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## **THE DIALECTICAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ELEMENTS IN THE VIETNAM POLITICAL SYSTEM**

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### **ABSTRACT:**

The political system of a country represents the views, ways, and ideas of that country. Each country has different ideological characteristics than the political system does not express the thoughts of one person, of an organization but is made up of many political organizations, working together for the same way and the point of view of that country. So how is the relationship between the parts that make up the Vietnamese political system? How are the position, role, and functions of the parts constituting the Vietnamese political system? This study focuses on analysing the problems posed in the questions above; at the same time point out the distinctive features of the Vietnamese political system.

### **INTRODUCTION:**

The socialist political system of Vietnam is a whole set of socio-political institutions, operating in a close relationship where leadership belongs to the party of the working class and The people work in order to realize the people's power and successfully build socialism. Within the systems of socialist countries there may be many political parties with certain roles co-existing and operating. But in most countries that have been building socialism, the party of the working class and the working people always plays the leading and ruling role.

The socialist political system in Vietnam includes three parts: the Communist Party of Vietnam, the State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and socio-political organizations. There is a close relationship between these three divisions, in which the Party is the force leading the state, at the

same time the state has re-influence on the Party, socio-political organizations exercise the right to supervise. , social feedback. This relationship is always based on the principles of socialist democracy.

## **RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS:**

### **Characteristics of the Vietnamese political system:**

Parts of the Vietnamese political system have always been built, consolidated and consolidated since its establishment. The Communist Party of Vietnam, born in 1930, has led the revolution and ruled since 1945. The provisional government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was established in August 1945; the results of the 1946 democratic general election established the official State; in 1976 changed to the State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The front was established in November 1930; there are many different names, from 1976 to now, is the Vietnam Fatherland Front. Socio-political organizations that are also members of the Front include: Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Vietnam Women's Union, Vietnam General Confederation of Labor, Vietnam Farmers Association, and Vietnam Veterans Association.

The organizational system of the Party and socio-political organizations in Vietnam from the central to grassroots levels is basically also formed correspondingly with the administrative organization system.

The current political system in Vietnam has the basic characteristics of political unity, unity, close attachment to the people, and is subject to the inspection and supervision of the people, and there is a combination of class and nationality of the political system. This feature is closely related to the role and content of the Party's comprehensive leadership towards the political and social system (National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, 1992 & 2013).

The Communist Party of Vietnam plays the leading role in both the political and social system, in which state religion is the most direct and dominant (National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, 1992 & 2013). The Party is capable of leadership on the basis of many factors. That is, the party is the most advanced force, armed with the working-class ideology, that is Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh's thought - a doctrine, a scientific, revolutionary, advanced ideology set and true; the communist party is loved by the people from the practice of difficult revolutionary struggle, sacrificing for independence for the country, freedom for the nation and socialism; the Communist Party has a great reputation in the international arena, is supported by the consensus, and has valuable assistance to friends from many countries.

The leading role of the Party when it is in power is comprehensively shown in many aspects and fields, which are:

First, leading the construction and defines of the country: The Party has identified two major strategic tasks of the period. The new revolution, after independence, freedom and unification, was to build socialism and firmly protect the Socialist Vietnam Fatherland. National construction and development are the prerequisites for firmly defending the Socialist Fatherland and vice versa.

Second, leading the Party building work: The Party must build a strong internal Party in all aspects to fulfil its ruling role. That is the Party leading, directing work such as: work of thought, theory, organization and personnel work; building party grassroots organization, building a contingent of party members, protecting internal politics, public affairs, inspection and supervision.

Third, building the political system: the Communist Party ruling Vietnamese property is the nucleus of the political system, ensuring and maintaining the party's leadership over the political system and the entire society. The leadership and building of other organizations in the political

system, especially the State has always been focused. The content of the Party's leadership towards the political system is reflected in a number of factors: The Party's decision-making and directing the implementation of decisions on lines, policies and policies for all areas of life society; to lead and direct the State to institutionalize and concretize the Party's lines and undertakings; leading, directing and orienting activities of socio-political organizations, etc.

Fourth, leading in building the relationship between the Party and the people: The strength of the Party comes from the strength of the people. Therefore, the ruling Party must rely on the people and take the people as the base. The Party must strive to build close, gluey relationships with the people, promote democracy, and care for the material and spiritual life of the people. Those are the major issues that the Party must lead to implement, to successfully complete the revolutionary mission.

The leadership of the ruling Communist Party of Vietnam is the comprehensive leadership of the political system and the entire society with the following main contents:

The first content is, the Party must build a reason right government argument. On that basis, the Party built the Political Platform, the revolutionary way, and major policies. From there, the Party must build a strategy to develop all aspects of social life, and the party must formulate resolutions in each specific area for implementation. The Party leads the state and the whole society realizes the Party's goals and ideals. The Party directs the implementation of decisions on lines, undertakings and policies for all fields of social life. The planning of the platform, line, and policy is the most important form of leadership, clearly demonstrating the leadership role of the Party.

The second content is, the Party leads State construction, leaders of state agencies concretize and institutionalize the policy of major policies to suit the situation and conditions of the country, to meet the needs, will and aspirations of the people. The Party takes care of building and consolidating strong socio-political organizations. The third content is, the Party unified to lead the work of cadres and manage the staff, well perform all stages of the work of cadres. In particular, the Party pays close attention to the arrangement of cadres, especially key cadres, heads of state agencies and socio-political organizations. The fourth content is, the Party leads the inspection and supervision. The Party inspects and supervises the implementation of the principles, strategies, lines, resolutions, guidelines, etc. for the state and socio-political organizations by different measures and means. The inspection helps the Party to promptly detect the limitations, shortcomings, even mistakes in its undertakings and policies and soon adjust, supplement and overcome.

As a political organization, the Party's leadership method is not an administrative method but mainly propaganda, education, persuasion, advocacy and example. The Party leads the political system comprehensively but does not replace the work of parts of the political system, but the Party is still subject to the impact of the law, equal to other constituent parts of the system. political domination. The 2013 Constitution has defined that "The organizations of the Party and members of the Communist Party of Vietnam operate within the framework of the Constitution and the law" (National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, 2013).

### **Dialectical relationship between the three elements:**

First, the relationship between the Party and State. The relationship between the Party and the state is essentially the relationship between the holding of power and the management of society. The Party leads society mainly through the state and mass organizations. The XIth National Congress of the Party (2011) determined that, in the condition that our Party is the ruling party with a socialist rule of law state of the people, by the people, for the people, the "method of receiving the Party's religion must be mainly equal to the State and through the State" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2016, p. 144). The Party's lines and guidelines are accepted and institutionalized by the State, concretized by the constitution, law and specific undertakings,

policies, plans and programs. The State is a management tool on behalf of citizens, but is governed by the ruling Party through policy decisions and action orientations for the state.

The party's leadership towards the state is reflected in the following main points: Firstly, the Party leads the State by political foundation, lines, views, undertakings, resolutions, strategies, original rule of solving big problems has important political significance. Strongly promote the proactive, creative and responsible role of the State in the management of the country and the society according to the law. Second, the Party leads the state in institutionalizing and concretizing the Party's major lines, views, undertakings and policies into the Constitution and laws, major plans, programs and goals of the State. country. Third, the Party leads but does not replace the State. Preventing and overcoming the tendency of party organizations to loosen their leadership, not closely and not closely inspecting, tightly controlling or justifying to replace the state, as well as the tendency of state agencies to passively avoid responsibility. responsibilities, has not yet fully implemented their responsibilities and powers, regularly consulted Party committees. Fourth, the Party leads to the state through the Party's organizations established in state agencies, especially the party members who hold important leadership and management positions in the state apparatus. The Party unanimously leads the construction and management of the contingent of State cadres, civil servants and employees, with reasonable assignment and decentralization, respect and promotion of roles and responsibilities of agencies and heads of state agencies organizations in the work of cadres. The Party leads the political system through the cadre work, which is shown: The Party trains and fosters a contingent of qualified and capable cadres to introduce into important positions of the state and governmental authorities. level; The introduction of Party cadres must be conducted through the credibility of the state and the masses. Fifth, the Party leads the construction of a really clean, strong, effective and effective State. To closely combine the leadership and inspection of the state apparatus through party organizations and party members working in state agencies. The inspection of the Party is conducted according to the principles of the Party organization on the basis of respect for the powers and management functions of the state.

The socialist state also plays an important and influential role on the communist party. The 2013 Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam clearly states: "The National Assembly exercises the right to constitution, the legislative power, to decide on major issues of the country and supreme oversight of the activities of the State. "(National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, 2013). Through the constitution and law, the State creates the legal basis for the legal existence and operation of the Party and recognizes the Party's leadership over the state and society. The Socialist State always asserts, affirms and is subject to the leadership of the communist party. The State is the most effective, effective and most important tool through which the Communist Party brings its platform, line, policy and policy into life. The State must regularly institutionalize the party's lines, undertakings and policies into law, into specific policies and regulations, and organize the implementation in all areas of social life. Through the implementation of the party's lines, undertakings and policies, that the state considers, evaluates and tests its correctness and suitability in practice. That is an important basis for the state to raise problems, to give suggestions to the party in supplementing, adjusting, correcting or proposing policies and guidelines for the consolidation. The State performs a comprehensive management function of all aspects of society, including party organizations. The State checks and supervises the law observance of party organizations and party members. The State always creates the most favorable conditions for party organizations at all levels to operate. It is the state that regularly supports and helps both physically and mentally for the activities of party organizations; The state assumes the role of protection force, ensuring safety for the existence, development and operation of the party in the entire society.

In short, the leadership of the communist party towards the socialist state is of course, an objective indispensable, consistent with the formation and development of this state. The socialist state also has positive effects and effects on the communist party. Having appropriate mechanisms and policies to strengthen the relationship between the state and the communist party is the basis for creating favorable conditions for Party agencies and state agencies to operate effectively and best serve the people.

Second, the relationship between the Fatherland Front and the State. The relationship between the Front and the State is equal cooperation, mutual respect, and coordination in performing common tasks. The powers of the Front are defined by the Constitution and the law. Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in 2013 defines: The Front “is the political basis of the people’s administration; represent, protect the legitimate and legitimate interests and interests of the people, gather and promote the strength of great national solidarity, exercise democracy, and strengthen social consensus; social supervision and criticism; etc.” (National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, 2013). The Front operates according to the law and according to the working regulations that have been developed on the basis of an agreement between the Front and the government.

The Fatherland Front participates in the construction, supervision and protection of the State in many activities. That is, the Front mobilizes all strata of the people to exercise their right to master, elect elected bodies, and supervise activities of State agencies, elected deputies, State officials and employees; actively participate in the formulation, supplementation and amendment of the Constitution, laws and policies; To contribute opinions to State agencies at all levels, to mobilize people to develop regulations and regulations in their residential areas on contents related to the duty life and interests of citizens in accordance with the law. the law. The Front participates in the propagation and dissemination of the law among the people; actively, courageously and resolutely fight against bureaucracy, authoritarianism, corruption, cause troubles to the people, infringe upon the legitimate rights and interests of the people in a part of cadres and party members.

The State relies firmly on the Front and the mass organizations to promote the ownership and the tightly organized strength of all strata of the people. The State respects and creates all conditions for people to participate directly or through their organizations and unions in the construction, management and protection of the state. This contributes to the strength of the State.

For making decisions on management and administration, the State and governments at all levels need to pay attention to the proposals and recommendations of the Front and mass organizations. In the course of its operation, the State shall base itself on the regulations of organization and operation mechanism to well settle the relationship between the State and the Front. The State should continue to institutionalize the Front’s powers and responsibilities in participating in economic management, social management and building self-governing life of the people.

The State coordinates with the Front in taking care of the people’s legitimate interests, in mobilizing all strata of the people to step up the action movement to successfully implement programs to build, develop and develop various fields. country sector. Strengthening the close relationship between the State and the Fatherland Front and mass organizations is always a requirement. The Responsible Front is the political basis of the people’s government. There should be coordination between the Front and the State, discussing and consulting with the Front on stricter and more specific major policy decisions.

Third, the relationship between the Fatherland Front and the Communist Party. The 2013 Constitution of the State of Vietnam defines: “The Vietnam Fatherland Front is a political alliance, a voluntary union of political organizations, socio-political organizations, social organizations. and typical individuals of all classes, social classes, ethnic groups, religions and

overseas Vietnamese “(National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, 2013). The Communist Party of Vietnam is both a member and the leading organization of the Front; to lead the Front, the Party must be in the Front.

As a member of the Front, the Party has equal status and obligations like all other members. Representatives of the Party Committee’s level participating in the Front Committee are responsible for the full implementation of the implementation of democratic consultation and close coordination and unity of action. The Party Committee level must educate and request exemplary Party members to seriously implement the joint action program agreed upon by the member organizations and actively participate in the Front work at all levels and in residential areas.

The Communist Party of Vietnam advocates the establishment of the Front and takes the leading role of the Front. Since the establishment of the Front (November 18, 1930) up to now, most of the members participating in the Front have voluntarily admitted the leading role of the Party.

The Party’s leadership towards the Party Front is done by basic means. That is to lead the Front by setting the right principles, lines, guidelines and policies, meeting the requirements, aspirations and legitimate interests of all classes of people. It is the Party that leads the Front through the Front’s Party Union, the Party Union’s member organizations of the Front and through representatives of the Party Committee to join the Front Committee at the same level. That is the Party interested in training and fostering cadres and introducing qualified and highly reputed Party members among the people, capable of performing the Front work, for the Front to select and send in. Front leadership positions in accordance with the regulations. The Party leads closely to the coordination and unified action between the members, the coordination between the Front and the government. The Party leads but respects the Front’s organizational independence and creative activities; The Party is always interested in listening carefully to the comments of the Front to the leadership of the Party and to its officials.

In order to ensure that the Front is constantly consolidated and expanded, the leadership of the Party towards the Front is a fundamental matter of principle. The Front had the task of disseminating and educating politic, ideological and ethical, and encouraged people of all strata to successfully carry out the country’s basic tasks in each revolutionary period. The Front has the responsibility to mobilize, persuade and organize the people to well implement the Party and State’s lines, undertakings and policies. The close relationship between the people and the Party and the State is a very important factor in ensuring a strong and developing socialist regime. Therefore, the Front has an important responsibility in building close relations between the Party, the State and the people.

The Party joins the Committee of the Fatherland Front with the responsibility of implementing the program of the Fatherland Front and actively participating in the Front work. The Party conducts propaganda, education, advocacy, persuasion, organization, examination and by the diligence, exemplary, pioneering character of Party members and each party organization.

Along with promoting the great national solidarity, implementing democracy, strengthening social consensus, social supervision and criticism ... The Front also plays an important role in “participating in Party building. “(National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, 2013). The Party building that the Front participates in shows on all aspects of politics, thought, organization and morality and cadres in the spirit of the XIII National Congress of the Party.

## **CONCLUSION:**

In general, the socialist political system of Vietnam has three basic elements: the Communist Party, the State, the Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations. Each element is clearly identified with its own roles, positions, responsibilities, and powers. These three basic elements

have a close, close relationship with each other, influencing and interacting with each other, in which the Party plays the leading role with appropriately defined modal content.

The XIII Congress of the Party has advocated: “The Party leads the State with the foundation, strategy, major policies, by the organization of personnel, by inspection and supervision, etc.” (The Communist Party products of Vietnam, vol 1, 2021, p. 196); “Ensure the centralized and unified leadership of the Party, while respecting the principle of democratic consultation in the organization and operation of the Front, etc.” (Communist Party of Vietnam, vol 1, 2021, p. 197). Strengthening that dialectical relationship of the elements will contribute to building and consolidating a strong Vietnamese political system, in order to best serve the people and build national development, and maintain the exclusive goal nationalism and socialism according to Ho Chi Minh ideology, Party views and national aspirations.

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