

# **THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF VIETNAM CURRENTLY: THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ISSUES**

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## ***Abstract***

Renovation of the political system in Vietnam is an objective requirement of the current renovation and international integration. The renewal of the political system will create conditions to improve the operational efficiency of the political system in socio-economic development and bring into play the people's mastery, and accelerate the industrialization and modernization of the land. nation, building and defending the Fatherland, ensuring national independence and sovereignty, making an important contribution to international economic integration, and adapting to the impact of the fourth industrial revolution. The process of renewing the political system is also the process of improving the effectiveness of politics with socio-economic development and promoting the people's mastery. Over 35 years of implementing doi moi, Vietnam has achieved great achievements of historical significance, strong and comprehensive development. In the current context, stemming from the reality of the country's doi moi, it is still important to study theoretical and practical issues related to the current political system in Vietnam. both theoretical and practical significance. The article analyzes and clarifies the political system and institutional factors in the current political system in Vietnam; content of reforming the current political system of Vietnam. The results show that the renovation of Vietnam's political system is the process of improving the quality and efficiency of the operation and operation of the parts and components constituting the political system in the following aspects: machinery, building a contingent of cadres, the mode of operation of the entire political system and the Party's leadership method over the political system, in order to ensure that political power truly belongs to the people. The limitation of this study is that it has not been able to point out and clarify the factors affecting the renovation process of Vietnam's current political system. **Keywords:** Politics; political system; Vietnam's political system; Vietnam

## **1. Introduction**

Since the implementation of the renovation (1986) until now, along with great and important achievements in economy and society, the political system in Vietnam has been gradually reformed in terms of organization, the mode of operation and has made an important contribution to the overall achievement of the doi moi process, maintaining political stability, promoting socio-economic development, consolidating the great national unity bloc, strengthening national defense and security, practice democracy, promote the people's mastery, expand foreign relations, conduct international economic cooperation. During the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in Vietnam, thanks to the drastic actions of the whole political system and the whole people in unison against the COVID-19 epidemic, Vietnam has controlled and repelled the epidemic, gradually stabilizing the situation. economic and social arrangements. Up to now, the epidemic is still complicated, but thanks

to the solidarity of the political system at all levels, the business community and the people of the country, the epidemic is basically under control, Vietnam is considered as a in effective epidemic prevention and control countries in the world. Socio-economic continued to achieve positive results, social security was ensured, national defense and security were maintained, and foreign relations continued to be strengthened in all fields, especially in prevention and control pandemic. Looking back over 35 years of implementing the doi moi, Vietnam has achieved great achievements of historical significance, strong and comprehensive development. The State has paid attention to implementing social policies to improve people's living standards. Social assistance policies are expanding in size and audience, with increasing levels of assistance. The implementation of the goal of hunger eradication and poverty reduction in recent years has been recognized and appreciated by the world. The State invests in building infrastructure for poor areas, upgrading, renewing and renovating traffic routes, creating favorable conditions for economic development; at the same time, continue to pay attention to creating resources for the population to boost production and develop industries to increase income. The economy has come out of the crisis, operating more efficiently and dynamically; People's lives are improving day by day. The country not only maintains political stability in the face of great world fluctuations but also makes progress [9, 9864]. The country has never had the opportunity, potential, position and prestige as it is today. In the current context, stemming from the reality of the country's doi moi, it is still important to study theoretical and practical issues related to the current political system in Vietnam. both theoretical and practical significance.

## **2. Methods and Data for Research (Methodologies and Data)**

The article is based on the methodological basis of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, combining logical and historical methods, analyzing collect, synthesize. The article uses previous researchers and relevant documents to improve the current political system in Vietnam.

### **Research Question**

Question 1: What are the political systems and institutional factors in the current political system in Vietnam?

Question 2: What is the process of reforming Vietnam's current political system through which contents?

### **Research purpose**

The purpose of the article is to analyze and clarify the political system and institutional factors in the current political system in Vietnam; content of reforming the current political system of Vietnam.

## **2. Content**

### **2.1. Political system and institutional factors in political system**

Political system is a concept, an important category of political science. Up to now, although there are many different opinions and views when discussing the political system, scholars, scientists, researchers, and those interested in the political field all agree and believe that the political system is a fundamental and important part of every political system; Different countries with geographical, historical, political, socio-economic and cultural

characteristics have certain differences in the formation process, characteristics, structure and impact of major systems. treatment; Political system includes organizations as the subject of political decisions, which are closely related to each other and have different positions, functions and roles in the operation of political processes. value, with different levels. Although, the structure of the political system is very diverse, but basically, the political system consists of three main parts: the political party, the state and the people's socio-political organizations.

In Vietnam, the concept of political system appeared in the late 80s of the twentieth century, at the document of the 6th Conference of the 6th Central Committee of the 6th Central Committee, March 1989, which clearly stated, Renovating the organization and mode of operation of the political system is to strengthen the leadership role of the Party, the effectiveness of the State's management, promote the people's mastery, and make the organizations in the system better politics operate more dynamic and effective. The 7th National Congress (1991) approved the Platform for building the country during the transition to socialism. The Platform affirmed that the entire organization and operation of the Vietnamese political system in the new period is aimed at building and gradually perfecting a socialist democracy, ensuring that power belongs to the people. In which the Party leads the political system and is also a part of the political system. The Party has close relations with the people, is under the supervision of the people, and operates within the framework of the Constitution and the law. The State is an organization that expresses the will and power of the people on behalf of the people. The State of Vietnam unifies the three legislative, executive and judicial powers, with a clear division of those three powers. The Vietnam Fatherland Front is a political alliance of mass organizations and individuals representing social classes and classes, ethnic groups and religions, and is the political basis of the people's government. The Communist Party is both a member and leader of the Front. People's unions, depending on their characteristics, principles and purposes, both mobilize trade unionists and members to help each other take care of and protect practical interests, and educate and raise the level of all trade union members in all aspects, members, have just participated in state management. Thus, the concept of political system (including Party, State, Fatherland Front and people's organizations) is different from the concept commonly used before 1989, that is: *first*, "System" politics" is a concept that shows more clearly the systematicity and integrity in the relationship between the parts that make up the political system of socialist society; *second*, clearly define the constituent parts of the political system as political, socio-political, socio-professional and other social organizations in the political system treat.

Legally, the concept of political system was first recognized in the 1992 Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Vietnam's political system includes institutional elements, forming a model. Its overall structure is: the Party, the State, the Vietnam Fatherland Front and its member organizations, in which each element has its own position, role, function and mission, but aims at a The common purpose is to serve the cause of renewal for national independence and socialism, for the sake of the people and the Fatherland. In the political system, the constituent elements are closely related to each other and interact with each other. The Communist Party of Vietnam is a constitutive element of the political system, at the same time the nucleus of leadership and an important part of the country's political power

structure. The Party led our people to make the August Revolution of 1945 successful, establishing the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (now the Socialist Republic of Vietnam) - the first people's democratic state. first in Southeast Asia. The Party led our people to win two wars of aggression by the French and American imperialists, completely liberating the country and bringing the whole country into the period of socialist construction. With the right renovation policy, the Vietnamese revolution, under the leadership of the Party, has achieved great achievements: economic development, political and social stability. Therefore, in the political system of Vietnam, the Communist Party of Vietnam is a force with a particularly important position. The Party's leadership role has been clearly defined in the 1959, 1980 and 1992 Constitutions. This legal status is an important condition for the Party to promote its leadership role. The Party's power is political power, so the Party's activities are social leadership activities by the State and through the State. "The Party leads the society by its platform, strategy, policy orientations and work guidelines, by propaganda, persuasion, mobilization, organization of inspection and by exemplary actions of its members. The Party introduces qualified and capable elite party members to work in leading government agencies and mass organizations. The Party does not replace the work of other organizations in the political system. 1,21]. The entire political system of Vietnam operates in the direction led by the Communist Party. It must be affirmed that the leadership of the Party, the operation of the political system, the operation of institutional elements in the political system, and the cohesive role of institutional elements in the political system governance in Vietnam is oriented towards the center of the political system. The central nucleus of the political system to which other factors are directed is people's power. The content, completion, and development of this central nucleus is essentially a measure of the development of Vietnam's political system.

Vietnam's political system is considered as a system in terms of organization and function of agencies, party and state organizations, fronts and people's organizations, expressing the political power of the people, through the content of democracy, the mechanism for exercising political power and state power. Therefore, in order to reflect the history of renovation of the Vietnamese political system, it is necessary to evaluate the mode of operation, functions and tasks of the political system in a specific and certain historical context and period. The quality and performance of the Vietnamese political system is the quality and efficiency of each component and the coordination between them. At the same time, it also selectively considers various factors such as international influences, community psychology, village culture... impact on the history of political system renovation in Vietnam. This innovation process must ensure social development, be conducted with a scientific basis based on understanding the laws of social development and using those laws for the benefit of society, meeting the needs of the society. fundamental interests of the people, often supported by the majority of workers. The Communist Party of Vietnam has initiated the renovation work, especially the political system, because of the desire to build a political system suitable for social development and meet the basic interests of the people. In order to accelerate the cause of industrialization, modernization of the country, innovation, global integration and before the impact of the fourth industrial revolution, it is necessary to further accelerate the process of organizational and operational innovation. The dynamics of the

political system on a national scale as well as each component constituting the political system, with interwoven and dominant relationships among parts at each level, each branch, from the central to the grassroots. The history of political system renewal in Vietnam is the renewal of the organization and operation of each organization in the political system, the reform of the organization and the general operation of the whole political system, and the renewal of leadership methods of the Party to the whole political system.

## **2.2. Contents of reforming the current political system in Vietnam**

### ***Firstly, renewing the Party's leadership method***

Entering the 21st century, the situation in the world and in the region is extremely complicated. The rapid development of science and technology helps to increase material production efficiency continuously. Economic cooperation and globalization make relations between countries and peoples around the world closer together, promoting the trend of peace, cooperation and development. Besides the positive aspects of the world, the socio-economic inequality has also increased accordingly, natural resources are being exploited more and more, the environment is severely damaged; Weapons of mass destruction are still being developed and perfected. Taking advantage of globalization, some international forces are conspiring to attack the sovereignty of countries, erode national culture, and threaten the economic, political and social stability of slow countries. development, including Vietnam. Since the 10th Congress, the country has developed smoothly, and Vietnam has become a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO). Vietnam has signed a number of bilateral and multilateral free trade agreements with a number of important partners, making an important contribution to the expansion of Vietnam's market for goods, services and investment, attracting foreign direct investment, taking advantage of support capital and international funding sources. However, by the end of 2007 and early 2008, the economy and life in the country faced many difficulties. Enemy forces continue to disrupt, incite riots, and promote "peaceful evolution" activities. In that context, our entire Party and people have made great efforts to overcome difficulties and challenges, and achieve important achievements in the implementation of the goals and tasks set out by the Xth National Congress. The task of renewing the Party's leadership method is to strengthen the Party's leadership and review the Party's leadership method. In which, the Party's leadership must be determined by the platform, strategy, orientations on major policies and guidelines, by propaganda, persuasion, mobilization, organization, inspection, supervision and by action. role model for party members. The Party unified leadership in cadre work and management of cadres in agencies of the political system. Party leadership through party organizations and party members operating in organizations of the political system, strengthening the regime of individual responsibility, especially the head. The party leads the political system and is part of that system. The Party closely attaches to the people, respects and promotes the people's right to mastery, relies on the people to build the Party, is under the supervision of the people, and operates within the framework of the Constitution and the law. In theoretical work, the Party's advisory bodies have actively researched many theoretical and practical issues of the doi moi, summarizing and supplementing, developing the Platform, formulating a strategy for economic development. socio-economic. The system of propaganda agencies of the Party,

State, Front and mass organizations strengthens propaganda, political and ideological education, and builds morality among cadres, party members and the people.

However, in the process of reforming the Party's leadership method, a number of issues about the ruling party, socialism and the path to socialism have not been clarified in Vietnam. The decline in politics, ideology, morality and lifestyle among a large number of cadres and party members and corruption, wastefulness, bureaucracy, negatives and social evils have not been prevented. However, the complicated developments along with the disparity between the rich and the poor and the weakness in management and administration at many levels and in many branches have reduced people's trust in the Party and State, threatening the stability and development of the country. The campaign "Study and follow Ho Chi Minh's moral example" has not really gone into depth, in some places it is still formal and not effective. The organization of some party, state and socio-political organizations has not been really streamlined and effective; functions, tasks, relationships are not clear. The renewal of cadres work is still slow; lack of specific mechanisms and policies to really promote democracy in cadre work, detect and use talented people; slow renewal of mechanisms, methods and processes for the evaluation, appointment, dismissal and resignation of officials; staff evaluation is still a weak stage. The situation of running for positions, running for rights, running for crimes, running for degrees and medals has not been overcome. Staff work lacks foresight. The quality of training and retraining of staff is low. The working environment and staff policies have not created the motivation to encourage, attract and promote the capacity and dedication of officials; has not yet encouraged the will to strive to rise, the commitment and dedication of the staff to the work. The Party's leadership method towards the State, the Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations on a number of unknown contents, is slow to innovate. The functions and tasks of the party union and the party cadre committee have not been clearly defined, so the operation is still confused. Working style and manners are still slow to innovate; There are still many meetings. The principle of democratic centralism was also violated, affecting the unity and unity in the Party. Being well aware of the importance of the political system as well as the issue of political system renewal, in the documents adopted at the 13th National Congress, compared with the 12th National Congress, our Party has paid great attention to the contents. focus, new perceptions on the political system and clearly mentioned issues related to the renovation of Vietnam's political system in the coming time, related to: Party building work; building a socialist rule of law state; local government; building a contingent of cadres and civil servants; organization and operation of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations.

***Second, promote the construction of the rule of law***

Entering a new stage, the construction of the rule of law in Vietnam is facing a new context. The major trend of the world at this time is peace, cooperation and development, but ethnic and religious conflicts, competition for resources and territory, terrorism and transnational crime may increase along with that. with other global problems such as poverty, epidemics, natural disasters, climate change, etc., forcing countries to have policies to cope and coordinate actions. Interdependence, integration, competition and cooperation among countries are becoming more and more common. The knowledge economy develops strongly, so people and knowledge become more and more decisive factors for the development of

each country. The countries in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations entered a new period of cooperation, building a community based on three pillars: politics - security, economy, culture - society; cooperation with partners continues to develop in depth. The above-mentioned national situation and international context have created a new position for Vietnam with great advantages and opportunities along with severe difficulties and challenges in building a rule of law state, a state of the people. People, by the people, for the people, led by the Party. The State takes care of and serves the people and protects the people's legitimate rights and interests. The organization and operation of the state apparatus follow the principle of democratic centralism. State power is the unity, coordination and control among agencies in the exercise of legislative, executive and judicial powers. To step up the construction of a socialist rule of law state in recent years, focusing on the following three major contents:

**Firstly**, continue to renovate the organization and operation of the state apparatus. Renovate the organization and operation of the National Assembly, ensuring that the National Assembly is truly the highest representative body of the people, the highest state authority. Improve the quality of National Assembly deputies, reasonably increase the number of full-time National Assembly deputies; there is a mechanism by which National Assembly deputies are closely attached and responsible to voters. To improve and enhance the activities of the Ethnic Council and Committees of the National Assembly. To renew and improve the quality of the National Assembly's meetings, the quality of law-making work; better perform the task of deciding and monitoring important issues of the country. Continue to renovate the organization and operation of the Government in the direction of building a unified, transparent, clean, strong administrative system, with a streamlined and reasonable organization; clearly define the functions, tasks, powers, responsibilities and organization of ministries and ministerial-level agencies. Implement reasonable decentralization for local governments to strengthen central inspection, examination and supervision. Improve forecasting capacity, quality of building and organizing the implementation of institutions, policies, strategies, master plans and plans for socio-economic development, effective management and use of national assets infrastructure, national defense, security, social order and safety of the authorities at all levels. Continue to promote administrative reform, abolish administrative procedures that cause troubles for citizens and organizations. In addition, continue to renovate the organization and operation of local governments, improve the quality of activities of the People's Councils and People's Committees at all levels; continue to implement the policy of not organizing people's councils of districts, wards and districts; research on urban and island government organization.

**Second**, build a team of cadres and civil servants who are clean and capable to meet the requirements of the new situation. Clearly define the functions, tasks, responsibilities and powers of each cadre and civil servant; enhance the publicity, transparency and responsibility of public service activities. Improve the quality of the contingent of cadres and civil servants in terms of political bravery, moral quality and working capacity; adopt policies on remuneration, encouragement and encouragement for cadres and civil servants to complete their tasks and have a mechanism to eliminate and dismiss those who fail to complete their tasks, violate discipline, or lose credibility with the people.

*Third*, actively prevent and resolutely fight against corruption and waste, practice thrift. Continue to improve institutions and promote administrative reform in service of corruption and waste prevention [8,138], focusing on areas prone to corruption and waste; implement the economic and financial publicity and transparency regime in administrative agencies, public service providers, state-owned enterprises, investment projects, capital construction, and procurement from the bank. state books, management of land use and public property; effectively implement the declaration and publicization of assets and incomes of cadres and civil servants according to regulations; clearly define the responsibility of the head when letting agencies and units occur corruption and waste; handle in a lawful, timely manner, publicize corrupt cadres, confiscate public funds of assets that are corrupt and originating from corruption; have a mechanism to encourage and protect people fighting against corruption, wastefulness and negativity; summarize and evaluate the mechanism and organizational model of the anti-corruption agency to have a more appropriate policy and solution.

However, the achievements in the construction of the rule of law have not been commensurate with the potential and costs. The reality of the process of building a socialist rule of law state in Vietnam in the past period has not kept pace with the requirements of economic development and national management. Capacity building institutions, management and administration, organization of law enforcement is still weak. The organizational apparatus in many agencies is still not reasonable, the staffing of cadres and civil servants has increased. The quality of the contingent of cadres and civil servants has not yet met the task requirements in the new situation of the country. Administrative reform has not met the set requirements. The judicial way is still slow, not synchronized. Many pressing problems in society have been slowly resolved, "Deterioration in politics, ideology, morality and lifestyle of a large number of cadres and party members, bad bureaucracy, corruption, wastefulness, etc. serious" [2,29], the people's right to mastery has not been fully promoted; discipline, discipline is not strict; Corruption and waste are still serious and have not been repelled.

***Third, renovate the organization and operation of the Front and unions.***

Renovating the operation of the Front and mass organizations, first of all, must raise the awareness and responsibility of the political system for promoting the strength of national unity in the new context. Through each specific policy, it is removing guilt and prejudice about the past, class composition, accepting differences that are not contrary to the common interests of the nation, upholding the national spirit and human traditions. meaning, tolerance... to gather and unite people into the Front and mass organizations, to strengthen social consensus. The great national unity must be based on the harmonious settlement of interests between members of the Front and mass organizations. Solidarity within the Party is the core and solid foundation for building the great national unity bloc. Leaders of the Front and mass organizations regularly dialogue, listen, learn, absorb ideas, solve difficulties and problems of the people, trust the people, respect people with other opinions, create conditions for people to express their opinions and aspirations and exercise their right to mastery. In the current context, the Front and mass organizations continue to strengthen their organization, renovate the contents and modes of operation, overcome the administrative situation, promote

the core role of gathering and uniting the people. people, implementing democracy, monitoring and social criticism. The Front and mass organizations actively participate in building a clean and strong Party and State; organize patriotic emulation movements, mobilize people of all strata to perform tasks of economic, cultural, social development, national defense, security and foreign affairs. At the same time, "renovate the organizational apparatus, contents and modes of operation, raise the responsibility of the staff of the Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations, strongly focus on grassroots and locality. Well perform the role of supervision, social critic, representative to protect the legitimate rights and interests of union members and members, actively participate in the construction of the Party and State, and strengthen public relations. foreign people" [3,172]. Building a position of the people's hearts, promoting the strength of solidarity and consensus of the people at home and abroad to build and defend the Fatherland.

### **3. Conclusion**

On the basis of research, analysis and clarification of the political system and institutional factors in the current political system in Vietnam; Regarding the content of reforming Vietnam's current political system, we can affirm that, renewing the political system in Vietnam is an objective requirement of the renovation process, creating conditions for improving efficiency. operation of the political system in socio-economic development and promotion of the people's mastery, accelerating industrialization and modernization of the country, adapting to the impact of the second industrial revolution. investment, building and defending the Fatherland, ensuring national independence and sovereignty, making an important contribution to international economic integration. From the theoretical perception of the political system, the political system of Vietnam, from the practice of the doi moi in general and the renovation of the political system in Vietnam from 1986 up to now, it can be conceived, The renovation of Vietnam's political system is the process of improving the quality and efficiency of the operation and operation of the parts and components constituting the political system in various aspects: organizational structure, team building. cadres, the mode of operation of the entire political system and the Party's leadership method for the political system, in order to ensure that political power really belongs to the people, and to promote comprehensively and synchronously innovation, rapid and sustainable development of the country. The article also affirms that reforming Vietnam's political system is both the goal and the driving force of the renovation cause. Renovating the political system in order to strengthen the role and improve the Party's leadership and ruling capacity; strengthen the role and improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the State's management and administration; enhance the dynamism and creativity and the supervisory and critical role of the Fatherland Front and socio-political organizations in a unified goal of ensuring that all power belongs to the people. The limitation of this study is that it has not been able to point out and clarify the factors affecting the renovation process of Vietnam's current political system.

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