Among them, administrative inspection is the inspection activity of competent state agencies towards agencies, organizations, and individuals under their jurisdiction in the implementation of policies, laws, tasks, and powers assigned; specialized inspection is the inspection activity of competent state agencies by sector or field towards agencies, organizations, and individuals in the compliance with specialized laws, regulations on professional - technical matters, and management rules in that sector or field.

According to Article 26 of the 2010 Inspection Law, "District inspection is a specialized agency under the district People's Committee, responsible for assisting the district People's Committee of the same level in state management of inspection work, handling complaints and denunciations, and preventing and combating corruption; conducting inspections to resolve complaints and denunciations, and preventing and combating corruption according to law."

At the same time, "the district inspection is under the direction and administration of the district People's Committee of the same level and is under the direction of the provincial inspection agency in terms of work and professional guidance."

2.2 The role of district-level inspection in the state management of the district People's Committee

Conducting state management of inspection work: Assisting the district People's Committee in understanding the operational situation of agencies, units, or individuals under the district's management.

Based on that, the district People's Committee can promptly correct and handle violations. At the same time, the inspection activity also examines the correctness of mechanisms, policies, and laws to identify loopholes, inconsistencies, and overlaps to propose to competent authorities to amend, supplement, or issue new regulations that are suitable for practical requirements.

Conducting state management of complaint and denunciation settlement work: In the field of complaint and denunciation settlement, state management is an objective necessity arising from the operation of the state apparatus and the function of the inspection agency to improve the efficiency of complaint and denunciation settlement and contribute to strengthening the effectiveness and efficiency of the state apparatus. When assigned to handle specific complaints and denunciations, the district inspectorate clarifies and accurately assesses the rights and wrongs in the performance of administrative acts, the issuance of administrative decisions, and the performance of duties and tasks of the public servants in state administrative agencies. It concludes and proposes to competent authorities to consider, handle, and remedy violations, improve mechanisms and policies, and handle organizations and individuals with violations. This helps to stabilize the social situation and effectively control the operation of the administrative apparatus and public servants.

In addition, state management of complaint and denunciation settlement work includes many activities such as: drafting documents for inspection agencies, inspecting the implementation of legal regulations on complaints at all levels and sectors; training public servants in reception and complaint settlement; and summarizing the situation of complaint settlement work.

Conducting state management of anti-corruption work: Inspecting the implementation of policies, laws, and responsibilities in the organization of the implementation of anti-corruption laws by agencies, organizations, and individuals in the area.

From there, the district inspectorate can assess the responsibility and effectiveness in organizing the implementation of policies, corruption, and negativity in the state administrative agency; and handle and take appropriate measures to ensure that state agencies comply with legal regulations. Therefore, the district inspectorate contributes to the state management of anti-corruption work.

2.3 Organization and operation of Vi Thuy district inspection, Hau Giang province

2.3.1 Organization of Vi Thuy District Inspection, Hau Giang Province

Vi Thuy District Inspection is a specialized agency under the Vi Thuy District People's Committee, responsible for assisting the Vi Thuy District People's Committee in performing the state management function of inspection, handling complaints, denunciations, and fighting corruption within the management scope of the District People's Committee; perform the tasks, powers of inspection, handling complaints, denunciations, and fighting corruption according to the provisions of the law.

Since the unification of the titles of the heads of the Inspection Agency and the District Committee's Inspection Commission, the organization of the District Inspection Agency consists of 01 Chief Inspector (concurrently held by the Chairman of the District Committee's Inspection Commission), 01 Deputy Chief Inspector, 01 Inspector, 01 other civil servant in charge of documentation, treasury and other tasks assigned by the Chief Inspector of the District.

Head of District Inspectorate²: Is responsible to the People's Committee of the district, the Chairman of the People's Committee of the district, and the law for all activities of the District Inspectorate.

²Excerpt from Decision No. 43/QĐ-TT dated April 14, 2020 of the District Inspectorate Chief promulgating the Working Regulations of the Vi Thuy District Inspectorate.

Leads, directs, and inspects inspection activities within the state management scope of the People's Committee of the district; leads the District Inspectorate to perform its tasks and powers according to the provisions of the Inspection Law and other relevant legal regulations.

Develops inspection programs and plans to be submitted to the Chairman of the People's Committee of the district for approval and implementation. Reports on the results of inspection activities.

Submits to the Chairman of the People's Committee of the district for the issuance of inspection decisions or directly signs and issues inspection decisions according to the approved plan and conducts surprise inspections when there are signs of violations of the law.

Recommends and advises the Chairman of the People's Committee of the district on the implementation of conclusions, recommendations, and decisions through inspection, examination, and settlement of complaints and denunciations, and public reception work; monitors and urges the inspection of implementation.

Is responsible for the settlement of complaints and denunciations of citizens, inspection of socio-economic affairs, and prevention and combat of corruption. Thereby, making recommendations and reports to the Chairman of the People's Committee of the district for decision.

Performs the tasks and powers of the Head of the District Inspectorate according to the provisions of the Inspection Law and other legal regulations.

Is the head of the unit's account and manages the use of funds according to the law.

2.3.2 Activities of Vi Thuy District Inspection, Hau Giang Province

In performing the state management function in inspection work, Vi Thuy District Inspection carries out its tasks under the direction of the District People's Committee and the professional guidance of Hau Giang Provincial Inspection. Every year, it proactively develops and submits to the District People's Committee Chairman for approval of the inspection plan, and at the same time deploys inspections by the plan and regulations.

From 2016 to 2020, Vi Thuy District Inspection consulted the Vi Thuy District People's Committee and directly conducted 20 inspections, including 12 planned inspections and 08 surprise inspections in many fields, specifically:

01 inspection on the implementation of legal regulations on the management and use of finance, investment, and procurement of equipment and public assets at Vi Thuy District Education and Training Division;

12 inspections on the implementation of legal regulations on the management and use of finance at Vinh Trung Secondary School, Vi Thuy Secondary School, Vi Thang Secondary School, Vinh Thuan Tay Secondary School, Vi Thanh Secondary School, Vinh Thuan Tay 1 Primary School, Vi Binh 1 Primary School, Vi Thanh 3 Primary School, Vi Dong 1 Primary School, Vi Dong 2 Primary School, Vinh Tuong Kindergarten, Vi Dong Kindergarten;

01 inspection on the implementation of legal regulations on fees at Vi Binh Commune People's Committee;

03 inspections on the implementation of legal regulations on preferential allowances for teachers directly teaching according to Decision No. 244/2005/QĐ-TTg dated October 6, 2005, of the Prime Minister at some primary and secondary schools in the district and Vi Thuy Kindergarten;

02 inspections on the implementation of legal regulations on the collection, management, and use of finance and budget at Vi Thanh Commune People's Committee and Vi Thuy Commune People's Committee;

01 inspection on the implementation of legal regulations on the management, use, and lease of public land in Vi Thanh commune³.

Through inspection activities at units and localities, the inspection teams pointed out the limitations that need to be addressed by the inspection subjects in each field, specifically:

On the collection, management, and use of finance and budget: Some units have not well implemented the regulations on finance, violated the financial principles, made false documents, occupied money for beneficiaries, and inappropriate payment and settlement documents; using funds not according to the allocated budget, not the right source; payment of lump-sum money for teachers teaching gifted students and hiring other teachers to teach is not appropriate; payment of vacation leave for teachers is not by regulations; payment of accounting allowance is not by regulations; late implementation of the deduction of 40% of tuition fees into the budget according to regulations; the staff collecting fees intentionally violated the law, creating a discrepancy between the amount of money on the handover receipt and the settlement receipt with the agency for personal gain.

2.3.3 Complaint and Denunciation Handling

Public reception is one of the important areas of state agencies in general and District Inspectorate in particular. Through public reception, the District Inspectorate receives complaints, denunciations, suggestions, and reflections from the People related to the implementation of the Party's guidelines and policies, the State's laws and policies, and the acts of organizations and individuals for timely remedies and handling. The Inspectorate has proactively organized the implementation by the assigned tasks and powers, including:

- Guiding the People's Committees of communes, towns, agencies, organizations, and units on public reception, handling complaints and denunciations, and resolving complaints and denunciations:

To implement the Law on Public Reception, the District Inspectorate has advised the District People's Committee to issue a decision to establish a public reception team and guide the communes and towns to organize public reception at the headquarters of the People's Committees of communes and towns, build public reception rooms of communes and towns with public regulations, public reception schedules, and the Code of Administrative Procedures in the field of public reception, handling complaints and denunciations, and handling petitions

³ (1) Report No. 147/BC-UBND dated November 3, 2016 of Vi Thuy District People's Committee on inspection work, handling complaints and denunciations, and anti-corruption in 2016; (2) Report No. 160/BC-UBND dated November 2, 2017 of Vi Thuy District People's Committee on inspection work, handling complaints and denunciations, and anti-corruption in 2017; (3) Report No. 1950/BC-UBND dated November 5, 2018 of Vi Thuy District People's Committee on inspection work, handling complaints and denunciations, and anti-corruption in 2018; (4) Report No. 2172/BC-UBND dated October 30, 2019 of Vi Thuy District People's Committee on inspection work, handling complaints and denunciations, and anti-corruption in 2019; (5) Report No. 1601/BC-UBND dated October 30, 2020 of Vi Thuy District People's Committee on inspection work in 2020.

according to the competence. The People's Committees of communes and towns in the district organize regular public receptions on every Wednesday.

Inspecting and checking the responsibility of the Chairmen of the People's Committees of communes and towns, heads of agencies, organizations, and units in public reception, handling complaints and denunciations; proposing measures to strengthen the handling of complaints and denunciations within the competence of the Chairman of the District People's Committee:

Along with advising the Chairman of the District People's Committee to resolve complaints and denunciations according to regulations, the Vi Thuy District Inspectorate also inspects the responsibility for the implementation of laws on public reception, handling complaints and denunciations of the Chairmen of the People's Committees of communes and towns. In the past 5 years, the Vi Thuy District Inspectorate has conducted 05 inspections of the responsibility of the Chairmen of the People's Committees at the commune level in the implementation of legal regulations on public reception, handling of petitions in 29 localities, specifically: In 2016, inspected 10 communes in the district; in 2017, inspected 10 communes in the district; in 2018, inspected 03 communes of Vi Dong, Vi Thanh, and Vi Binh; in 2019, inspected 03 communes of Vinh Tuong, Vinh Trung, and Vi Trung; in 2020, inspected 03 communes of Vi Thuy, Vi Thanh, and Vi Binh.

Through the inspection, the shortcomings and limitations were pointed out and the violations in a public reception, handling of petitions, resolving complaints and denunciations, and recommendations were proposed at the grassroots level such as some localities arranged public reception locations unreasonably, not yet arranged separate rooms, not yet built and posted regulations and procedures for public reception, resolving complaints and denunciations at the public reception location. The recording and receiving of petitions are sometimes unclear and unscientific; case files have not been compiled into a list of documents, arranged, and stored according to regulations. It also shows that the inspection and verification of the responsibility of the leaders in public reception, handling complaints and denunciations only focus on the Chairmen of the People's Committees of communes and towns, not yet inspecting the heads of agencies and departments of the district.

Verifying, concluding, and proposing the settlement of complaints and denunciations under the competence of the Chairman of the District People's Committee when assigned:

In the past 5 years, through the classification and handling of complaints, the total number of petitions under the competence of the Chairman of the District People's Committee is 56 petitions (people have withdrawn 21/56 petitions, 05/56 complaints are correct; 11/56 complaints are partly correct and partly wrong; 19/56 complaints are wrong), the District Inspectorate has actively advised the Chairman of the District People's Committee to verify and resolve the complaints of the people according to the procedures prescribed by law with a total of 56 petitions, reaching 100% of petitions, through which the Chairman of the District People's Committee has issued 21 decisions to terminate the settlement (due to people withdrawing their complaints) and 35 decisions to settle complaints, compensating and supporting people with a total of VND 355,647,967 and 07 resettlement sites. To date, the recommendations for the people have been fully implemented.

Reviewing and concluding the settlement of complaints and denunciations that the Chairman of the People's Committee of communes, towns, and heads of specialized agencies have resolved but have signs of violating the law:

Through the inspection of the responsibilities of the heads of units and localities in the settlement of complaints and denunciations, the District Inspectorate has discovered several

violations and guided the units to overcome them during the implementation process. The settlement is ensured to be by procedures and regulations. Therefore, in the past 5 years, the District Inspectorate has not discovered any signs of violations in the settlement of complaints and denunciations that need to be reviewed and concluded by the Chairman of the People's Committee of communes, towns, and heads of specialized agencies have been resolved. However, as mentioned above, regarding the inspection of the responsibilities of the heads of units and localities in the settlement of complaints and denunciations, the District Inspectorate only conducts inspections on the Chairmen of the People's Committees of communes and towns, not yet. conduct for the heads of specialized departments and branches of the district, even though there are no signs of violations to proceed with the review and conclusion, so the assessment is still subjective and not close to the situation.

Monitoring, checking, and urging the implementation of decisions to settle complaints, conclusions on the content of denunciations, and decisions to handle denunciations of the Chairman of the District People's Committee:

The District Inspectorate has monitored, checked, and urged the implementation of decisions to settle complaints, conclusions on the content of denunciations, and decisions to handle denunciations issued by the Chairman of the District People's Committee. In which, the district does not accept complaints from organizations and individuals. For 56 complaints under its jurisdiction, all decisions were issued by the correct procedures, reaching 100%; At the same time, urge the relevant departments and branches to promptly resolve the contents as proposed. From 2016 to 2021, 100% of decisions to settle complaints and recommendations were resolved.

2.3.4 On Anti-Corruption Work

Functions and Responsibilities: Acting as a consulting agency for the District People's Committee in the prevention and combat of corruption in the locality, the District Inspectorate proactively develops and promulgates plans for anti-corruption work and related documents annually to guide and implement anti-corruption tasks.

The Head of the District Inspectorate effectively plays the role of a member of the Steering Committee for Internal Affairs and Anti-Corruption of the district, actively advising the Standing Committee of the District Party Committee, the District People's Committee, and the Head of the Steering Committee for Internal Affairs and Anti-Corruption of the district in carrying out tasks related to prevention and combat of corruption by regulations.

Proactively advising the District People's Committee on implementing measures to prevent corruption: Conducting inspections and examinations of the implementation of legal regulations on prevention and combat of corruption by the People's Committees of communes, towns, and units under the management of the District People's Committee. Developing and promulgating an annual inspection plan on the implementation of the Law on Prevention and Combat of Corruption to promptly detect violations and thoroughly handle corruption cases in the locality.

From 2016 to 2020, the District Inspectorate conducted 13 inspections on the responsibilities of heads of agencies and units in implementing the law on prevention and combat of corruption.

Through inspections, the limitations and shortcomings of units in anti-corruption work were identified, and the District People's Committee was advised to rectify and direct units to strictly draw lessons and take measures to overcome the limitations mentioned in the inspection conclusions.

Coordinating with law enforcement agencies in detecting and handling corruption cases:

Actively advising the District People's Committee, the Steering Committee for Internal Affairs and Anti-Corruption, and leading law enforcement agencies in coordinating the investigation and handling of cases, cases, and combating violations of the law in the locality.

Developing regulations on coordination between the Steering Committee for Internal Affairs and Anti-Corruption and relevant agencies communes and towns to ensure smooth and coordinated implementation of anti-corruption work.

From 2016 to 2020, the District Inspectorate coordinated with relevant agencies to investigate and handle 01 cases of an official from the Statistics Office of the People's Committee of Vi Binh commune who had intentionally violated the regulations on fees of the commune to gain personal benefits and embezzled VND 18,735,000⁴.

3. Limitations and shortcomings

3.1 Regarding the organization of Vi Thuy District Inspection

Implementing the policy of unifying the titles of heads of Party and State agencies with similar functions and tasks has brought about some noticeable results, especially in streamlining the number of cadres, civil servants, and officials, creating unity in implementing the policies and laws of the Party and State. However, the implementation of this policy also causes many shortcomings in practical activities, such as:

Firstly, the comrade Chairman of the District Inspection Committee holds the position of Chief Inspector of the district. Therefore, the District Inspection Committee cannot inspect or supervise the comrade Chief Inspector of the district in performing the assigned tasks as a member of the same level committee, as he is the Chairman of the District Inspection Committee. At the same time, the Chief Inspector of the district is the person who directly advises the Chairman of the District People's Committee on handling complaints, denunciations, and anti-corruption. If there is no appropriate mechanism, it will create a big gap in the inspection and supervision of the performance of functions, tasks, and powers assigned as well as the work of anti-corruption.

Secondly, the same problem of holding multiple positions has caused a great deal of inconvenience in assigning the Chairman of the District Inspection Committee to hold the position of Head of the Legal Affairs Department of the District People's Council according to the plan because he is currently holding the position of Chief Inspector of the district, creating inconsistency and causing difficulties in planning and using the district's cadres.

Thirdly, the unification has created a large workload concentrated on the leader, causing pressure on responsibility and time.

Currently, although the District Steering Committee for Internal Affairs and Anti-Corruption has been established to lead and direct the activities of the internal affairs agencies and anti-corruption work, the structure of the comrade Chief Inspector of the district participating as a

⁴ 1) Report No. 147/BC-UBND dated November 3, 2016 of Vi Thuy District People's Committee on inspection work, handling complaints and denunciations, and anti-corruption in 2016; (2) Report No. 160/BC-UBND dated November 2, 2017 of Vi Thuy District People's Committee on inspection work, handling complaints and denunciations, and anti-corruption in 2017; (3) Report No. 1950/BC-UBND dated November 5, 2018 of Vi Thuy District People's Committee on inspection work, handling complaints and denunciations, and anti-corruption in 2018; (4) Report No. 2172/BC-UBND dated October 30, 2019 of Vi Thuy District People's Committee on inspection work, handling complaints and denunciations, and anti-corruption in 2019; (5) Report No. 1601/BC-UBND dated October 30, 2020 of Vi Thuy District People's Committee on inspection work in 2020.

member of the Steering Committee, there is no permanent agency to proactively handle the tasks according to regulations. Therefore, the advisory work on anti-corruption still belongs to the district inspection, while the current establishment of the district inspection only has 03 comrades, causing great pressure in performing the assigned tasks.

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3.2 Regarding the activities of the District Inspection

The inspection content of the District Inspection in the past 5 years has not been outstanding, mainly focusing on issues related to the collection and expenditure of financial and budget management in schools; comprehensive inspection of the socio-economic situation of a commune or town has not been implemented yet; not yet deployed inspections related to sensitive areas such as land, construction, etc.

The assignment of other civil servants and labor contracts to participate in the inspection teams is not reasonable, because they have not been appointed to the inspection position, and their

⁵ Regulation No. 30-QĐ/TW dated July 26, 2016, of the Central Executive Committee on the Implementation of Chapter VII and Chapter VIII of the Party Charter on Inspection, Supervision, and Discipline of Party Members

experience and expertise are not much, which also affects the quality and conclusion of the inspection.

3.3. In the handling of complaints and denunciations

The reception of citizens at the district inspectorate is not carried out by the head of the district inspectorate but is assigned to the deputy head of the district inspectorate and the directly responsible inspector, which is not by the regulations of the law (clause 2, Article 18 of the Law on Civil Reception 2013).

At the same time, the verification of the content of denunciations is specifically stipulated in Clause 1, Article 32 of the 2018 Law on Denunciations as the responsibility of the Head of the District Inspectorate. However, the working regulations of the Vi Thuy District Inspectorate assign the directly responsible inspector to carry out the inspection and verification of complaints and denunciations, and then report and propose to the leadership for settlement, which is still not by the regulations of the law.

The inspection work of the leaders in receiving citizens, handling complaints and denunciations only focuses on the chairmen of the people's committees of communes and towns and does not pay attention to the heads of departments and agencies of the district. Therefore, it has not been able to timely overcome the limitations and shortcomings of the units, especially the role and responsibility of the heads of the units in handling complaints and denunciations.

The propaganda and dissemination of the law on complaints and denunciations between the district inspectorate and the relevant agencies is sometimes lacking in synchronization and coordination, the forms are still simple, mainly through conferences to deploy legal documents, the district and commune loudspeakers, etc. Therefore, there are still many wrong complaints (11/56 complaints are correct, some are wrong; 19/56 complaints are wrong).

In the work of anti-corruption. The anti-corruption inspection of the district has not gone deep into the control of income and assets, and the content of asset declaration of organizations and individuals has not been consulted by the district inspectorate for approval by the district people's committee in the annual inspection plan.

In the anti-corruption inspection activities, the district inspectorate also shows signs of appeasement and fear of confrontation with the agencies under.

4. Recommendations on improving the organization and operation of the Vi Thuy District Inspectorate, Hau Giang Province

Recommendations on principles and directions: Strengthening the leadership of Party committees at all levels in receiving citizens, resolving complaints and denunciations, and preventing and combating corruption.

Regularly inspecting the responsibility of heads of state agencies in implementing the law on inspection, receiving citizens, complaints, and denunciations, and preventing and combating corruption. This aims to promptly evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of management and administration activities in various areas of state management.

Heads and leaders of agencies, units, and localities must truly attach importance to the work of receiving citizens, resolving complaints and denunciations, and being aware of their responsibilities and roles. They must be exemplary in preventing and combating corruption.

Focus on building a team of cadres to receive citizens: Prioritize selecting people with adequate qualifications, capacity, and experience. They must have a good grasp of legal regulations and

understand the general situation. They must be enthusiastic, and dedicated, and have the ability to guide, explain, and persuade citizens to understand and comply with the law.

Regularly provide short-term training and professional training on legal regulations. Focus on improving skills and the ability to guide, explain, and persuade citizens to understand and comply with the law.

General recommendations on legislation: Clarify the organizational structure of district inspectorates: The current Law on Inspection and its guiding documents do not specify the specific staffing arrangements for district inspectorates. This lack of clarity hinders uniformity and consistency in implementation across localities. It is recommended to clearly define the organizational structure of district inspectorates to suit practical needs. This will provide a foundation for localities to implement inspection work in a unified and consistent manner. Regular reviews and assessments of the workforce should be conducted to ensure that it is aligned with the requirements of inspection tasks and responsibilities. This should be combined with training and professional development programs to improve the capacity of the inspection workforce.

Expand the scope of public disclosure of asset declarations: The current regulations on public disclosure of asset declarations should be expanded. This should include declarations from individuals holding leadership and management positions.

Declarations should be made public in the locality where the individual resides and works. This will enhance the role of the public in participating in the fight against corruption.

Consider rotating inspectors between districts: This could be combined with the policy of not appointing residents as District Chief Inspectors. Rotation would help to: Develop and strengthen the professional field of inspection work. Ensure transparency in inspection work, complaint and denunciation settlement, and anti-corruption efforts.

Enhance the effectiveness of corruption prevention and control: District inspectorates should focus on inspecting asset declarations and verifying the origins of assets with unclear origins. They should promptly investigate and handle or recommend the handling of all acts of corruption. Currently, asset declaration is limited to individuals making declarations, and verification of the origin of assets is only conducted when there is a complaint. This leaves a significant gap in corruption prevention and control efforts. It is recommended to fully promote and implement the tasks and powers of district inspectorates in advising the District People's Committee on state management of corruption prevention and control. Inspectors should regularly coordinate with heads of departments and agencies in the district, and conduct internal inspections and supervision of their activities.

CONCLUSION

Through research on documents and summarizing the practical operation of Vi Thuy District Inspection, Hau Giang Province, the article has presented some viewpoints of the Vietnamese State on inspection activities, thereby drawing out the characteristics and roles of district-level inspection in carrying out assigned tasks and powers. The article has focused on analyzing, assessing, and providing specific evidence on the current status of the organization and operation of Vi Thuy District Inspection, Hau Giang Province, forming a theoretical basis, pointing out the shortcomings and difficulties in practical activities as a basis for innovation and improving the quality of operations.

In addition, through the practical operation of Vi Thuy District Inspection, the author has proposed some recommendations to further improve the legal regulations on district-level inspection. However, it is also necessary to recognize that in addition to the proposed measures,

recommendations, principles, and laws in the organization and operation of inspection in general, Vi Thuy District Inspection also needs to be proactive in innovating its operations; to seek the attention of the District Party Committee's leadership and the management of the District People's Committee to improve the organization, ensure operating conditions; the most important thing is that each inspector and civil servant of the district inspection agency must promote a sense of responsibility, be proactive in their work, build good morals and qualities, study and inherit the effective operational experiences of district inspections in the province and the whole country to serve well the tasks of each and collective, contributing to improving the quality of the entire inspection sector.

Improving the organization and operation efficiency of district-level inspection in general and Vi Thuy District Inspection, Hau Giang Province in particular, is a development trend of the inspection sector, a requirement of the reality of society and the process of development and international integration to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of state management at the local level, towards the highest goal of serving the people, realizing citizens' rights and developing the country in line with the guidelines of the Party and the State.

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